THE TIMES

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THE TIMES
Tomorrow

Cloth . . .
Suzy Menkes celebrates the *infinite variety* of fabric
. . . yard
A plea for the troubled Clydeside shipyard of Scott-Lithgow (below)



Trying . . .
David Hands on the England rugby union squad preparing to face victorious Scotland
. . . to win . . .
More about our new national computer *competition with many* valuable prizes
. . . the battle
The battle of Luddesdown: Spectrum *reports on a new civil war* in Kent

'Donatello' work may make $1m

A terracotta relief from the Donatello school will be auctioned by Sotheby's in New York in March. The bidding is expected to pass $1m but the sculpture will fetch more if it is proved to be by Donatello himself **Page 3**

Druze leader's ultimatum

Mr Walid Jumblatt, Lebanon's Druze leader, insisted at the weekend that President Gemayel's Government must resign, even if this meant the destruction of Lebanon **Page 6**

Powell protest

Mr Enoch Powell is to challenge the Queen's right to make public statements other than on ministers' advice after his speech attacking her Christmas Day broadcast **Page 2**

Walesa meeting

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, and Cardinal Glemp, the Polish Primate, held their first meeting since last April in Gdansk yesterday
Help for farmers, Page 4

GEC launch

GEC is entering the computer software market, with the launch today of a company which will design highly technical systems **Page 13**

Embassy fast

Six East Germans who have taken refuge *in the US Embassy* in East Berlin have started a hunger strike to back their demands for asylum in the United States **Page 5**

Carmichael ban

Mr Stokeley Carmichael, former Black Panther leader, was sent back to the United States after the Home Office refused him entry to Britain **Page 2**

Hungary prices

Hungary introduces across-the-board price increases today, to encourage production, cut subsidies and boost exports. *Poorer-paid* workers will be badly hit **Page 4**



THE TIMES

We apologize for shortcomings in our financial, advertising and announcements services today, including the omission of the City prices page. These are due to a *dispute* involving clerical members of Sogat '82.

Four die, thousands stranded in Scottish blizzards

By David Cross

At least four people died and *thousands* were stranded in trains, buses, cars and hotels when many parts of Scotland *experienced* their worst *blizzards* for several years at the weekend.

The snowstorms, accompanied by gales which made drifts up to 20ft deep, caught many travellers by surprise late on Saturday after a sunny but bitterly cold start to the weekend.

Three of those who died were young climbers, two of them *brothers, from the mountaineering* club at Heriot Watt University in Edinburgh. The fourth was a women who had a heart attack after the train in which she was travelling with about 40 other passengers was blocked by snow at Tyndrum on the Fort William to Glasgow line.

The alarm for the three climbers, who died of exposure in the Cairngorms as they crawled through 100 mph *blizzards for help*, was *raised by* a fourth member of the group, Mr Derek Kilpatrick, who *managed to reach the Glenmore* Lodge outdoor activities centre.

Although he was incoherent *and unable* to stand, he told rescuers how he had seen his companions die after they had made a fatal navigational error. *They died berely a mile from* the safety of a road which they had been trying to find.

Mr Fred Harper, warden at the lodge, said that the group had left the Cairngorm car park *at 10 pm on Firday night* heading for a mountain hut a mile and a half away. But failing to find the hut in worsening weather they bivouacked for the night in a tent which they were carrying.

At first light they decided to return to the car park "in atrocious weather, probably as bad as I have seen in 14 years", Mr Harper said. "But on the way, the party became progressively exhausted and one by one they collapsed and died."

The dead students were named as Graham and Keith Bell, aged 21 and 19, both of Overhaven Estate, Limekilns, Fife, and Kieran Connor, of Blairbeth Road, Rutherglen, Strathclyde.

Two of the bodies were found *by rescue teams close together* yesterday, with the third some distance away. Mr Harper said *that their attempt to return to* the road had taken place in zero visibility. "This meant they *were literally* crawling some of the way."

Mr Kilpatrick was last night described as "much affected" by *his experience, but recovering* physically.

Others caught up in the storm said that the wind was so strong at times that people getting out of their cars had found it difficult to breathe. One Automobile Association patrol man reported that he had been unable to open his van door for a while.

Last night about 50,000 homes in the north of Scotland were still without electricity and 200 people at the Lecht ski resort near Braemar were spending a second night cut off from the outside world.

At one point four trains were marooned in snowdrifts and the passengers and crew of two of them spent the night waiting for helicopters to fly them to safety.

On the Wick to Inverness line in Caithness, 27 people, including the crew, were ferried back to Wick after abandoning their train in a snowdrift, and at Achnasheen 22 passengers on their way *from Inverness* across the Highlands to the Kyle of Lochalsh were taken by helicop*ter to their homes along* the line after being stranded for more than 12 hours.

The three-man crew of a relief train which tried to reach

Continued on page 2, col 5

Left's narrow win in miners' ballot

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The left has won the electoral battle for the leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers, but with such a small *majority that pressure* for an end to the industrial action in the coal industry is certain to increase.

Mr Peter Heathfield, aged 54, leader of the Derbyshire miners, will tomorrow be officially named as the new general secretary of the union in succession to Mr Lawrence Daly, who is retiring early through ill-health.

Mr Heathfield beat off a strong challenge from Mr John Walsh, aged 47, a relatively little-known moderate area agent in the North Yorkshire coalfield, who campaigned on a ticket of "negotiation, not confrontation" and called for a ballot on the nationwide overtime ban, which enters its twelfth week today.

The margin of success for Mr Heathfield is understood to be *only a few percentage points*, and perhaps fewer than 5,000 votes. That result is expected to provoke a crisis at the top in the union executive, which has until now maintained a front of unanimity on the industrial action mounted against pit closures and the National Coal Board's "first and final" 5.2 per cent pay offer.

Mr Heathfield, who was not only the choice of the organized left within the union but also *nominated by most other* coalfields, polled unexpectedly well in traditionally moderate *areas such as the Midlands*, Durham and Leicestershire and paradoxically fared badly in his *own coalfield and in Yorkshire*, which seems "on the turn" against militancy.

Unofficial but reliable returns from the coalfields give the *militant* standard-bearer a big majority in the hard-line heartlands of Scotland, South Wales and Kent. However, he carried little more than half the Yorkshire vote and ran third in Lancashire behind Mr Les Kelly, the rank and file candidate from Point of Ayr colliery in North Wales.

Mr Kelly's late intervention *in the contest appears* to have had little effect. He took only about 5 per cent of the poll, *with the anti-militant vote* coalescing around Mr Walsh's unexpectedly powerful challenge to the left.

Mr Walsh's own showing puts him strongly in the running to succeed Mr Owen Briscoe, secretary of the Yorkshire pitmen, when he retires in three years' time.

That may be the biggest *single long-term outcome of the* pithead vote which confirmed the NUM as the democratic union that Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, would like to serve as a model to others through the provisions of his trades union Bill, that will make secret ballots compulsory for choosing senior-level trade union office.

Moderates, who command half of the 24 seats on the miner's executive, are expected *to take sufficient encouragement* from the general secretaryship election to move openly *for a pithead ballot on the* £4.90 to £6.80 a week offer, leaving to one side the issue of pit closures.

President loses his senior law officer

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

A major change among President Reagan's senior *White House staff is expected to* be prompted by the decision of Mr William French Smith to resign as Attorney-General. His letter of resignation was presented to the President on Friday and is expected to be made public today.

According to a senior Administration official, quoted by United Press International, Mr Smith is likely to be succeeded as Attorney-General by Mr Edwin Meese, counsellor to the President. This is a job Mr Meese, himself a lawyer, has long aspired to.

If Mr Meese is appointed Attorney-General it will remove from the White House the most conservative of President Reagan's triumvirate of top advisers just as he is preparing to *announce his decision to seek* re-election.

In so doing, it will enhance *the influence of Mr James* Baker, the White House Chief of Staff, and Mr Michael Deaver, the Deputy White House Chief of Staff, two leading "moderates" in the Administration.

Mr Smith, aged 66, a longtime personal friend of the *President, had let it be known* for some months that he wanted to return to his private legal practice in California.

Although there have been some controversies surrounding his policies and his personal life, there is no suggestion that Mr Smith is resigning under pressure. "He thought it was time to leave," a White House official commented.

Mr Smith will be the sixth member of Mr Reagan's Cabinet to have resigned since he took office three years ago.




Mr Smith: Not going under pressure

Cricket chiefs decide today in Boycott battle

Hostilities in the battle of *Yorkshire County Cricket Club* will resume today when members of the 29-strong general committee and seven-man cricket sub-committee will indicate their reaction to the no-confidence votes passed against them at Saturday's special general meeting

The general meeting was a complete success for Geoffrey *Boycott's supporters*, who won a third motion calling on the club to offer the controversial batsman a playing contract for 1984, but some general committee members, including the cricket chairman, Mr Ronnie Burnet, hope to continue the *fight*

"Yorkshire will never be reunited until Boycott has gone," Mr Burnet said. He added that he feared other players would leave because of Saturday's voting.

Some anti-Boycott "hawks" are said to be considering seeking legal advice on whether Saturday's decisions can be ignored. Mr Burnet said the no-confidence votes were "only advisory", but added: "We may resign and stand for re-election on the Boycott issue."

Full report, page 17

Professor Ian Craft with the Maaye triplets. Photograph: Suresh Karadia

First triplets for British team

Test-tube trio 'come out crying'

By John Witherow

Britain's first test-tube triplets, a girl and two boys who are believed to be identical, have been born to a couple who had tried for 10 years to have a child.

The babies, weighing between 5lb 10oz and 4lb 5oz, were delivered at one minute intervals by caesarian section early on Saturday at the private Portland Hospital for Women and Children, in London.

Professor Ian Craft, director of gynaecology at the Cromwell Hospital and the man responsible for the first test-tube twins born in Britain, said the babies "came out crying". He *added:* "There was no concern about respiratory distress and their weights are good for *triplets. There is nothing wrong* with them."

The mother, Mrs Anne Maaye, aged 35, was conscious *during the operation. Although* she had known for some time that she was carrying triplets, she was unaware of their sex and that the two boys are likely to be identical.

Mrs Maaye said she felt "fantastic". Her husband Mr Adnan Maaye, a Middle Eastern businessman living in London who made a video recording of the birth, added that they hope to have more children "if God wants us to". They have not yet decided on names for the babies.

Mrs Maaye, who intends to breast feed the children, is unusual in that she was treated on a day care basis. The mother of the world's first test-tube triplets, delivered in Australia last year, spent most of her pregnancy in hospital under *observation*.

Mrs Maaye was admitted to the Portland Hospital only 12 days ago, *after experiencing the* usual problems of multiple pregnancy, such as swollen ankles. Professor Craft was concerned about the small size of one of the boys and had intended to delay the caesarian section for another week, but Mrs Maaye ruptured membranes and went into early labour on Saturday.

It was Mrs Maaye's third attempt at *in vitro* fertilization. She had tried first at the Bourn Hall clinic of Dr Robert Edwards and Mr Patrick Steptoe, the medical pioneers who made possible the birth in

Continued on back page, col 2

Morocco riot toll may be over 100

By Our Foreign Staff

Three days of rioting in towns along Morocco's Mediterranean coast have left at least 100 dead, according to reports reaching Ceuta and Melilla, the two Spanish enclaves on the North African coast.

The unrest has been put down by the Army and police after first flaring seriously on *Thursday in Nador and* later spreading to the coastal resort of Al Hoceima and to Tetuan, *about 25 miles* south of Ceuta. The death toll was impossible to confirm officially in Rabat, where authorities *maintained* total silence.

According to Spanish press and radio reports, the worst trouble occurred in Tetuan, where 60 demonstrators were said to have lost their lives, and in the port of Nador, where estimates of dead ranged from 25 to 65. At Al Hoceima, at least 15 were reported killed.

Late yesterday, Nador and Tetuan were reported tense but quiet, almost under a state of seige, with troops and armoured cars patrolling the main streets.

Officials prevented two foreign correspondents from visiting the area. A French journalist was put on a plane to Paris and an American was sent back to Casablanca. Some Spanish journalists, stationed at the coast, were allowed in.

From diplomatic sources and returning travellers, it is clear the disturbances have been serious. In Nador, for example, police had to summon a military unit from Fez. Ambulances raced through the streets to pick up dead and wounded. Travellers speak of a curfew.

Extensive damage was reported *in the commercial centre* of Tetuan and, in the slum quarters of the town, demonstrations continued, with gunfire heard.

The silence of the Moroccan press and radio, itself an indication of the Govenemt's concern, has been broken only by the socialist Arab daily *Al-Ittihad Al-Ishtiraki*, which called for official explanations to reassure the people.

Diplomats said that, even in *parts of the country not affected* by the riots, many people had been taken in for questioning, *suggesting the* authorities suspected a coordinating hand behind the unrest – either leftist or *Muslim fundamentalist*, or both.

First signs of the troubles came with a series of strikes and demonstrations by secondary school pupils, protesting at rising prices and rumours – denied by the Government – of impending increases in examination charges.

Much may turn on whether rumours in north Moroccan towns of a general strike for today prove well-founded. The crucial place will, however, be Casablanca, the industrial and business capital on the Atlantic coast, scene of the 1981 troubles.

Signs of headway in Hongkong talks

From David Bonavia, Peking

British officials in Peking and Hongkong are understood to be pleased with the latest develop*ments in the* Anglo-Chinese talks on the future of Hongkong.

The British embassy here never comments on the content of the talks, which resume this *Wednesday and have been in* progress for more than a year. However, well-informed sources say *that a good under*standing is being reached with the Chinese, by contrast with the hostile tone of Chinese press commentaries last autumn.

The sources say the Chinese side has recently shown a much more detailed appreciation of the sensitivities of the Hongkong question – sensitivities which brought a financial crisis and devaluation of the Hongkong dollar last September.

The agreement thought to be already in draft *form* will guarantee Hongkong 50 years of autonomy as a capitalist-run "special administrative region under the overall sovereignty of the People's Republic of China". It is understood that this was the result of last December's negotiating session, at which British diplomats agreed *in principle to revoke the* treaties of 1842 and 1860, which ceded Hongkong island and the *Kowloon Peninsula to Britain* "in perpetuity".

Some third-country diplomats here *calling* the British concession weak-kneed, but in fact it was inevitable, and refusal to repudiate the two treaties would have led to lengthy and bitter tussles with the Chinese. Parliament, of course, will have to ratify the cancellation of the treaties.

As for the larger and economically vital New Territories, *the 99-year British lease* on them expires in 1997, which the Chinese regard as the reversion date for the entire colony.

It it not known when the

Continued on back page, col 4

Reagan and Thatcher mellow towards Moscow

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

The West's two most outspoken critics of the Soviet Union – President Reagan and Mrs Margaret Thatcher – have both signalled, in the columns of American newspapers, their desire for improved relations with *Moscow*, with the long-term objective of substantially reducing the world's stockpile of nuclear weapons.

Following up the speech he delivered last Monday, in which he called on the Soviet Union to join the United States *in seeking* to eliminate the risk of nuclear war, President Reagan expressed his determi*nation to continue* a "real, *viable search for peace, particularly* by way of disarmament".

In an interview with the *Washingon Post* marking his third year in office, President Reagan said some of his past attacks on the Soviet leaders, whom he once described as liars and cheats, had been "overplayed and overexaggerated".

He insisted that the world was now a safer place, even though all important arms control negotiations had been suspended. "We are not closer *to war than we were a few years* ago" because the Soviet Union now realized that the United States had a deterrent capacity it did not possess when he took office in 1981.

In an interview with *The New York Times*, Mrs Thatcher *praised the President's recent* speech as representing an "important change" in the West's policy towards the Soviet Union, and emphasized the need for the Nato alliance to do "everything we can" to reduce the number of nuclear weapons.

Saying that she had decided as long ago as last summer that a new approach in dealing with the Soviet Union was needed, the Prime Minister said Nato should work steadily towards regaining the confidence of the *Kremlin and developing much* broader ties.

If Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan were in broad agreement on the need for *improved* relations with Moscow, Mrs Thatcher made clear that there were still deep differences between them over Grenada, the Falklands and the United States budget deficit.

Mr Reagan's case for invading Grenada was not, in her *view, strong* enough to *warrant* a possible disruption of the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain and jeopardize "the reputation that we, the free world, do not pursue our objectives by force."

She added, however, that her talks with *Mr George Shultz*, the US Secretary of State in London a week ago had gone a long way towards easing differences over Grenada.

***Although President Reagan* has not asked about his reelection plans, which he is due to announce next Sunday, he made clear that he intends to seek a second term.**

The United States has agreed to a Soviet proposal to resume the suspended mutual and balanced force reduction talks in Vienna on March 16, Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, *said on television* yesterday. The talks were suspended at the end of last year.

Powell to persist with challenge to Queen's right to free speech

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Enoch Powell is to renew his criticism of the Queen's Christmas Day broadcast and to challenge the Sovereign's right to make public statements other than on the advice of ministers. He is soon to contribute an article to *The Times*.

Mr Powell said in Leicester on Friday that recent speeches, placed in the Queen's mouth by ministers, suggested that she had the interests of other countries more at heart than those of her own people; and that even in the United Kingdom she was more concerned with the prejudices of a "vociferous minority of newcomers" than for the mass of her subjects.

The Times observed in a leading article that Mr Powell had been disingenuous in disclaiming any intention of criticizing the Sovereign personally, since the Queen's Christmas broadcast, which he evidently had in mind, was made "without the constitutional backing of advice from any ministers".

That is the point which Mr Powell regards as central and to which he is expected to return. He began his Leicester speech by asserting the constitutional principle that all public pronouncements by the Sovereign are "covered by the advice of ministers", even when the political content may appear minimal.

His assertion is in conflict with statements from both Buckingham Palace and 10 Downing Street, that the Christmas broadcast is not written with ministers' advice.

Mr Powell has been criticized in some quarters for the narrowness of his view of the Queen's responsibilities. He said there ought to be "unique and exclusive sympathy" between the Crown and the people of the United Kingdom.

Buckingham Palace responded by saying that the Queen was head of state of 17 countries. "The Queen has all her people at heart, irrespective of race, creed or colour."

What Mr Powell perceives as a potential danger to the Queen's position as British Sovereign, inherent in the "divisibility" of the Crown among 17 nations and in her position as head of the Commonwealth, is something with which he has been concerned for more then thirty years.

In March 1953, when Parliament was legislating for the Queen to be called "head of the Commonwealth", Mr Powell objected that the change, and the removal of the word British, was an evil.

Mr Powell was supported yesterday by Mr John Carlisle, Conservative MP for Luton, north, who said that the Queen has been sadly misled by her advisers.

But Sir Ian Gilmour, Conservative MP for Chesham and Amersham, said: "What the Queen says about the Commonwealth is not something that has to be dictated to her.

What she said in her Christmas message was right. I am only surprised Mr Powell did not end up by saying he thought the whole thing was a plot by the CIA."

The Christmas message of unity

The following is the text of an extract from the Queen's Christmas message:

Leaders and specialists can meet and discuss political and technical problems: news travels faster and there is more of it: new opportunities for world trade and commerce have been opened up by this communication revolution: perhaps more important, modern technology has touched most aspects of life throughout the world.

We saw this in dramatic form in India. Twenty-two years ago I had seen something of the problems facing this country, but since then the population has grown from 440 million to over 700 million.

Yet India has managed to become one of the ten or so leading industrial nations in the world and has become self-sufficient in food.

But in spite of all the progress that has been made the greatest problem in the world today remains the gap between rich and poor countries and we shall not begin to close this gap until we hear less about nationalism and more about inter-dependence.

One of the main aims of the Commonwealth is to make an effective contribution towards redressing the economic balance between nations.

What we want to see is still more modern technology being used by poorer countries to provide employment and to produce primary products and components, which will be bought in turn by the richer countries at competitive prices.

I have therefore been heartened by the real progress that is being made through the Commonwealth technical cooperation fund and various exchange schemes.

Britain and other richer Commonwealth countries run aid schemes and these are very important, but the key word for the Commonwealth is cooperation.

There is a flow of experts in all directions, with Canadians helping in the Caribbean, Indians in Africa, New Zealanders in India, Australians in Papua New Guinea, British in Kenya, the list is endless.

The web of contacts provided by the Commonwealth is an intricate pattern based on self help and cooperation.

Yet in spite of these advances the age-old problems of human communications are still with us.

We have the means of sending and receiving messages, we can travel to meetings in distant parts of the world, we can exchange experts: but we still have difficulty in finding the right messages to send, we can still ignore the messages we do not like to hear and we can still talk in riddles and listen without trying to comprehend.

Perhaps even more serious is the risk that this mastery of technology may blind us to the more fundamental needs of people. Electronics cannot create comradeship: computers cannot generate compassion: satellites cannot transmit tolerance.

And no amount of technology could have engineered the spirit of the Commomwealth that was so evident in Delhi or the frank, friendly and understanding communication that such a spirit makes possible.

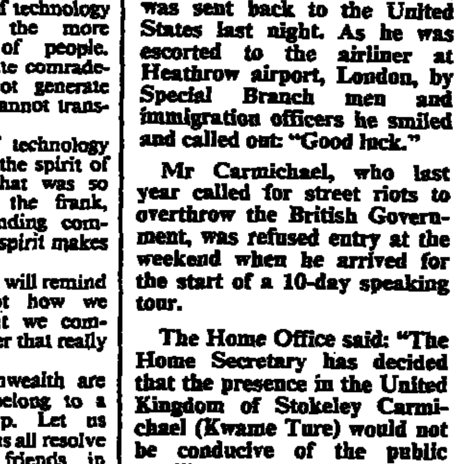
I hope that Christmas will remind us all that it is not how we communicate but what we communicate with each other that really matters.

We in the Commonwealth are fortunate enough to belong to a worldwide comradeship. Let us make the most of it: let us all resolve to communicate as friends in tolerance and understanding.

Only then can we make the message of the angels come true: "Peace on earth, goodwill towards men".

I always look forward to being able to talk to everyone at Christmas time, and at the end of another year I again send you all my warmest greetings.

'It's a boycott. I refuse to convert it'



Ex-Black Panther sent back

Mr Stokeley Carmichael, former Black Panther leader, was sent back to the United States last night. As he was escorted to the airliner at Heathrow airport, London, by Special Branch men and immigration officers he smiled and called out: "Good luck."

Mr Carmichael, who last year called for street riots to overthrow the British Government, was refused entry at the weekend when he arrived for the start of a 10-day speaking tour.

The Home Office said: "The Home Secretary has decided that the presence in the United Kingdom of Stokeley Carmichael (Kwame Ture) would not be conducive of the public good".

Mr Carmichael, who was born in Trinidad, was invited to make the visit as the guest of the Hackney Black People's Association in London. It was intended to be a follow up to his visit last September.

The association described the ban as absolutely outrageous. "Mr Carmichael was told on his last visit that he would be all right as long as he had an American passport. We ensured he had and this happens."

Carmichael's tour was also to have included Liverpool, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Manchester and Leicester. He had planned to visit relatives while in Britain.

In 1967 speeches he made during a visit to this Britain enraged MPs. Mr Roy Jenkins, then Home Secretary, ordered a police investigation into the tour. Mr Carmichael was told as he left at the end of the tour that if he attempted to return he would be turned away.

His visit last year, however, was allowed to take place despite much speculation.

TUC's self-criticism project splits union

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders will today give the go-ahead for the most critical, soul-searching exercise in the recent history of the TUC, and this latest bout of self-criticism is already reviving internal political divisions.

The TUC's so-called "inner cabinet", its finance and general purposes committee, is to send out to more than 100 affiliated unions the draft text of a *Strategy for the Future* based on a radical reappraisal of the unions' role in society.

As disclosed in *The Times* four days ago, the unions are being urged to reach historic "workable compromises" with the Government and other sections of society. There is also to be new effort to win back public confidence in the unions.

But the 6,000-word document being considered today has nenewed the infighting that split the 1983 Trades Union Congress. Mr Moss Evans, general secretary of the 1.5million-member Transport and General Workers Union, insisted last night that there could be no "thaw" in relations with the Cabinet unless substantial concessions to the unions were forthcoming.

"There is no question of a thaw. As a matter of fact the situation is reversed if anything. The Government have not conceded one iota from the way Tebbit was going. In my opinion there has been no thaw at all on the part of the Government – so there cannot be a thaw on the part of the TUC", Mr Evans argued.

His view was directly contradicted by Mr Alastair Graham, general secretary of the largest Civil Service union, the Civil and Public Services Association, who admitted that there were still "pretty sharp divisions about which way we are going" but claimed that the policy document laid the ground for a new relationship with the Government.

"It is going to be a long haul to get the trade union movement restoring the confidence of ordinary members."

Strategy for the Future was ordered by last year's Congress as an objective appraisal of TUC policies and a step towards a statement of the principle of modern trade unionism which make membership more attractive to the unorganized – particularly young people.

The document concedes that there is a gap between the leaders and the led, and calls for measures to build greater membership involvement in union affairs.

NUJ may defy labour laws

The National Union of Journalists has "reaffirmed the right to refuse to comply" with the Goverent's Employnent Acts at an emergenvy conference to determine policy in relation to labour law.

Delegates to a special union meeting in London at the weekend voted to "deplore and resist any attempt by this or any other government to use the law as a means to prevent trade unions carrying out their basic function".

A key policy statement laid down a commitment to five "basic trade union rights":

The right to represent and bargain for all journalists.

The right to organize journalists in chapels and branches and "where the members wish it" to promote and maintain post-entry closed shops.

The right to initiate and support industrial action by or on behalf of members.

The right peacefully to picket at all premises relevant to the industrial interests of members.

The right to initiate and support action in defence of other trade unions or in defence of trade union principles.

Some of these "rights" run contrary to the Government labour laws, although the conference insisted that "the NUJ is a law-abiding union with a strong commitment to a democratic society".

Two polls tip Benn for victory

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Wedgwood Benn is poised to win the Chesterfield by-election, according to two opinion polls.

A telephone survey by Audience Selection Poll on Friday and published in yesterday's *News of the World* shows Mr Benn with 46 per cent of the vote, the Conservative candidate with 31 and the SDP-Liberal Alliance with 22.

This prediction is backed by a poll of 1,000 people in Chesterfield conducted on Thursday and Friday for the *Daily Telegraph* by Gallup Poll. This showed Mr Benn with 46.5 per cent, the Tories with 29.5 and the Alliance with 24.

In an attempt to prevent Mr Benn's election, the television comedy actor Bill Maynard announced yesterday that he would stand as an independent.

Mr Maynard, a life-long Labour supporter, opposed Mr Benn's policies and was angered by the selection meeting when, he says, "perfectly decent local nominees" were pushed aside.

General election: E Varley (Lab) 23,881; N Bourne (C) 16,118; M Payne (L/All) 8,705. Lab maj 7,763

Clergyman quits over links with Catholics

From Richard Ford Belfast

A Presbyterian minister in Northern Irsland is to leave his church within a few months after opposition by church elders to his policy of closer contacts with Roman Catholics.

Discontent at the First Presbyterian Church in Limavady, co Londonderry, towards the Rev David Armstrong, aged 35, grew after he exchanged Christmas greetings in the Roman Catholic church on Christmas Day.

It culminated in a close vote by the elders against his policy towards Roman Catholics who worship at Christ the King church across the road.

The elders do not have the power to dismiss Mr Armstrong, a father of four who has been at the church for two and a half years, but it has been made clear that he should look for another congregation.

When the Roman Catholic church was bombed, Mr Armstrong, who according to friends is a firm believer in being a peace-maker in the province, went over and offered his sympathy on behalf of his congregation.

He attended the reopening of the Roman Catholic church and on December 25, a new curate, Father Kevin Mullan, visited the Presbyterian church wishing the minister and worshippers a happy Christmas.

Later that day Mr Armstrong reciprocated the gesture, and was loudly applauded by the congregation when he offered them his greetings and wishes for a peaceful new year.

While none of the Roman Catholic clergy in the predominantly Protestant town will discuss the matter, the Rev William McDowell of the local Free Presbyterian church said many people had been upset by the minister allowing a Roman Catholic into the church.

"I warned his congregation when he arrived what type of a person he was. He is an ecumenist and inviting the Roman Catholic priest into the church was obviously an ecumenical exercise to which we are totally opposed. People do not want him, they want him to leave."

Fire at mansion

Stutton Hall, an eighteenth century mansion at Holbrook near Ipswich, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Damage is estimated at £200,000.

Murdered wife fought in vain to save children

The murdered wife of a Chinese restaurateur had fought for her life and those of her children, the police officer leading the hunt for their killers said yesterday.

Mr Hon Chiu Tang, aged 34, found the bodies of his wife, Mrs Mai Tai Lam Tang, aged 36, and children, Monica, aged 3, and Eric, aged eight months, when he came home on Saturday morning after working all night at a Soho restaurant.

Mrs Tang and one of her children were stabbed to death, Det Supt David Gearon said. He would not say how the other child was killed.

The family could have invited their killers into the home, an end-of-terrace house in Holles Close, Hampton, Twickenham, south-west London, but the police have not ruled out a gangland murder.

There was no sign that the attackers forced their way in, but the house was in disarray, Mr Gearon said. "There is some evidence that there was quite a struggle."

It was impossible to say if anything was stolen until Mr Tang returned home.

Inquiries are hampered because few witnesses speak English and interviews must be conducted through Chinese interpreters. The police have appealed for help from experts in the Chinese community.

Mr Tang has lived in London for about 16 years and has worked at the restaurant for six years.

Mrs Tang: Stabbed to death.

Press harassment curbs predicted

By Kenneth Gosling

Harassment by the press has led to many Press Council complaints, and seems certain to do so in the future, Sir Patrick Neill, QC, the council's chairman until last September, says in a report for 1980-81.

In a reference to press treatment of people concerned with the Yorkshire Ripper case, including Peter Sutcliffe's wife, Sir Patrick writes: "I do not myself believe that either public opinion or Parliament will indefinitely allow such scandals to be repeated and defenceless individuals to be thus persecuted without anything being done to remedy this situation."

Sir Patrick says in his "personal view" foreword that, despite the wish to inform the public and commercial pressures to get "scoops", editors and journalists should use their intelligence and humanity to recognize that it was wrong to pursue stricken individuals.

"There is a very clear case here for the press to put its own house in order", he writes in the report published today.

It was not only wrong, but also sometimes almost indecent, to pursue stricken individuals with questions they had already refused to answer.

Sir Patrick emphasizes: "This is not to advocate that the press should cease to be vigilant to expose crime, malpractice and incompetence. It is an exhortation to temper zeal with discrimination and sensitivity."

He goes on: "The cases which cause the most anxiety are those where the target of persistent inquiries is a person in a vulnerable position who has no organization to protect him or her.

"Repeated badgering is particularly abhorrent where the victim is innocent of guilt and has become an object of notoriety through some chance circumstance. But there may be cause for concern also where the victim holds a public position."

Sir Patrick cites the Sutcliffe case, naming Sutcliffe's wife and Mrs Doreen Hill, mother of the Ripper's last victim, as principal "targets" for press attention.

He reveals that the council had suggested to the Home Secretary at the time, Mr William Whitelaw, now Lord Whitelaw, that he should consider encouraging chief constables to offer help in relieving such pressure and "guiding the press" in such circumstances.

The Press and the People (Press Council, 1 Salisbury Square, London EC4Y 8AE. £4.50).

Jenkin accused of robbing London

Sorting fact and rhetoric in rates battle

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Hodge, leader of Islington Borough Council and chairman of the Association of London Authorities, has accused Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, of "robbing London of money". If she is right, what has he done with it?

Several answers will be given today when MPs debate the Government's contribution towards local council spending for the coming year. Several more will be offered when the Commons Standing Committee on the Rates Bill starts work on Thursday.

Mrs Hodge is not a disinterested observer. Her council is near the top of the Government's list of candidates for rate-capping and one of its favourite examples of the way in which Labour councils supposedly squander ratepayers' money on worthless projects.

Her association was formed last year by Labour councils disenchanted with the Conservative-dominated London Boroughs' Association. It would be surprising if she did not accuse Mr Jenkin of theft and equally surprising if he failed to throw the accusation back at her.

Local government finance is so complicated that it is hard for ratepayers to disentangle facts from political rhetoric. But it is possible to find facts among the political arguments. One is that the Government is steadily cutting the amount of local government spending which it finances with state grants.

Councils that want to avoid reducing services must get a progessively larger proportion of their spending from their ratepayers. But that central fact of modern local government finance applies equally to all. It does not explain whether London has been robbed.

Ministers allocate grants to councils on the basis of what they think the councils need to spend to give adequate services and what they think they should be allowed to spend in the light of their past performance.

Labour councillors in London claim that the special needs of the capital are underestimated by ministers. They quote the extra cost of dumping London's rubbish more than 50 miles from household dustbins whereas other councils can dump a few miles away.

The calculation of what councils need to spend on the basis of past performance has been arranged to give less to those that have increased spending most in recent years. Other adjustments will give greater spending leeway to some councils with very much lower budgets than those of London boroughs.

Many of those that have benefited from these adjustments are led by Conservatives, while many of those to be punished are controlled by Labour. London will also suffer this year from the system of "holdback" designed by ministers to discourage high spending. It means that as councils push spending above government targets, the amount of state grant to which they are entitled is cut. The greater the extra spending, the more severe the cut.

Hackney Borough Council, which covers an area of London at the top of the Government's index of social deprivation, is to challenge the policy in court on the ground that the penalties imposed on it are so severe that it cannot discharge its statutory duties. The judgment in that case will help to show whether Mrs Hodge is right.

INVERNESS TO KYLE RAILWAY: 22 rescued from train by helicopter

INVERNESS TO WICK RAILWAY: 27 rescued from train by helicopter

LAIRG: seven stranded in mailbus

PETERHEAD BAY: 29 rescued by helicopter from grounded oil rig, ALI BABA

CAIRNGORM MOUNTAINS: three climbers die

PASS OF DRUMOCHTER: about 100 motorists spent night at lodge

GLEN SHEE SKIING CENTRE: 2,000 spent the night after snow blocked 500 cars and 27 buses

TYNDRUM: passenger dies in blocked train

CRIANLARICH: train passengers taken by road to Fort William

Wick, Kyle of Lochalsh, Inverness, Aberdeen, Fort William, Bridge of Orchy, Oban, Perth, Glasgow, Edinburgh

Four die, thousands stranded in snow

Continued from page 1

the passengers also had to be rescued by helicopter when it became stuck in the snow a few hundred yards away.

At the Glenshee skiinig centre about 2,000 people spent an uncomfortable night when 500 cars and 27 buses were snowed in on Saturday. An RAF helicopter reached the centre yesterday and took eight people who needed urgent medical attention to hospital in Perth.

Later a first convoy of 50 vehicles was led from the centre by a snow plough which had managed to clear a track along the narrow road.

At another ski resort, along the A9 trunk road through the Highlands, 157 people, including a baby girl aged six weeks, took refuge at Drumochter Lodge after abandoning their cars.

Mr Peter Sutherland, the manager, said yesterday that the hotel was cut off by 20ft snowdrifts

In other incidents, seven people were stranded overnight when a mailbus was blocked near Lairg in Sutherland and a British Airways helicopter ferried a pregnant woman stranded at a remote croft 30 miles west of Aberdeen to a hospital in the town, where she gave birth to a son.

The high winds with gusts of up to 100 mph at St Abbs Head, Berwick, tore the oil rig Ali Baba from its moorings in Peterhead Bay yesterday and it drifted ashore. Twenty-nine of the 51-member crew were lifted to safety by helicopter but attempts to refloat the vessel were unsuccessful.

South of the border, the three-man crew of the Skanderborg, a fishing boat, was winched to safety in a force 10 gale from a liferaft about 20 miles north-east of the Tyne.

In Northern Ireland, a member of the Ulster Defence regiment died when his car skidded on ice and crashed into a telegraph pole. He was named as Mr Norman Brown, aged 37, of Enniskillen, co Fermanagh.

Top Mensa title won by solicitor for second time

A London solicitor, Mr Lance Haward, aged 47, has won the title of Brain of Mensa 1984. Mr Haward, of Lansdowne Road, Muswell Hill, the President of the Mastermind Club, beat three other finalists in Gloucester selected from hundreds of entrants.

It was his second victory in the competition. He won it last in 1981 but was prohibited for two years following his victory on Saturday.

He collected a replica of a model of the brain for his prize. Other finalists in order were: Mr Anthony Perkin, aged 71, an Open University tutor, of Nether Street, London N12; Rodney Smith, aged 39, a business studies lecturer, from Lowton, near Warrington; and Mr Robert Ley, aged 51, a mature student, of Ferry Hill, Co Durham.

The orgnization, derives its name from the Latin for "mind" *Mens*, was founded by Dr Lance Weare, in 1946 to "gather together people who shared similar views and understandings". Since then it has grown internationally and has 60,000 members worldwide. All have an IQ of at least 148

Phone directory contract lost by Post Office

By Our Economics Correspondent

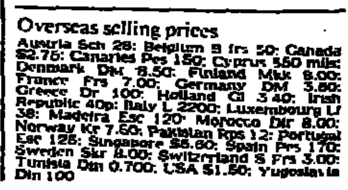
The Post Office has lost the lucrative contract from British Telecom to deliver telephone directories in England, which will go to private companies, it emerged yesterday.

That could cost the Post Office £10m to £20m, but it will also affect postmen who have been paid extra for delivering directories.

The contracts were put out to tender after the separation of British Telecom and the Post Office to prepare for privatization.

The Post Office, however, secured the less valuable contracts for the largely rural areas of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The Post Office is thought to have previously received 25p per directory and postmen 10p.



Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.60; Spain Pts 170; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.50; Yugoslavia Din 100

Kinnock pledges rapid disarmament

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Opposition leader, yesterday reaffirmed that a Labour government would be pledged to getting rid of all nuclear weapons in Britain within the lifetime of its first parliament.

He hinted that it might be prepared to use cruise missiles as a bargaining counter in "legitimate" arms talks taking place when the party came to power, and he said on independent television's *Weekend World* programme that he would "love to think" that legitimate arms talks would take place.

He said: "Where there was a real prospect of an exchange between the dismantling and removal of cruise and a non-deployment or dismantling of SS-20s that would be wonderful and we would assist in the process.

"But we would have to be sovereign to ourselves and our own interests and the interests of the alliance to which we belong because it would be no good letting other people determine our timetable for getting rid of weapons which by their very nature, and cruise specifically, turn our country into a target for a first use strike."

Asked if he would also get rid of Polaris, Mr Kinnock said: "By all means, Polaris is not an effective way of defending this country.

"Polaris is an obsolescent weapon. That is universally recognized. The commitment which has to be made undermines our means of sustaining effective defence participation in the western alliance."

But Mr Kinnock said that Labour was committed to a full and effective defence of Britain through conventional forces which would be financed through the money saved on nuclear weapons.

The Labour leader admitted that his party's general election defeat had been "monumental". Part of its problem had been a failure to get policies across to voters "through the internal din of battle". But he added: "We have cleared away that din".

On the economy, he said most people believed the biggest problem facing Britain was unemployment and that it should be combated with more investment, control of imports, more training and sponsorship

Britain's economic problems were in danger of changing from a chronic disability into a terminal disease: "We need priorities for a government which inherits ruins. The economy is going to bits. We have to produce our way into renovation."

Thatcher faces questions over son's interests

By Our Political Editor

The Opposition is to press the Prime Minister again to answer questions about whether her son, Mark had an interest in a construction contract for which she was lobbying while on an official visit to Oman. So far she has refused to satisfy Labour MPs with answers in the Commons.

It has been alleged by *The Observer* that Mr Mark Thatcher was promoting the business interests of Cementation International when he visited the Gulf in 1981.

He had two meetings with his mother, who at that time was pressing for the company to be given a £300m contract to build a new university.

Sales of 'grill steak' climb but growth slows in frozen food market

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Sales of "grill steaks" rose 60 per cent last year, to make them the fastest growing type of frozen food, sales of which increased by 6.5 per cent.

"Grill steaks" are made from different flaked parts of animals which are reformed into a typical steak shape, but sell at a much lower price.

The volume of frozen food sales rose last year, despite increased popularity of fresh foods and chilled lines, particularly meat and fish, which offer many of the qualities of fresh foods and a longer shelf-life.

"Grill steaks," claimed to be a cut above minced hamburgers in flavour, were almost unknown two years ago, but their sales were worth £40m last year. A survey of the frozen food market by Ross Foods, part of the Imperial Group, which was published yesterday, showed that the second biggest growth in sales volumes was of frozen meat pies, up 24 per cent. Pizza sales rose 9 per cent.

With fresh meat now so expensive people are turning more to such products, especially during the week, Mr Nigel Worne, Ross's retail marketing manager, said.

About £70m worth of frozen meat pies are now bought annually. Burgers account for another £115m.

Of the four main categories of frozen food, meat showed the biggest rise, at 10 per cent. Vegetables rose 6 per cent, fish only 1 per cent and desserts 9 per cent.

Desserts account for about 10 per cent of the £1,200m frozen food market, and the other categories about 30 per cent each in volume.

Fish sales growth eased mainly because of the competition from new meat products like the "grill steaks". But Ross believes consumer taste is moving towards more variety in fish and that tastier ways of presenting fish will produce more sales.

The overall growth in the frozen food market was nevertheless the leanest for three years. In 1981 and 1982 sales increased by at least 16 per cent.

The blame is laid mostly on the weather. A mild winter early last year meant a profusion of fresh vegetables at keen prices, but later the soggy summer hit pea crops particularly and housewives turned back to the frozen variety.

In the frozen food market the retail battle is still raging between own-label ranges, typically of the big multiple grocery companies like J Sainsbury and Marks & Spencer, and the three leading brand companies of Birds Eye (part of Unilever), Ross and Findus (part of Nestlé).

The own-labels grew more than 2 per cent, to nearly a 31 per cent market share last year, says the survey. Ross alone of the three brand leaders showed a growth in market share, up 16 per cent 9.1 per cent, while the other two both slipped, particularly Findus, which is following a marketing policy of moving rather more out of mass-market lines into specialities.

Birds Eye has 18.5 per cent market share and Findus 3 per cent, the survey says.

Ross, which has spent more than £10m over the past five years upgrading its prodution, plans to announce shortly another big investment. It will safeguard jobs rather than create new ones, Mr John Houliston, general manager of sales and marketing at Ross, says.

£1m real ice cream drive

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

The Milk Marketing Board is to spend £1m this year to promote "real" ice cream, made from dairy ingredients and containing fresh double cream.

It has adopted a CAMRIC trade mark, the initials standing for the Campaign for Real Ice Cream, and it clearly hopes it will be as enthusiastically received as the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA), which persuaded breweries to restore traditional draught beer to public houses.

Most ice cream sold in Britain contains vegetable or animal fats, cereals, starch and emulsifiers. The European Commission dislikes the use of the word cream to describe something which contains no such thing, and has previously threatened legislation to prevent it.

In the past few years several farm cooperatives have had considerable success selling unadulterated frozen cream, and the board sees it as a means of reducing the dairy surplus.



Bicycle beat: Five of the force of Scottish county policeman being put back on two wheels to improve local policing.

Bicycles, phased out by Lothian and Borders police by 1968, are being reintroduced because of people complaining "that all they see of their local bobbies is them flashing through the village at 30mph in panda cars."

Police constable John Richardson (left) has not ridden a bicycle for more than 25 years. Pedalling with him (left to right) are PCs Stewart Watt, Jimmy Ingram, Alan Sinclair and Bill Stewart.

Officers selected will travel up to 14 miles a day

(Photograph: Tom Kidd).

Discussion of sex by young 'still taboo'

Although spontaneous sex has become acceptable for the young, frank discussion of the subject and contraception has not, according to Ms Suzie Hayman, of the Brook Advisory Centre.

Writing in *Report*, journal of the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, Ms Hayman said that the vast majority of teenagers who visit family planning clinics have had, therefore, sexual experience.

She said that there were three main reasons why teenagers went to clinics:–

A girl thinks she may be pregnant, because a friend or colleague has become pregnant, or a sexual relationship has become steady and the couple have discussed the risks they run.

Ms Hayman, information officer for Brook Advisory Centres for the past eight years until her recent retirement, said that contraceptive advice had reduced the preganancy rate of girls in England and Wales.

There has also been a significant change in the ratio of rushed marriages to abortions.

In 1970, 53 per cent of teenage conceptions in England were legitimized, and 15.5 per cent ended in abortion.

In 1979, 26 per cent were legitimized and 40 per cent aborted.

Ms Hayman, criticizes society for seeing sex problems as girls' responsibility

Society ignores the boys' role and they, in turn, ignore sexual responsibility. Their lack of opportunity to learn and discuss the facts finds an outlet in scorn derived from fear.

As for male contraception, "everyone knows only sissies or chickens use them because it's like taking a bath with your wellies on".

● Hurried love-making in the back of a car or at a party can lead to married men suffering from premature ejaculation and their wives becoming non-orgasmic, the National Marriage Guidance Council says today.

The council says if people have sex before marriage "they should make sure they have enough time and privacy for it to be an emotional loving experience for both".

ITV plans rival to Sky Channel

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Two independent television companies are planning to launch an entertainment cable service to rival Sky Channel, owned by News International, which was launched in Britain last week with transmission to 10,000 homes in Swindon.

Thames and Granada confirmed yesterday that they intended to apply to the Independent Broadcasting Authority for permission to sell the service to any cable networks which want to buy it.

Like Sky Channel, it will be offered on the cable network without extra charge on the subscription already paid by viewers receiving it.

The companies are planning to use the European Communications Satellite, which also transmits Sky Channel, but it has not yet been decided whether the service will be for sale to cable networks in Europe.

The News International channel already has more than 530,000 viewers in Europe and, since the cabling of Britain is proceeding slowly, sees its international base an important factor for future viability. Most of its advertising, restricted to a maximum of six minutes per hour, comes from European companies.

A cable service restricted to Britain is unlikely to prove viable for some years for Granada and Thames, but the companies feel that it is important for Independent Television to have a foothold in the first British development to break their monopoly on television advertising.

Sky's income derives from advertising revenue and a 10p per viewer charge to the cable operators.

Danish UHT milk waits for tests

Consignments of long-life milk from Denmark were undergoing health checks at three British ports at the weekend as the Danes became the latest European rival for milk sales in Britain.

Shipments, each of 500 litres, crossed the North Sea last week for the ports of Grimsby, North Shields and Harwich. Consignments were held while hygiene tests were made.

The Danes plan to send three types of long-life milk in one-litre cartons. "Talks are already taking place with the major supermarket chains who are happy with our quality," Mr Eric Coombs, managing director of Danish Quality Foods, said.

He hoped the test consignments of UHT milk would be approved today and full-scale shipments will start. "We hope to have our milk on the shelves as soon as possible but it is not our intention to undermine doorstep deliveries," he said.

"We are perfectly happy to have our milk tested at the ports entry provided the tests are not used as an artificial trade barrier. It would be quite intolerable once the quality is established, if every single carton were to be tested and consignments delayed."

The French are finding it difficult to sell their long-life milk in Britain but Irish, German, Dutch and Belgian dairies are geared to export to Britain over the next few weeks.

Foxhounds may be put down

By Tony Samstag

Some of the 30 New Forest foxhounds involved in killing two deer this month may be put down, the Masters of Foxhounds Association said yesterday.

Mr Brian Toon, for the association, blamed the incidents on "a carefully organized deliberate plot by the dirty tricks department of the Hunt Saboteurs' Association".

Every one of the hounds had always been "absolutely steady to deer", he added; but constant "harassment" by the saboteurs had confused them.

The first of the deer, both fallow does, died on January 10 near Burley, Hampshire, and the second on Saturday, at Hurst Hill near Brockenhurst. In both cases saboteurs were active in the area.

Mr Jeremy Whaley, soon to become joint master of the New Forest hunt, said yesterday that the saboteurs "use horns, whistles and shouts and the hounds really don't know what to obey".

Mr Gary Coulbourne, of Christchurch, saboteur coordinator for the New Forest, denied that his members could be held entirely responsible for the deaths, but confirmed that "our tactics are designed to disrupt the hounds and save foxes" and "in that we have been entirely successful".

Discussions on which hounds, if any, would be put down continued through the weekend. The dogs were returned to their kennels at Lyndhurst immediately after the killing of the deer on Saturday.

The Forestry Commission, which licences the hunt and is responsible for the deer, has started an investigation.

'Donatello' relief for sale

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Donatello was the greatest Florentine sculptor before Michelangelo and his work is hardly ever available for sale. This makes the painted terracotta relief of the Virgin and Child which is to be auctioned by Sotheby's in New York in March an art market sensation.

Sotheby's is saying that the sculpture, owned by a couple in Florida, is expected to bring "upwards of $1m at auction". There is still more than a month for the very few wealthy sculpture buyers to make up their minds about the piece.

It is clearly from the school of Donatello, but if they decide that the piece was modelled by Donatello himself and the polychrome decoration is contemporary, the sky is the limit as far as potential bidding goes.

The last Donatello item on the market was an extraordinary bronze mould, from which reliefs of a madonna could be taken. The Victoria and Albert Museum managed to buy it for £175,000 in February, 1976, after an export license had been applied for

Art historians admit great difficulties in telling Donatello terracottas from those executed in his style by pupils or followers.

However, Sir John Pope-Hennessy, director successively of the Victoria and Albert Museum and the British Museum and now a consultant to the Metropolitan Museum in New York, contributed to sorting out the problem in an article written for *Apollo* magazine in the 1970s.

He accepts as autograph one Madonna in the Victoria and Albert, another polychrome Madonna – close to that coming for sale – in the Louvre and another damaged and restored example in East Berlin.



Virgin and Child, circa 1450-60.

A Churchill joins the Navy

Mr Randolph Churchill, aged 18, Sir Winston's great-grandson, has become the first Churchill to break with the family's 200-year Army tradition. He is with about 200 young Royal Navy officers on a tough two-month training course in the West Indies.

Midshipman Churchill said: "My family encouraged me to be the first Churchill to join the Navy."

Crash pilot undeterred

A West Mercia Hang-Gliding Club instructor who received a cut chin and bruises after falling 250 feet and crashing into a barn on Saturday in the Malvern Hills, Hereford and Worcester, said yesterday he would fly again.

Mr Michael Skinner, aged 35, from Studley, near Redditch, who was testing a prototype when its leading edge broke, said: "I used to do parachuting but I gave it up because I thought hang-gliding was a bit safer".

Sextuplets care team cut by one

One daytime nanny has been taken off the 17-strong team caring for the Walton Sextuplets in Wallasey, Merseyside, after a dispute about the cost.

Mrs Janet Walton was angry with health and social services chiefs for announcing that nursing the babies for three months was costing £15,000. She intends to do more of the caring herself.

Superglue alert

Police warned children yesterday against using hundreds of lipstick-sized tubes of superglue crystals that were washed ashore along the north coast of Somerset, Devon and Cornwall. People complained of skin burns after picking up the canisters.

Growing pain

Mr Ken Wood of Tavistock, Devon, is to sell his £11,500 custom-built Morgan sports car, after waiting seven years for delivery, because he has gained two stone in weight and cannot get into the car.

WPC accosted

Plymouth police are to take action against kerb crawling after a young policewoman wearing "ordinary" clothes was propositioned eight times within half an hour.

Sub-post offices threatened

Neighbourhood shops may be closed

By Patricia Clough

The future of the neighbourhood shop where you can buy stamps and postal orders along with stationery, cabbage, pipe-cleaners or table wine will be discussed by the Post Office this week.

Representatives of Britain's sub-postmasters and Post Office officials meet to consider the future of 1,600 urban sub-post offices understood to be in danger of closure.

The sub-postmasters are alarmed about dwindling earnings as a result of changes in the Government's methods of paying social benefits, while the Post Office, under pressure to be more cost-effective, is worried that some are not paying their way.

Now that pensions, family allowances and other benefits can be paid monthly rather than weekly, or through the bank, sub-post offices are losing an important slice of their business.

Sub-postmasters earn about 8p for every such transaction so that a family which draws its children's allowances monthly rather than weekly is bringing in only a quarter as much as before.

Mr Alban Morgan, leader of the National Federation of Sub-postmasters, calculates that members' average net earnings have dropped from about £6,600 to £6,000 a year as a result of the changes.

That comes on top of a general drop in earnings from the sub-post offices' other business – which can range from an off-licence to a Chinese laundry – as a result of the recession.

At the same time the Post Office has found that while some sub-post offices have plenty of custom others do not have enough to merit the minimum guaranteed payment of about £2,000 which they get just to keep open.

In a recent review of its urban network the Post Office is reported to have found that the existence of 1,600 is not justified from a commercial point of view. The 11,000 country sub-post offices, which also have problems, are not under discussion at present.

A Post Office spokesman, while declining to confirm the report, stressed that uncommercial offices would not necessarily be closed, social needs would also be taken into consideration.

Post Office authorities have give assurances that 95 per cent of the country's whole network will not be closed down. No decision about the remaining 5 per cent – 1,000 or so – has been made but they will not necessarily all go, the spokesman said.

In talks with Post Office officials last week the sub-postmasters' federation pressed for the opportunity to do more business for local authorities, such as handling rent payments for council houses.

Politicization fears raised by reappointment of Treasury adviser

By Peter Hennessy

Fears that the Prime Minister's reappointment of Sir Terence Burns as Chief Economic Adviser to the Treasury for a further five years from next January could raise suspicions that the Government Economic Service (GES) is being politicized, will be expressed tonight (Mon) at a meeting in London of the First Division Association, the top civil servants' union.

The association, which represents members of the 375-strong service, recognizes that Sir Terence, aged 39, has outstanding qualities and has been a great success at the Treasury since he joined it from the London Business School in January, 1980. But it is uneasy at the way in which the extension of Sir Terence's tenure of the £39,500-a-year post was handled by the Civil Service Commission, the independent watchdog against improper political patronage.

The commission has strict rules to protect the public service from becoming politicized which are backed by an order in council, the latest version of which was promulgated in 1982. Under it, the commissioners can approve the appointment of a temporary civil servant, such as Sir Terence, for a period of up to five years.

After that, the normal requirement is that a temporary appointee will resign or submit himself to an open competition for his job. The commission's *General Regulations*, however, allow exceptions to be made in special cases and Sir Terence's reappointment, without the need for him to submit to a board, fell into that category.

Under regulation 11a, Sir Peter Middleton, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, presented a case to Mr Dennis Trevelyan, First Civil Service Commissioner, which argued that Sir Terence's crucial position in the administration merited the exemption allowed if "a particular candidate to a particular situation is for special and exceptional reasons justified by the needs of the public service and the proved merits of the candidate".

Sir Peter succeeded. Mr Trevelyan signed a certificate establishing the probity of the exemption, and 10 Downing Street announced Sir Terence's reappointment on December 22. Sir Terence thereby joined a select band of special appointments made under the little known 11a regulation in the past 10 years (see chart).

The day before the announcement, Mr James Rollo, chairman of the First Division Association's economists panel, was informed by Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, that Sir Robert's action honoured the promise given by Sir Douglas Wass, Sir Peter Middleton's predecessor, that it would be consulted if Sir Terence was to be reappointed.

The association believes that the holding of an open competition for the post of Chief Economic Adviser and Head of the GES from January 1, 1985, would have been preferable to the use of regulation 11a. Though the association's economists reckon Sir Terence would have regained his job by a wide margin.

If Sir Terence remains at the Treasury until December 31, 1989, he will have achieved a longevity and an influence in terms of economic advice in Whitehall not seen since the era of Lord Robertshall. As Sir Robert Hall, he occupied a similar eminence between 1947 and 1961, first as head of the Cabinet Office's economic section and, after its transfer, Chief Economic Adviser to the Treasury.

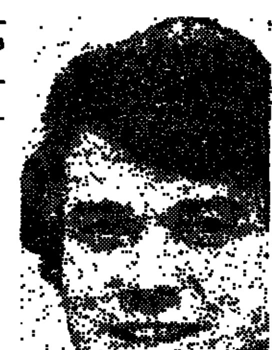
Sir Terence though closely identified with the Government's economic policy, has taken great pains not to act, or be seen to act as a Thatcherite placeman. He has always regarded his job as that of a civil servant who could work for more than one administration.

At tonight's meeting, the machinery of government subcommittee of the association's executive will decide whether the issue of the manner of Sir Terence's reappointment will be raised further with Sir Robert Armstrong.

Special appointments made under Civil Service Commission Regulation 11a since 1974.

Year	Appointee	Post
1974	Sir Lester Suffield	Head of Defence Sales, Ministry of Defence
1974	Dr M Ashley-Miller	Principal Medical Officer, Scottish Office
1978	Prof John Ashworth	Chief Scientist, Central Policy Review Staff
1979	Mr Paul Wills	Chief Conservation Officer, British Museum
1981	Air Marshal Sir Leslie Mavor	Coordinator of Civil Defence Volunteers, Home Office
1981	Brig Geoffrey Curtis	Assistant Ecclesiastical Secretary, Lord Chancellor's Department
1981	Air Vice Marshal John de Milt Severne	Captain of the Queen's Flight, Ministry of Defence
1982	Mr Alan Kettle	General Manager, Chatham Dockyard, Ministry of Defence
1983	Sir Terence Burns	Chief Economic Adviser, Treasury, and Head of Government Economic Service

Source: Civil Service Commission



Sir Terence Burns: Identified with government policy.

Lawyers call for justice department

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Muddle and mischief in government are attacked by the Social Democratic Lawyers' Association in proposals yesterday for the creation of a new justice department.

Not even experienced lawyers can understand many of our statutes, the association says. The Home Office has fought every single case brought against the United Kingdom in the European Court of Human Rights in which it has been concerned. "It has lost every one of them."

Only then has it been forced to bring forward the legal or administrative reforms which should have been carried through years before.

Over the past 20 years the Home Office's legitimate concern to maintain order and security has increasingly overshadowed its role in safeguarding liberty, the association says.

The Home Office, and in Scotland the Scottish Office, are responsible for the police, the prisons, the security of the realm, immigration control and other regulatory functions. "They sit uneasily with responsibility for impartial justice, the rule of law and the freedom of the individual."

The Lord Chancellor is responsible for the state of the civil (but not the criminal) law; for civil (but not criminal) procedure; for civil (but not criminal) law reform; and for civil and criminal legal aid, advice and assistance schemes, other than duty solicitors.

Despite the repeated recommendations of the Lord Chancellor's advisory committee on legal aid, there is still no unified approach to legal services nor a clear line to the Lord Chancellor of ministerial responsibility for courts and legal services.

Although privacy forms part of the civil law, responsibility for it appears to have drifted from the Lord Chancellor to the Home Secretary, the association says.

Since the Lord Chancellor may sit as a Law Lord in a later case it may well be inappropriate for him to advise the Government on the legal implications of its policies. Formally the responsibility for legal advice to the Government lies with the Attorney General, who is not in the Cabinet and not at the centre of government planning.

Conduct of government litigation is the responsibility of the Treasury Solicitor. For some reason now lost in the mists of history, he reports to no law officer or even the Prime Minister, but to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On occasions governments have breached unwritten principles of the constitution which had previously been thought inviolable: the enactment of retrospective legislation; retrospective immunities for official misconduct; and, in the case of the East African Asians, deprivation of a racial minority of UK nationals of a fundamental right of citizenship.

Executive powers have been used to force companies to comply with a non-statutory incomes policy.

The chairman of the Social Democratic Lawyers' Association is Mr Anthony Lester, QC. Copies of the proposals are available from Mrs Sarah-Jane Voelcker, 30 Lanercost Road, London, SW2 3DN at 50p.

Sublime: America's latest Los Angeles Class fast-attack submarine, USS Augusta, at its weekend launching.

Price rises a test for Hungary's economic success

From Roger Boyes, Budapest

Hungary, widely hailed as the economic showcase of Eastern Europe, today faces its toughest round of price rises for years. Everything from meat to cars, from bricks to canned peas, will become more expensive at a stroke.

Although padded by a relatively successful economic reform, which has filled the shops with fresh fruit and sophisticated hi-fi equipment, the Hungarians are still sensitive to such across-the-board price increases.

The reform, giving more initiative to state and private enterprises, has leaned heavily on the efficient techniques of Hungarian farmers, who have maintained good supplies of food to the population.

Last year, however, Hungary suffered its worst drought for 30 years, which cut down the available food and forced the authorities to raise the price of meat and vegetables by 20 per cent.

The Government is also trying to reduce its large subsidies on consumer goods, to bring domestic prices more into line with world market prices, to reduce imports and boost export production. Critics say it is trying to achieve too much with the price mechanism.

Cars will increase in price by between 6 and 7 per cent, heating oil by about 20 per cent and building material by up to 30 per cent.

Although the Government will raise pensions and child benefits in compensation, the prices rises, especially for heating oil and other utilities, will be a sharp blow to the poorer paid. That includes workers who have no opportunity to maintain second jobs (a common practice in Hungary), men without working wives and anybody on a fixed income.

The moral, the Domestic Trade Minister, Mr Zoltan Juhar, said in an interview, is that Hungarians will have to work harder to defend their living standards. Without price rises "the producer would have no interest in boosting production and goods would disappear from the market".

Price rises are none the less not as explosive as in Poland, where more expensive food has sparked off riots and toppled leaders. Poland increases some key food prices on January 30 but has prepared the way carefully with two months of "consultation" with the people, apparent government willingness to modify its increases and large payments – far higher than in Hungary – to the poorer paid.

The Hungarian press, though it has freely discussed the impending price rises in Poland, has not dealt in detail with the "consultations" between the Jaruzelski leadership and the Poles.

● **Stadium blaze:** Fire that broke out near Budapest's new indoor Sports Palace spread to the storeroom destroying large quantities of flooring material.

Brainwash victims in court battle

From John Best
Ottawa

Brainwashing experiments carried out at a Montreal psychiatric institute more than 20 years ago, and financed by the US Central Intelligence Agency, have led to a complex court battle in which the Canadian Government is becoming increasingly involved.

The Government has thrown its weight behind nine victims of the mind-control programme, each of whom are suing the US Government for $Can1m (£550,000) for lasting physical and emotional damage. The Americans have given no indication they intend to agree to Canada's demands, and a drawn-out battle may lie ahead.

The nine victims are among more than 50 patients used as unsuspecting human guinea pigs at Montreal's Allan Memorial Institute between 1957 and 1964. The tests were supervised by Dr Ewen Cameron, the institute's director.

Dr Cameron, who died in a mountaineering accident in 1967, had been president of both the Canadian and American Psychiatric Associations, and also was first president of the World Psychiatric Association.

The CIA, through a front organization, gave Dr Cameron $19,000 a year to finance the experiments, which included a variety of bizarre techniques to clear the patient's mind, followed by message inculcation procedures to induce new patterns of behaviour.

The project was part of a wider one sponsored by the CIA – to find ways of countering brainwashing tactics, such as those used on allied prisoners captured in the Korean War.

Interest in the case, simmering for some years, was increased this week with the screening of a CBC investigative programme called *Secret Tests*, which traced the whole nightmarish story.

Responding to questions provided by the programme, the External Affairs Department said the Canadian Government is thinking of filing a brief in support of the lawsuit launched by the nine victims. It also left open the possibility of recourse to the World Court at The Hague.

The Canadian Government appears to be caught in crossfire between the claimants and the US Government, which has asked that certain documents be kept secret. These are said to include a US apology to Canada for the experiments, though there is some suggestion that, if such an apology were made, it was done by word of mouth.

Poland seeks help for farmers

Jaruzelski exorcizes ghosts

From Our Own Correspondent, Warsaw

Three phantom enemies, howling, wailing and clanking their chains at night, haunt the hardline Marxist, the Iron Guard of Polish communism. The Catholic church, with its hold on the nation and its resistance to socialism, is the foremost of these but it is joined in the rogues' gallery by the private farmers, who oppose anything that smacks of collectivization, and by those who seek to spread Western influence by means of Western currency, the dollar imperialists.

Now, however, the Polish Government is very close to unleashing the three phantoms and is actually encouraging the Catholic church to make use of Western money to help private farmers. How the hardliners and their patrons in Moscow will react is still an open question.

The idea agreed in principle during a meeting between the pope and General Jaruzesiski last summer, is to set up a foundation, in West Germany which would attract western funds from governments, private companies and churches. This money would be used to buy everything that is needed to help the farmers produce enough food. Tractors, spare parts, ploughs, harvesters, turbines, fertilizers, pesticides: all these are in chronically short supply.

The Western foundation would ship the goods to a Polish-based foundation which would in turn sell them at fair prices to farmers. The zloties received would then be paid into a special loan fund to help further agricultural development and support craftsmen and artisans in the farming sector.

A draft Bill has been prepared by the Polish Government providing for such a foundation and slowly the composition of the board is being worked out. Farmers, agricultural experts and the Church – which will not have a majority stake but will be granted veto – will be the main participants. The Church has seen the draft Bill and it has now been passed to the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance for approval before being submitted to Parliament.

The longer the scheme takes to get off the ground, the less likely it is to attract the kind of funds it needs. The Church plan is for a pilot project of £5m worth of goods to test the institutions. After a year the Church hopes to be able to channel £600m worth of agricultural materials to farmers. The overall object is to secure £1,200m over a number of years.

On paper, it all looks eminently practical. With Western money, agricultural experts commissioned by the Church will buy say a tractor tyre – virtually unobtainable officially in Poland – for £140, sell it to the farmer for 26,000 zloties and then recycle that money into the farming sector which is overwhelmingly in private hands. To obtain a tractor tyre at the moment, a farmer would have to pay 100,000 zloties on the black market.

But there is much scepticism about the programme, not just from the hardline Marxists. Diplomats are beginning to doubt that the Church will secure assistance on the expected scale from the governments of the European Economic Community. £1,200m adds up to much more – even spread over a number of years – than their present level of assistance to Poland.

Who will administer the programme at village level? The Church says that the "farmers circles", associations of food producers, will do so. Yet may of these circles were also the basis for the Rural Solidarity movement, so will the Government accept this politically sensitive move?

The Government stands to achieve only one goal: the improvement of food supplies which would mean the soothing of one of its sorest political trouble-spots. That would be a big achievement but it has to be set against the price of failure: venomous criticism from the hardliners, a stronger foothold for the Church in the countryside, the rivival of political sentiments in rural communities.

The Government is therefore engaged in creating itself an insurance policy, emphasizing that even if £1,200m were raised it would only be a drop in the ocean, while painstakingly going over every legal detail and simultaneously declaring loudly that the Church has overestimated the generosity of the West.

Health insurers economize

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Private hospitals are to be pressed to follow National Health Service plans to reduce patients' stays in hospital and to undertake more day care treatment, in an attempt to save money.

Private Patients Plan, the second largest of the medical insurers, said that the cost of treatment and accommodation in private hospitals had risen by 16 per cent last year, well ahead of the rate of inflation.

Mr David Lock, PPP's managing director said that containing costs was vital to the future development of health care.

That meant further reductions in the average length of patients' treatment in hospital, for instance by patients moving to hotels after the first day or so in hospital since they were cheaper than hospital beds.

PPP is also seeking to reduce private hospital groups' charges through block booking schemes and more day care cases.

PPP's views are similar to plans being drawn up by health authorities: Oxford Regional Health Authority canvassing plans to double its day care treatment to 25 per cent of all acute cases.

Mr Lock said some doctors had estimated that up to 40 per cent of hospital cases could be dealt with without an overnight stay, although that figure was "a bit theoretical".

Patients would be encouraged to take day care treatment only if the doctor was satisfied that it was totally safe and the patient's condition warranted it.

PPP did not wish to do anything that reduced standards of care, but where day care and shorter stays could be used, it would save money and help to keep subscriptions down.

There was potential conflict between private hospitals and the insurers, "but for the health of private medicine we have to contain costs and the hospitals must realize that as much as we do", Mr Lock said.

In the year to last September, hospital accommodation costs had risen by 8 per cent; ancillary charges, such as theatre fees, by 16 per cent; drugs and dressings by 36 per cent; surgeons fees for major operations by 13 per cent, and anaesthetists' fees and fees for minor surgery by 19 per cent. That produced an overall cost increase of 16 per cent. The rate at which subscribers were claiming for treatment had also risen by 6 per cent.

PPP announced that its subscribers had risen by 12 per cent last year, against an increase in the whole private medical insurance market of about 5 per cent.

PPP's subscription rates rose on January 1 by about 15 per cent.

Minister to study claims that official took bribes

By Jenny Knight

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, is to be briefed today by officials of his department about forged immigration permits and allegations of the corruption of at least one civil servant.

For the past 18 months Scotland Yard has been investigating claims that a civil servant accepted bribes to ensure that work permit applications were approved, but because of a "failure of communication" the minister was not informed.

Last week at Southwark Crown Court an unnamed senior civil servant was said to be the accomplice of William Hills, who pleaded guilty to helping illegal immigrants into Britain.

Hills, aged 64, of Orpington, Kent, admitted forging signatures on company notepaper printed with the names of fictitious foreign firms asking to post an immigrant to Britain as their representative.

The civil servant, in the Overseas Labour section, allegedly agreed to rubber-stamp the applications in return for a fee.

An immigration consultant, Mr Reuben Davis, aged 63, who employed Hills, was also arrested and charged. But Mr Davis left Britain for Israel before his trial.

Public service morale at lowest ebb, report says

By a Staff Reporter

Public service morale is at its lowest level because of government cutbacks and an unwieldy organization, the Industrial Society says today after a survey of 500 bodies, including local and health authorities and the Civil Service.

The society, which has 15,000 members, is extending its advice to industry on communications and industrial relations by setting up a public service unit.

Mr Jeremy Thorn, director of the unit, said that public service morale was at an all-time low. "Vagueness of structure allied to cutbacks and changes means that millions of employeees are now unclear about aims. There is an increasing tendency for effective managers to retire early or leave the service".

The unit would aim, he said, to introduce good practice from industry into local authorities and health services. Organizations would be urged to simplify structures and develop clearer communication and consultation with their employees.

Privatization was a total irrelevance, he said. What mattered for the public services' future was to clarify aim and structure so people felt committed again to providing the levels of services needed by the whole community.

87 communist officers go to prison in Iran

By Hazhir Teimourian

Eighty seven Iranian officers who had been secret members of the communist Tudeh Party were sentenced in Tehran on Saturday to terms of imprisonment ranging from eight months to life.

Charges brought against them included conspiracy to overthrow the Government and espionage for the Soviet Union. Their trial began on December 6.

The sentences are regarded as mild in Iran, as all people previously charged with conspiracy to overthrow the Government of Ayatollah Khomeini have been executed. These included the former Foreign Minister and close aide to the Ayatollah, the late Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who was sentenced to death by the same court, the Army Revolutionary Tribunal.

Many of the accused appeared on the state television in the latter part of last year and confessed to the crimes they were charged with. It was explained that they had amassed a large quantity of arms.

The names of 86 of the condemned have been published in Tehran. These do not include Captain Bahram Afzali, the commander of the Iranian Navy until last May who is known to be among the accused and whose trial ended on December 8.

According to the Army Prosecutor (Hojjatol-eslam Reyshahri), the fates of 13 officers were yet to be settled.

Also awaiting a decision on their fate are some 200 civilian leaders of the pro-Moscow party.

● Washington: The United States has accused Iran of renewed persecution of the Bahai community and said that more than 550 members of the religious faith, many of them women, are in prison in Iran (*Mohsin Ali writes*).



Chandrike Kumaranatunge: Her father's cause 'betrayed'.

New left-wing party formed in Sri Lanka

From Donovan Moldrich
Colombo

Left-wing elements in the Sri Lankan opposition Freedom Party yesterday formed a new political party called the Sri Lanka Peoples Party under the leadership of Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike's younger daughter Mrs Chandrike Kumaranatunge, her husband Mr Vijaya Kumarantunge, and Mr T B. Ilangaratne, a former vice-president of the Freedom Party

In her letter of resignation from the Freedom Party, Mrs Kumarantunge said: "I cannot be party to selling my late father's name while continuously betraying the causes for which he laid down his life, I cannot any more be a party to the total betrayal of the people while pretending to be their saviour".

Mrs Kumaranatunge's letter also refers to "lies, betrayals and conspiracies" and mentions an alleged kidnap threat against her infant child.

Why private inheritance becomes national heritage

By John Young

The Government must decide within the next few weeks whether it can afford to acquire Kedleston and Calke Abbey, in Derbyshire, for the nation, or if there is some other way of securing their future.

Both houses have been offered in lieu of tax, but the Treasury is wary of being seen to favour large landowners with excessively generous concessions. It does not want an avalanche of similar offers from owners who would be happy to shrug off the burdens of ownership, yet continue to live in their ancestral homes.

The purchase of Belton, in Lincolnshire, last year cost some £8m, and the National Trust estimates that it would need at least £7m to repair Calke and provide an endowment fund for its upkeep. In theory, that could be done quite easily if the Government accepted some of the estate's farmland in lieu of tax, and passed it on to the trust for sale or rent. But so far, the Government has said it will accept only the house and grounds, and that the farms must be sold to pay the tax bill.

If the Government is under pressure to save Calke, it will be still harder to refuse Kedleston, probably the finest Adam house in Britain. Its owner, Lord Scarsdale, apparently fearful that Calke might preempt whatever Government funds were available, has declared publicly that Kedleston is ten times as important.

It is seldom easy to draw a dividing line between what should be acquired with public money and what should not. For example, the Government has offered £1,550,000 through the National Heritage Memorial Fund, for Fyvie Castle, near Aberdeen, but has so far failed to reach agreement with the owner. On the other hand, last year's sale of Hever Castle, in Kent, and the dispersal of its contents, went ahead with only polite expressions of regret.

The main reasons why owners periodically sell up, or try to do a deal with the Government and/or the National Trust, are the sheer inconvenience and expense of living in and maintaining a house originally built for an army of servants.

A likely forthcoming example is Highclere Castle, in Hampshire, where the elderly Earl of Caernarvon still maintains a staff of servants, which his son, Lord Porchester, does not wish to take over.

The tax burden has been eased by the Treasury's agreement to waive capital transfer tax on money passed from one generation to the next, in the form of a maintenance fund.

Commander Michael Saunders Watson, president of the Historic Houses Association, is concerned that the system can still produce cases like Calke Abbey where, for one reason or another, the owners ignore potential tax concessions.

Mr Brian Laing, secretary of the Heritage Fund, says he is struck by the fragility of the whole system. "You only need an eccentric owner, or a quarrel between father and son, and something that has been in the family for generations can suddenly be at risk."

But he does not believe that owners will ever be queuing up to give away their family homes, simply to rid themselves of the financial responsibilities.

El Salvador salutes its repair gangs

From John Carlin, San Salvador

El Salvador's American-backed authorities have had little to cheer about recently, which explains why they turned out in force on Saturday, military band in attendance, to celebrate the construction in record time of a makeshift military bridge.

In the presence of his minister, high-ranking Army officers and the US Ambassador, and against the taunting backdrop of the mangled 300-yard long Cuscatlán suspension bridge – destroyed on New Year's Day by jubliant guerrillas – President Alvaro Magaña made a brief speech.

He congratulated the 160 Salvadorean men who had laboured day and night for 12 days to rivet together the 70-yard long Bailey bridge which now, again, links San Salvador with the battle-scarred eastern provinces.

A team of ever-alert troubleshooters summoned to their task anywhere in El Salvador at the drop of a bridge, the 160 specialist construction workers are vital to the Government's four-year war effort.

On Friday journalists who went behind guerrilla lines saw a battalion of rigidly disciplined fighters in full military uniform weighed down with captured US weaponary.

American military advisers have been exasperated at the Army's incompetence and apparent low morale, prompting calls from President Reagan, recently endorsed by Dr Henry Kissinger, for vastly increased military aid to El Salvador.

The Cuscatlán bridge episode has provided an image for the current state of things. Guerrillas jeered fleeing soldiers when they captured the bridge, planted explosives and destroyed it at their leisure. Then the US Government stepped in with $350,000 (£250,000) of the $55,000 needed to build the replacement Bailey bridge.

Reagan campaign machine moves smoothly into winning gear

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan's formal declaration of his candidacy for reelection is still almost a week away, but the long-held belief that he would seek a second term has already pulled almost $4m (about £2.7m) into the Washington headquarters of the Reagan-Bush 1984 campaign committee.

Nor should organization be a problem: his campaign headquarters already has a full-time staff of over 100 and campaign committees have been set up in all 50 states.

The smooth way in which the campaign has got under way so far reflects months of careful planning by the President's political advisers, notably Mr Ed Rollins, the campaign director.

The bulky, bearded Mr Rollins, formerly chief of the White House political office, has been thinking about the President's reelection since last January. Although officials are keeping details of the campaign plan strictly to themselves, its broad strategy has already become clear. It will centre on the President's personality and record and will have as its broad theme "Give him another four years to finish the job."

Republicans and Democrats agree that Mr Reagan is his own best asset. Although the latest poll published yesterday shows him level with the two Democratic front-runners, Mr Walter Mondale and Senator John Glenn, he has been well ahead in most others. There may be slippage in the next few months, but Mr Reagan's advisers are confident he will maintain his lead.

Being the incumbent has a number of built-in advantages, particularly for a candidate like Mr Reagan. As he will be unopposed for the Republican nomination, this means he will be able to continue to act as a President rather than as a candidate at least until the Republican convention in August.

He will not therefore be going stumping around the country as President Ford did in 1976. The intensive day-by-day speech-making will be left to Vice-President George Bush who proved himself to be a highly effective campaigner during the 1982 congressional elections.

Another advantage of incumbency, in Mr Reagan's case, is his own record. The economy is brimming with new confidence, inflation is down, interest rates are lower, so is unemployment.

These are points which his strategists will be constantly reemphasizing in the months ahead. By contrast, the Democrats' focus on the scale of the federal budget deficit, however dangerous its long-term impact, is much more difficult to dramatize.

Reagan campaign staff believe they can also make substantial political mileage from the President's foreign policy and national security record. "There has been a restoration of national pride under this President," says Mr James Lake, the campaign communications director.

This is a more debatable point. The Democrats have already made it clear they regard foreign policy as the President's Achilles'.

Although there is a strong underlying mood of optimism at the Reagan-Bush campaign headquarters, no one is talking about a landslide. "It's going to be a close race whoever is chosen as the Democratic challenger," says Mr Rollins.

His remark indicates one of the built-in disadvantages any Republican presidential candidate faces. This is that there are a lot more registered Democrats than Republicans. To win on *the same scale as he did in 1980*, Mr Reagan must receive 80 per cent support from Republicans, 25 per cent from Democrats and 50 per cent from independents.

The big increase in black voter registration (virtually all of it for the Democrats) together with Mr Reagan's dwindling support among women voters could dramatically alter the 1980 arithmetic.

Another prevailing nightmare for the Reagan campaign staff is that an unforeseen development overseas could suddenly change public perceptions of the President, just as the Iran hostage crisis helped to destroy President Carter in 1980.

Mr Rollins admits that "some sort of international event we don't control and which could have serious consequences" is what he fears most. Which is why virtually all of Mr Reagan's advisers are so adamant that American troops should be out of Lebanon long before voting begins.



Exile ends: Sir Eric Gairy with his supporters at the airport on his return to Grenada.

Thailand puts Soviet aid to Vietnam at £3.6bn

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok

The Soviet Union has provided aid to Vietnam worth more than $5,000m (£3,600m) in the past five years, according to Squadron Leader Prasong Soonsiri of Thailand's National Security Council. In the same period 7,000 Soviet advisers, civilian and military, have been dispatched to Vietnam, and others to Cambodia and Laos.

Squadron Leader Prasong, addressing the Pacific Security Conference in Seoul, said Vietnam was payig part of its debts to the Soviet Union by providing facilities for Soviet armed forces, particularly at Cam Ranh Bay, the huge military base built by the Americans on the east coast.

The Russians were now enlarging both air force and naval facilities at the base, which had an important role in the expansion of their military presence in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. They had moved in a floating dry dock for maintenance and repair of submarines and other vessels. Some 24 Russian ships moved in and out of Cam Ranh Bay regularly, compared with seven vessels four years ago.

Vietnam has never disclosed details of assistance it receives from the Soviet Union.

Gairy back but skips next polling

St George's, Grenada (Reuter) – Sir Eric Gairy, the former Grenadian Prime Minister, returned to the island yesterday after five years in exile and said he would not take part in elections later this year.

Sir Eric, aged 62, who was overthrown in 1979 by Maurice Bishop the former leftist Prime Minister, and exiled in the United States, was greeted at the airport by several hundred supporters and members of his Grenada United Labour Party. Bishop was ousted and killed last year in a left-wing coup, which was followed by the US-led invasion.

Sir Eric led his supporters in prayer to give thanks for what he called the rescue mission carried out by the United States and seven Caribbean nations.

He told reporters he would not be running in elections scheduled for the second half of this year by the interim administration set up after the invasion.

Nearly 40 people are being held on charges of having played a role in the October 19 Army coup, including Mr Bernard Coard, the former Deputy Prime Minister, whose struggles with Bishop are believed to have led to the uprising. All are in good health, according to British Members of Parliament who visited them in prison on Friday.

"Not only did we see Mr Coard smiling but we also heard him sing" Mr Peter Thomas, Conservative MP told reporters.

E Germans stay in embassy

Berlin (Reuter) Six East Germans seeking political asylum spent a second night in the United States embassy in East Berlin with no indication yesterday how the East German or US authorities would resolve the issue.

An embassy spokesman said the five men and a woman from East Berlin and Potsdam were still at the mission but would not say what talks if any were under way with East German officials.

He said there were no plans to drop a scheduled visit by Mr Daniel Amstutz, the US Under-secretary for Agriculture, who is due to arrive for a two-day visit to East Berlin next Sunday.

Th six entered the embassy, close to East Berlin's main boulevard, Unter den Linden, shortly before noon on Friday, and told Western journalists they would go on hunger strike until granted exit visas.

They distributed a letter addressed to President Reagan in which they appealed for political asylum and maintained they could not endure the lack of freedom in East Germany.

The group, aged between 19 and 43 and including a married couple, said they had all tried to leave legally and two had served jail terms for trying to flee.

East Germans who apply to leave are forced to wait periods varying from a few months to many years and many are refused. The communist state last year for the first time gave citizens the legal right to ask to leave but only to join close family members abroad or to marry.

Tourist shot in Kenya game park

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi

Armed men shot and wounded a French Tourist and robbed other members of his party after holding up the group in the Mara game reserve near the Tanzanian border at the weekend.

Leaving the wounded man in their minibus, the remaining four French tourists and their two Kenyan drivers were made to walk for about an hour and a half through trackless bush in the dark to the Tanzanian border.

After wading a shallow river which forms the border, the bandits robbed the group of their money, cameras and other property.

The wounded man, M Jean Gillet, underwent an operation at a Nairobi hospital yesterday.

Socialists rock boat in Geneva

From Alan McGregor
Geneva

The 110-member Central Committee of the Swiss Social Democrats (socialists) has recommended, by 54 votes to 22 with seven abstentions, pulling out of the four-party Government coalition in which the party has taken part for 25 years.

This decision will be put to an extraordinary congress in Berne on February 11 and 12. The committee rejected proposals that a party referendum be held on the withdrawal (64 votes to 15) or that it continue in the coalition on certain conditions (46 to 14).

The socialists are still smarting from Parliament's rejection last month of their choice for a vacant Cabinet post, Mrs Lilian Uchtenhagen, the first woman ever nominated for a portfolio.

Astrology under attack

Italians rush to refute religious objections

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The horoscope for Father Gino Concetti's 1984 states that he could achieve something outstanding and he may well have already fulfilled that astrological prophecy by his own condemnation of horoscopes.

Father Concetti is a Franciscan theologian who published his attack in the Vatican's newspaper *l'osservatore romano*, on January 19. Apparently he found that belief in horoscopes, in clairvoyance, in cardreading was becoming excessive and the abundance of prophecies at the turn of the year decided him to publish an article which has brought him some sharp rejoinders from offended horoscope-casters and more than one reminder that at least three Popes were publicly known to have followed the stars and the planets in making their decisions.

In his original article, Father Concetti harshly rejected horoscopes and fortune-telling of all kinds as "in conflict with the religious principles revealed in the Bible and with the anthropology contained in the church's teachings". The fundamental principle was, he said, that only God knows the future of each individual human being and of humanity as a whole. And he added that the spread of horoscopes was "in proportion to the decline of an authentic religious sense".

The Milan newspaper *Corriere Della Sera* began its critique of Father Concetti by calculating that he probably conceived his article in a period between Friday the thirteenth and Tuesday the seventeenth (which is an highly unlucky number for Italians). Father Virgino Rotondi, a Jesuit, is quoted as totally contradicting the Franciscan and asserting that it is no sin to believe in astrology or make horoscopes.

Estimates vary as to which Popes genuinely took the ancient science of the stars into account. Julius II, Michelangelo's patron, is said to have asked the advice of astrologers before fixing the date for his coronation. Paul III turned to them to know the best dates for fixing his formal meetins with his cardinals and Leo X allowed a professor of astrology in Rome's *pontifical university*.

The early Pope Silvester is said to have set scor on astrology as did John XX and John XXI. The celebrated mosaic floor in the Cathedral of Otranto shows the signs of the zodiac

Two councils (Toledo in 447 and Braga in 561) condemned astrologers while two Popes (Sixtus V and Urban VIII) did the same. Yet in Rome itself the mosaic following a design by Raphael in the church of Santa Maria del Popolo portrays God in the midst of the symbols of planets.

Professionals take over Stockholm's stage from the politicians

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The professionals take over at the Conference on Disarmament in Europe today, after last week's performance by the foreign ministers, with their exits and entrances and alarums off stage.

First will come a kind of sideshow in which eight Mediterranean states not taking part in the Stockholm meeting will make speeches about security on Europe's southern flank – a compromise arrangement after Mr Dom Mintoff, Malta's Prime Minister, had demanded a whole conference on the subject.

Then, teams of diplomats from the 35 countries will start proposing a series of confidence-building measures (CBMs) designed to lower East-West tension on the continent by reducing the risk of a surprise attack. They have more than two years to negotiate agreement before the next European security conference in Vienna will pass judgment on their work. Can they do it?

The general conclusion after last week's opening speeches by the ministers was – so far, so good. The most publicized confidence-building measure, the five-hour dialogue between Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, does not seem to have resolved very much. But they parted on better terms than at their last meeting in Madrid four months before, and amid speculation over an early resumption of the Vienna talks on cutting conventional forces in Central Europe.

Much of Mr Gromyko's speech was unacceptable to the West. But his reference to extending agreed CBMs, like prior notification of military movements, was encouraging. His warning to those who wanted only to "look for a crack in the fence to peep at one's neighbours" did not impress those who want the exchange of observers on military exercises to be made mandatory, or insist on credible verification procedures. But the differences might be negotiable.

Soviet compliance with those CBMs which have been in force since 1975 has been variable. At first, they entered into the spirit by notifying the West of more military manoeuvres than they had to and asking observers along with a diligence which matched that of Nato.

But their enthusiasm waned with détente. No Nato observers have been invited to Warsaw Pact activities since 1979.

Details of how the 35 delegations will try to negotiate something better have yet to be resolved. They must have to decide how often to meet in plenary sessions, whether to set up working groups or how to debate the proposals when they arrive. Only one thing is certain – the press will not be admitted.

Britain has a team of five diplomats and two secretaries – one of the smaller delegations from the big powers – which will sit centre-right in the conference amphitheatre, alphabetically sandwiched between France and Greece. Accommodation for officials, still scattered around Stockholm's prospering hotels, is an early priority.

Leading article, page 11

Drama on the waterfront as Sydney ferry sinks

Gallant finish: More than 300 people were evacuated from the ferry Karrabee, above, which sank after finishing third in the 1984 Great Ferry Race at Sydney harbour yesterday. The ferry, which won the 1981 race, returned to Circular Quay to offload its passengers before listing over and sinking. Divers (below) search for wreckage, but police said no one was injured.



Diplomat's arrest as KGB spy rocks Oslo

Oslo (Reuter) – The arrest of the first high-ranking official for spying for the Soviet Union has rocked Norway and is bound to have serious implications for relations between the two countries.

Politicians and diplomats reacted with disbelief to the arrest on Friday of Mr Arne Treholt, aged 41, a head of section in the Foreign Ministry in what is considered the worst spy scandal since the Second World War. Mr Treholt, well-known in political circles and formerly a prominent figure in Norwegian-Soviet negotiations on territorial and fishing rights, was arrested on his way to a meeting with Russian agents in Paris.

The Attorney-General, Mr Magnar Flornes, said the diplomat was carrying classified documents and admitted to having handed similar documents to members of the KGB on a number of occasions.

Mr Treholt was Junior Minister for the Law of the Sea in the Labour Government of Mr Odvar Nordli in the mid-1970s and was prominent in negotiations with Russia on the delimitation of the potentially oil-rich Barents Sea shelf and fisheries inspection in the same area.

He had access to classified documents on political deliberations and negotiating strategy. Later he pursued a diplomatic career, serving with the Norwegian delegation to the United Nations, where he worked mainly on economic questions.

After attending the Norwegian Defence College, he rejoined the Foreign Office in Oslo and was recently appointed head of section in the Information Department. He handled press coverage of last week's visit by Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State.

Mr Treholt would have had access to classified documents and confidential briefings, although he was unlikely to have seen material directly related to defence and Nato matters.

Mr Flornes said security police had suspected the presence of a "mole" in the Foreign Ministry since 1977, when a clerk was arrested after spying for Moscow for nearly 30 years.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Svenn Stray, and the Justice Minister, Mrs Mona Roekke, described the case as very serious.

Norwegian Television said Mr Treholt was recruited about 15 years ago. He needed to pay gambling debts and was not motivated by ideology.

Moscow sees hope of limited dialogue

From Richard Owen, Moscow

After more than a week of vituperative attacks on President Reagan, Moscow yesterday took a slightly more conciliatory line, while continuing to lambast Washington for its nuclear build-up and interference in the Third World.

Diplomats said that although the Stockholm conference had left Moscow still adamantly opposed to a resumption of the Geneva medium-range missile talks as long as new Nato weapons remained in Europe, a "limited dialogue" had begun after six months of chill.

Pravda said yesterday that, despite Washington's "aggressive policies", Stockholm had shown that East-West agreement was possible "no matter how seriously aggravated the international situation might be".

Speeches by both Nato and Warsaw Pact delegates had shown that "the dangerous slide towards the edge of the precipice" could be stopped. Peoples' hopes had been raised in Europe, "and their hopes must not be dashed".

Diplomats said the Soviet Union might eventually agree to resume talks on strategic missiles (Start), but added that there might be an impasse until after the November presidential election in America. "The Russians want to know if they are going to be dealing with Reagan", one diplomat said.

Yesterday *Pravda* warned the West not to entertain the illusion that Stockholm could be used to secure "unilateral military advantage". There was direct response to Mr Reagan's suggestion that arms talks could resume despite lack of progress in the Stockholm talks between Mr Gromyko and Mr Shultz.

The Soviet press continued at the weekend to mock Mr Reagan in terms that would be regarded as insulting if applied to Mr Andropov by the West. Sarcastically dismissing Mr Reagan's homily about ordinary Soviet and American families, *Pravda* said on Saturday that "Jim and Sally" – the American couple given as an example – were probably out of work, on the poverty line and living in fear of the FBI.

Pravdu also attacked America, Norway and Denmark for their "military build-up" in Scandinavia, and said Nato was preparing a "crusade" against "the socialist community".

On the other hand *Pravda* emphasized President Andropov's commitment to détente.

Jumblatt demands resignation of Gemayel's regime

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Druze and Shia Muslim Militias increased their military pressure on President Amin Gemayel over the weekend, shelling his palace on the hills above Beirut, fighting the Lebanese Army in the southern suburbs yesterday and – through Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader – insisiting that the Gemayel Government resign "even if this means the total destruction of Lebanon".

New York, (Reuter) – *The New York Times* yesterday quoted a senior Egyptian official as saying that Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinian Liberation organization would meet in March or April to work out a new approach on negotiations over Israeli-occupied territories.

President Mubarak's senior foreign policy adviser, Mr Osama al-Baz, said the time was not right for Israel to join the talks, but the United States should act as a go-between.

Mr Gemayel's refusal to initiate fundamental reforms before Lebanon's sovereignty is restored has led Mr Jumblatt to claim in an interview with a Jordanian newspaper that the administration "has not honoured the resolutions of the Geneva conference on reconciliation .... It is insisting on carrying out the Phalangist policy of dominating every aspect of Lebanese life, and is doing so with the direct help of the United States".

Nabih Berri, leader of the Shia Muslim "Amal" militia, and Mr Jumblatt are both now convinced that the Lebanese Army, with or without the Phalange militia, will soon be sent into the southern suburbs to crush the militias there in preparation for an advance into the Chouf mountains. Certainly, Mr Gemayel is going to have to do something soon to arrest the renewed attacks, both political and military, upon his ability to govern.

The continued shelling south of the captal has so disrupted power lines that the people of Beirut now receive only five hours' electricity a day and have been warned that further restrictions are imminent.

The kidnap of the Saudi consul last week and the murder of Mr Malcolm Kerr, president of the American University, led the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United Arab Emirates to flee Lebanon yesterday after allegedly receiving a threatening telephone call.

The powerlessness of the authorities to prevent such lawlessness is raising serious questions in Beirut. When Syrian troops controlled the west of the city in the late 1970s, the Syrain authorities were invariably blamed for acts of this kind.

Muslim opposition groups now suggest that since Lebanese troops control the western half of the capital it is only fair to ask whether some branch of the Lebanese security services, or the Phalange, may be behind the latest attacks.

It was in fact the Lebanese intelligence service which first warned the Americans that Iranians in eastern Lebanon were contemplating aerial suicide attacks on warships of the US Sixth Fleet off Beirut. Reports from Washington that the Americans fear just such an attack have been greeted here with something approaching ridicule, especially since the Lebanese warning was passed on 30 days ago.

The Americans, however, have taken the reports seriously enough to ask the Lebanese authorities to order airliners to fly a new approach path into Beirut international airport.

American aerial reconnaissance photographs do show a number of large transport containers parked outside the eastern city of Baalbek, although there is no evidence that these contain aircraft parts, let alone machines to be flown by Iranian "kamikaze" pilots as Washington suspects.

The problem for the Americans is none the less acute: in mid-October last year, they received warnings from the Lebanese intelligence service that a bomb attack was to be made upon US Marines in Beirut. The woeful results of their failure to interpret this warning are now well known.

Leading article, page 11

US satellite-killer tested

Washington (Reuter) – The US Air Force said it had conducted its first test of an aircraft-based missile to destroy enemy space satellites on Saturday, but the results were secret.

It said the test, in which an 18ft missile was fired from an F15 plane travelling at an undisclosed speed and height, was carried out in California.

In later tests a second and smaller missile will be fired from the first missile and go into orbit, the Air Force said. The smaller missile is to knock down enemy satellites by impact.

The test puts the United States into direct competition with the Soviet Union, which already has an anti-satellite weapon.

The F15 took off from Edwards Air Force Base, near Los Angeles, and fired the rocket over Vandenberg Air Force Base, near Santa Barbara.

No target was involved in the test, which was only to assess the separation of the rocket from the aircraft. Other tests would be conducted later against live targets.

Rabbis relax: *Israel's only women rabbis, Gail Shuster-Bouskila and Kinneret Levine Shiryon, chatting outside the Diaspora museum in Tel Aviv.*

Argentine Army in the dock

Thirty officers face 'dirty war' charges

From Trevor Fishlock Buenos Aires

Four former Presidents of Argentina are among 30 senior officers awaiting trial, or under investigation, in connexion with the disappearance, torture and murder of people during the years of military rule.

Nine members of juntas which ran the country after 1976 are to be tried by court martial on charges of murder, torture and illegal detention.

They include three ex-presidents: General Jorge Videla, General Roberto Viola and General Leopoldo-Galtieri.

The other junta members charged with them are: Admiral Emilio Massera, General Orlando Agosti, Admiral Armando Lambruschini, Brigadier Omar Domingo Graffigna, Admiral Jorge Anaya and Brigadier Basilio Lami Dozo.

President Alfonsin has also ordered the trial by court martial of General Ramón Camps, former police chief of Buenos Aires, on charges that he took part in the abduction and killing of thousands of people, and that he kidnapped children and ran "a sinister terror apparatus".

A number of officers are being questioned by a judge investigating the disappearance of Alfredo Giorgi, a government scientist, in 1978. The action is brought by the Giorgi family and it is alleged that Señor Giorgi was taken to a clandestine prison in Buenos Aires known as El Olimpo and tortured. The examining judge is hearing evidence in private and will submit a report to the government prosecutor.

One of the principal witnesses in this case is former President Reynaldo Bignone, who was leader of the last of the four juntas.

Others being questioned in the Giorgi affair are General Ramon Camps, General Guillermo Suárez Mason, former Commander of the First Army Corps, General Santiago Riveros, former Commander of a military college, General Federico Minicucci, General René Ojeda, General Albano Harguindeguy, General Carlos Rovere, Colonel Roberto Romuáldez, Colonel Enrique Rospide, Colonel Mohamad Ali Seineldin and Colonel Ernesto Trotz.

General Bignone has also been charged in another case, in connexion with the disappearance of Luis Steinberg and Luis Garcia, two army conscripts

General Camps and General Suárez Mason are also involved in another case, concerning the disappearance of Carlos Alaye, abducted in 1976.

Children shot as terrorists

Three children aged between five years and six months who disappeared with their parents in 1976 were shot dead by the security forces and buried in unmarked graves, according to the Grandmothers of the *Plaza de Mayo*, an Argentine human rights group. The army said at the time they were "terrorist delinquents" (Reuter reports).

The group which was set up to search for more than 100 children who disappeared with their parents during military rule, said it had found their burial records at Boulogne cemetery in Buenos Aires. Roberto and Amelia Lamuscón and their children, Roberto, aged five, Bárbara, aged four and Matilde, six months, died from bullet wounds in the brain.

Shot Libyan envoy fights for life

From John Earle
Rome

Doctors yesterday fought to save the life of Mr Ammar El Taggazy, Libyan envoy to Italy, who was shot on Saturday afternoon by two young men as he entered the garage under the block of flats where he lives in Rome with his family.

He was in a coma in the intensive care wing of the Rome Polyclinic with a bullet lodged in his head. Two bullets were extracted from other parts of his body on Saturday evening.

On Saturday morning Mr El Taggazy, aged 43, who is secretary of the People's Committee at the embassy – equivalent to ambassador – had called on Signor Ugo Vetere, the mayor of Rome, to discuss arrangements for visits which both are due to make separately to Tripoli in coming weeks. He was acustomed to driving his car alone, without an escort, and it was assumed he was about to drive out again when attacked.

Police investigators admitted they were working in the dark. No telephone message had been received to claim responsibility for the attack. The gunmen fled leaving no trace. Police were questioning several people who were in the neighbourhood at the time of the attack – just before 3 pm – but no one appeared to be close.

The attack was the first of its kind against a Libyan diplomat, though several Libyan exiles hostile to Colonel Gaddafi's regime were shot dead in 1981.

Statements condemning the attack were issued by President Sandro Pertini, Signor Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister, and other political leaders.

Tarzan's jungle cry will be heard no more

Acapulco (Reuter) – Johnny Weissmuller, the star of many Tarzan films, who died at the weekend, aged 79, was still trying to make the famous jungle call in his last years.

The former Olympic swimming champion, who was born on June 2, 1904, in Chicago, is survived by his sixth wife, Maria. They moved to Mexico in 1979 after he had worked for several years as a greeter in Caesar's Palace, Las Vegas.

In 1977, he had a stroke in Los Angeles which affected his nervous system. He later developed a mental disorder. His wife was appointed his guardian and the couple moved to Mexico. A kidney ailment later developed and Mr Weismuller had to give up swimming.

In Acapulco, he spent most of his time indoors. Friends said he suffered periodic depressions, including a spell when he would pace the garden trying to emit the Tarzan cry.

Obituary and picture, page 12

American concern at Israeli economy

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv

The Reagan Administration wants to be involved more closely in Israel's economic affairs and in the utilization of American aid, according to a despatch in *Haaretz* yesterday.

The paper's Washington correspondent said this was behind the unprecedented invitation to three economists of Israeli universities and senior Finance Ministry officials for talks this week with officials of the State Department, the Treasury, the Office of Management and Budget and the Agency for International Development, as well as economists who had served in earlier United States Administrations.

The Israeli professors are Mr Eitan Shashinski and Mr Nissan Liviatan of the Hebrew University and Mr Eitan Berglass of Tel Aviv University, all advisers to the Finance Minister.

Israel reportedly have been seeking $1,300m (£930m) in economic aid beyond the $1,400m military grants already authorized by the Administration. *Haaretz* said the Administration and Congress were deeply concerned about Israel's spiraling inflation and the deteriorating economic situation.

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, speaking in Jerusalem on Saturday night, explained why Israel could not take anti-inflation measures which had proved effective in other countries. He said Israel could not induce unemployment because it needed to facilitate Jewish immigration. Dramatic reductions in defence spending or education were also impossible.

Meanwhile, unrest in the civil service over wage erosion eased after the Government and the Histadrut (General Federation of Labour) agreed on Thursday night on a compensation arrangement. However, railway workers who are demanding a change in their status to production workers carried their strike into a second week.

Chemical plants at the Dead Sea and in the Negev complained they were getting only half their shipments of potash, phosphates and fertilizers to the ports by lorry

First Kiessling report 'came from Nato HQ'

Bonn (AFP) – The first reports of alleged homosexuality, which led to the dismissal of General Günter Kiessling, the former Deputy Commander of the Nato forces in Europe, came from Nato headquarters in Brussels, according to the West German magazine *Der Spiegel*.

The magazine quotes a January 10 report by the head of the counter-espionage services, General Helmut Behrendt, to Herr Manfred Woerner, the Defence Minister.

"An adviser to the Defence Minister told a representative of the Bundeswehr security office in Cologne on July 27 that the Nato Commander-in-Chief, General Bernard Rogers, would no longer personally see General Kiessling because of alleged homosexual tendencies. General Kiessling had reportedly been seen hand-in-hand with a colonel".

Farmers charged for pork rioting

Brest (Reuter) – Four French farmers were charged yesterday with theft, arson and damaging state property after 200 angry pork producers rampaged through regional government offices on Thursday.

One of the four, Jean-Jacques Riou, aged 30, vice-president of the Finistère department branch of the National Centre of Young farmers, remained in custody and the three others were released but must report regularly to the police.

It was not disclosed where M Riou was detained for fear of new demonstrations, over the sharp drop in pork prices.

Ten killed in train attacks

Djibouti (AFP) – At least 10 people were killed in two attacks last week on trains between Ethiopia and Djibouti.

The more serious attack was on Thursday, when a train from Addis Ababa to Dire was blown up 50 miles from its destination, killing 10 and injuring 35.

China scandal

Peking (AFP) – A manager has been dismissed in northern China for ordering the beating of 11 graduates working in his factory, the *Guangming Daily* reported. The graduates, who were badly beaten, had been celebrating the new year.

Carter inquiry

Washington, (Reuter) – Federal agents are investigating how a "secret" folder of documents from President Carter's Administration wound up in the hands of a 13-year-old schoolgirl in a suburb of Pittsburgh.

Escape route

Belgrade (Reuter) – More than 2,000 Soviet block refugees found sanctuary in Yugoslavia last year, confirming it as a major escape route from Eastern Europe to the West, according to UN officials here. More than four-fifths were Romanians and Czechoslavaks.

Unfair airline

Morlaix (Reuter) – A court has awarded a man in this western French town £400 damages after the airline Britair rejected hin for a cabin crew job on the grounds he was not a woman.

Wanted man

Mexico City (Reuter) – An order has been issued for the arrest of Arturo Durazo Moreno, a former Mexico City police chief, on charges of tax evasion, illegal use of government land, possession of army weapons and contraband.

Mystery illness



Mr Dom Mintoff, the Maltese Prime Minister, who was carried from the plane which brought him home from visits to Italy and Czechoslovakia on Saturday night. There was no official report on his illness yesterday.

Miners trapped

Manila (AP) – Two gold miners using a crowbar and a spade dug their way out from a tunnel in Monkayo where they had been trapped by a landslide for five days. Nine miners were killed and 20 more were feared trapped in tunnels blocked by mud and boulders.

Turin kidnap

Turin (AP) – Signor Pietro Castagno, the 76-year-old owner of a popular chain of food stores, dubbed "the gastronomy king" by the Italian press, has been kidnapped here. He disappeared on Saturday on his way to work.

Guilty official

Ouagadougou (Reuter) – A former Upper Volta government minister, Issa Pale Welte, has been given a seven-year suspended sentence for embezzling and wasting £250,000. He was also fined £80,000.

English aired

The first English-language television broadcast in Iran since the 1979 revolution went on the air at the weekend, the news agency Irna reported.

80 years late

San Francisco (Reuter) – Lynn Barthel has returned three books, borrowed by her grandmother almost 80 years ago.

THE ARTS

The masterly Indian film is not only the recent phenomenon that many believe it to be, as Geoff Brown reports from Bombay

But bring on the elephants . . .

Public response to the Bombay Film Festival was muted until *The Big Blonde* turned up. She was Finnish by nationality, decorously suggestive in style, and she drew tumultuous crowds. At first the festival's selection committee barred her appearance; they then realized that the sizzling item, directed by Veilike Karttule, was fairly damp. "There is more porn in the subtitles than in the visuals", declared Bikram Singh, head of India's censor board and the selection committee chairman.

The Finnish lady aside, this non-competitive festival proved remarkably well organized and free from fracas. Not so Bombay's traffic and pavements: delegates only reached the silver screen's sanctuary after hair-whitening taxi rides or half-hour coach tours of jammed streets. The Eros cinema oozed balm the moment one stepped inside, with its unmolested art deco designs and lobby photographs of James Garner and Carolyn Jones left over from the Fifties.

But, for this particular delegate, the chief temple of repose was the Strand cinema, site of the festival's "Homage to Indian Masters". Absence of English subtitles and the belated arrival of documentation deterred most western visitors, yet comprehension problems were far smaller than might be imagined. What price nuances of dialogue when elephants are knocking down castle walls, chimpanzees are scampering on rollerskates and ample, bejewelled heroines sing their heads off?

Such sights abound in the works of S. S. Vasan, an indifferent director but a master showman, and a true pupil of Cecil B. De Mille. His love of pantomime plots, low-brow japes and kitsch spectacle swamps even a supposedly serious film like *Avaiyyar* (1953): the renowned saint and poetess of ancient Tamilnadu spends her screen biography gleaming with goodness like Jane Darwell, righting numerous wrongs, ending droughts and watching endless, incongruous floor shows.

Luckily, other masters included in the homage were far more masterful – P. C. Barua and Guru Dutt, in particular, offered proof of astonishing artistry. For the films on display effectively destroyed the old Indian *canard* that commercial cinema and serious endeavour can never co-habit: they also smashed the lazy belief that every Indian film before Ray's *Pather Panchali* is unimportant nonsense.

P. C. Barua sounds like a policeman. In fact he was a highly cultivated, versatile and well-travelled prince, prominent in the 1930s as an actor, producer and director. The tragic *Devdas* (1935) remains his textbook classic, but the festival's jewel was undoubtedly *Adhikar* (1938), in which an orphan waif insinuates herself into the home, heart and pocket-book of the idle rich.

Judging simply by the images, this extraordinary drama might be considered a lost French classic. The camera's exploitation of extravagant decor certainly brings to mind Lazare Meerson's sets for Jacques Feyder, and the crazed architecture of Marcel L'Herbier's films. Barua, too, seems almost as strange as the curves, stairways and abstract patterns around him; he parades like a young Jean-Louis Barrault, aquiline, aristocratic and dandy. This is cinema of galloping sophistication.



Practised hands – and feet: Kamal Haassan in *The Confluence*, Mandi in *Market Place*

Guru Dutt's career offers several odd parallels. Like Barua, Dutt acted in his own films and packed them with autobiographical overtones and dark desires, and his life similarly petered out in depression, drink and an early death. French cinéastes have clutched him to their bosoms, and it is high time Britain followed. For Dutt was a film-maker to the core, and a master of visual bravura.

In Dutt's hands the staple songs of Indian commercial films become miracles of wit or deep emotion: the heroine in *The Net* (1952) gets through a number while swinging from a tree, tied to a rope; a love song in *Paper Flowers* (1959) is accompanied by a kaleidoscope of lighting changes which makes no logical sense but which pierces the soul.

Few films can be as perversely personal as this last. Dutt plays a film director crumbling away through doomed love, the bottle and a crushing awareness of failure – which was more or less his own future fate. These are works of a great talent of international stature, and once again we are reminded how much cinema history remains uncharted.

The festival's Indian Panorama, which began fairly happily, declined as the days rolled on. Too many items, particularly from the south, fell into commercial clichés and left their scripts unexplored. Three films by debuting directors stood out. Nirad Mohapatra's *The Mirage*, from Orissa, examined the python coils of Indian family life with a calm, precise style that excites respect if not enjoyment. K. N. Sasidharan's comedy *The Other Shore*, from Kerala, impressed with its quiet depiction of human foibles and the lust for prosperity; small beer perhaps, but the taste was pleasant. M. A. Singh's *Golden Market*, from the remote state of Manipur, attracted attention through its experimental ways and untinselled depiction of urban rough and tumble, though the combination of meagre resources and dubious aspirations drove me to distraction.

The Panorama also included work by practised hands. Shyam Benegal was represented by the likable if sprawling *Market Place* (included in the London Film Festival last year). But, for sheer fascination and enjoyment, the Panorama had nothing to top *The Confluence*, a bumper bundle of Indian obsessions, vigorously directed by K. Vishnawanath, who has been active since 1965. Once more we were regaled with songs, dances, flashbacks, family torments, parental pressures and the horrors of alcoholism. But nimble editing kept things moving, and the final flourish of melodrama (with the alcoholic hero dancing from his wheelchair) reached the highest Hollywood standards.

Australia sent *Star Struck*, a refreshingly cheerful, pink-tinged musical, in which the director Gillian Armstrong shakes off the period gentility of *My Brilliant Career*. Britain sent the expected titles – *The Draughtsman's Contract*, *Ascendancy*, *The Ploughman's Lunch* – plus one joker, Terence Young's thriller *The Jigsaw Man*, with Laurence Olivier, Michael Caine and Susan George. The film is inept junk, yet viewed in Bombay the parochial touches seemed irresistible: hedges, Charles Gray, hushed remarks about Green Line bus drivers and incriminating fingerprints on a Whitehall leather chair. Suddenly, one was home.

(PUBLISHING)

Pride of places

This month, first in the Philippines (during the eighth World Congress of Anaesthesiologists at Manila), then in Thailand, an exhibition of British books on anaesthesiology is being held. In Finland, at Pori public library (in case you find yourself there), is a presentation of British publications on antiques and collecting. In Portugal, a showing of British books on the EEC (how many titles is not declared). In the Netherlands, British books on music and musicians. In Singapore, Malaysia and Hongkong, British books on computers and their applications. In the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, India, a display of books on engineering.

These facts, and others in this piece, may not thrill you. They should though make you hold your British head a little higher. Last year the turnover of the British book trade was nearly £1,000m. One third of that, £320m, derived from export sales. How much of that extraordinary figure was due to the proselytizing and promotional activities of the Government-funded British Council is virtually impossible to guess.

The exhibitions listed in my first paragraph were all dreamed up, devised, selected and sent on their travels by the British Council. Ivor Kemp, Director of the Book Promotion Department, told me that the programme of exhibitions is chosen in January/February for the following financial year. Each exhibition is then assigned to one of the seven exhibition officers. Subject to the nature of the exhibition, the selection of titles may be undertaken by an invited outside expert, by a colleague in another specialized department of the Council, or by the officer himself or herself.

Although there is a Publishers' Advisory Committee (its members include, inevitably, the president and chief executive of the Publishers' Association, plus the usual heavyweight, responsible publishers who serve on such committees), no publisher has a say in the books selected. Neither do publishers pay to exhibit although they provide books free of charge. If a book is chosen, particularly a textbook, the fortunes of title and publisher can be transformed, provided the book is subsequently bought in vast quantities in countries which can and do pay for their books.

In 1982-83 the Council toured 269 exhibitions, comprising 80,000 books, in 72 countries. It has had a stand at the Frankfurt Fair since 1952, and last year exhibited over 5,000 new books or new editions from 400 publishers. All books shown at Frankfurt, the eight other fairs participated in last year, and in the touring exhibitions were in print (quite something these days) and most published in the last two years.

All British publishers, from the largest to the smallest, accept that the Council is an essential ambassador in helping them to achieve first a presence, then substantial sales in the world's most difficult markets, not least those where American books – including American versions of British texts – and Soviet editions of books in English may be in competition. (Did someone say trade follows the book?)

Last year, 2m British books were housed in overseas libraries: 6m loans of these books were made to 345,000 people. £1.4m was spent on book presentations to 870 institutions in 99 developing countries. Two million low-priced, Government-subsidised textbooks were sold in 78 developing countries.

The Council issues a catalogue of its own indigenous publications, a wide range of books about British life and letters, including its highly respected "Writers and their Work" series, and the authoritative monthly *British Book News*.

One of their publications is a 96-page, large format paperback, printed in New Delhi, and about the best piece of Indian printing I have encountered, called *British Publishers' Representatives in India*. The latest edition is the ninth and the editor has a sense of humour. A new feature, announced on the glossy cover, is "How to obtain British books in India". The Indian market is fraught with problems for British publishers at present, with so much piracy going on in the sub-continent.

This year marks the Council's fiftieth anniversary, and to celebrate they are sending three special exhibitions (each in three sets, so that they may be shown simultaneously in three countries) on tour. "Books about Britain" (450 books, 30 maps) goes to Finland, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, Yugoslavia, Italy, France, Morocco and Senegal; "British Books on Management" (220 books, 40 periodicals) to Australia, Turkey, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Jerusalem, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Korea; and the third exhibition (290 books, 10 periodicals) to Brazil, Ecuador, Venezuela, Chile and Colombia. It is called "English for Specific Purposes", and that is what the essential British Council mandarin and Establishment-ridden as it may sometimes seem is about.

E. J. Craddock

Popular music

Mark Springer
Boulevard

Nina Simone
Ronnie Scott's

The recent decision of the young group Rip Rig & Panic to call it a day dimmed the light of unorthodoxy in the current British rock scene; their too-brief career will not have been in vain, however, if it has served at least to launch the pianist Mark Springer.

A vital and responsible member of the group, Springer nevertheless seemed to have things to say for which the group could not afford room, and his solo concert last week represented the fulfilment of much of that promise. Typically, he began by playing a tenor saxophone (in a strange style which contrasted the cool clarity of Warne Marsh with the gabbling effects of the post-Coltrane idiom), before moving to the piano.

For the next half-hour he produced a remarkably concise analysis of various approaches to the piano in modern jazz: he showed us Dollar Brand's supple rhythms, Keith Jarrett's cut-glass treble figurations, Cecil Taylor's apocalyptic thunderflashes and McCoy Tyner's rippling poise.

Springer's own character has yet to emerge through the keyboard (although an aspect of it was certainly evident in his strangely appropriate chanting, reminiscent both of the Charles Mingus of "Hog Callin' Blues" and of the whisper-singing of the Burundi people), but two ballad sequences suggested that he may be on the way. The first, heavily chromatic, was full of flickering firelight shadows; the second had lovely pensive melodies which might have tempted a less sensitive pianist into over-emphasis.

Last year's debacle at the Barbican notwithstanding, Nina Simone is still a sensitive pianist: she can sometimes say more in a couple of bars than many of her contemporaries manage in a dozen choruses. It is good to know that the "House Full" notices have been up in Frith Street for the past fortnight, but an objective ear must still reach the conclusion that her best form is unrecoverable.

The acrid voice is coarse now; it snarls, but cannot bite. At least, however, she put a coherent act together, which is more than she managed at the Barbican. It just seems a pity that she can no longer recognize paradoxes, or identify her own true virtues.

Richard Williams

Nina Simone: still a sensitive pianist

Television

Acting characters

Is it easy, one wonders, for actors to play actors without under-doing it for fear of over-emphasizing the flamboyance of the breed? In Freda Kelsall's **Sweet Echo**, third in Yorkshire's *Love and Marriage* series, Renée Asherson and Ralph Michael, who have acted long enough to take things as they come, played their own species without inhibition.

They were the highly-honoured, retired theatrical couple living in a condition rare in television plays these days, an advanced state of connubial bliss: she stiching things together, he a contented captive of the garden, and both fussed over by a former dresser.

Into this unusual milieu comes the playwright son of a former friend, bent on tempting them with his play. A cupboard full of scripts testified to previous unsuccessful attempts but this playwright could, it appears, have an edge. Hanging in the air is a feeling that Sir Ben Farrant (Ralph Michael) might have deviated from the path of true love and fathered him.

And that was it. All worked out charmingly: the couple left with their idyll; the playwright, whose own marriage had shattered, going off with a new light in his eyes.

Renée Asherson and Ralph Michael played it as though before a favourite repertory audience and it succeeded. John Carling made a convincing cameo of the dresser and John Harding, with the least fruitful part, made a good hand at the playwright. Gareth Davies directed, Pat Sandys produced, and the music was excellent.

If you are male and feeling "sub-acutely depressed" this morning you are not, according to the psychologist and careers specialist Paul Brown, alone. Lots of chaps are, especially those climbing the ladder of promotion. This was one nugget from BBC 2's series on **Men on Saturday**, which examined their relationship with work. It seems they cannot live with it or without it. Not a bad little series about a neglected species, and well-produced by Bernard Adams.

Dennis Hackett

Concerts

Sinfonietta/Atherton
Queen Elizabeth Hall/ Radio 3

On Friday evening we were right at the eye of the storm. After two long programmes of Ravel, the Ravel/Varèse Festival had turned to the much noisier junior partner and brought us a full third of his output: five works. Curiously the battering was elevating. For though Varèse occupied himself throughout his career with a very few, generally fierce images, to hear his music en masse is not to be bored by the perpetual returns but rather to wonder at the perpetual variation. There must have been a hundred massive brass-heavy climaxes in this concert, but no two sounded quite the same. Much credit for that must go to the resolute conducting of David Atherton and, by no means least, to the stamina of the brass players themselves.

The programme was also skilfully planned, starting with the relatively early *Octandre*, where the agressiveness and the desolation are keen, strong and new, and later coming forward to the increasingly sophisticated worlds of *Ecuatorial* and *Deserts*. *Ecuatorial* is the work in which Varèse discovers that his fixed gaze on the future gives him also an insight into the distant past, with a Maya incantation joined to a pair of brand new electronic instruments in a timeless loop.

John Tomlinson sang the prayer, wisely using a microphone to achieve something very close to the "elemental rude intensity" Varèse wanted. The orchestral playing meanwhile was brave and propulsive, just as it was aptly distended and cool in *Déserts*, where again there is a time-warp, in that music being played now keeps breaking off unnervingly for sounds on tape prepared by the composer 30 years ago. John Whiting manipulated the electronics to give a clearer representation of these episodes than in any other performance I have heard.

There were also two rarities. Ann Murray sang the wholly negligible song "Un grand sommeil noir" then happily stayed around for beautifully simple-sounding, exact performances of the evening's two major Ravel works, *Histoires naturelles* and the Mallarmé poems. And *Dance for Burgess*, a tiny rough cityscape made for a Broadway show in 1949 but not used, gave the festival the exceedingly rare distinction of a Varèse world première.

Paul Griffiths

Venetian Festival
St James's, Piccadilly

To celebrate the exhibition *The Genius of Venice*, currently at the Royal Academy, a series of six imaginatively programmed concerts planned by Tim Crawford is being given at the nearby churches of St James's, Piccadilly, and St George's, Hanover Square. Venice without music is indeed a hollow vessel, but the trouble is that the city's artistic genius as displayed in the exhibition does not quite coincide with the greatest flowering of its musical genius: whereas the paintings cover exactly the sixteenth century, the music (except in the Consort of Musicke's programme at St George's on February 9) comes from the very end of that century and the first half of the seventeenth.

For it was then, as the opening concert by the Schütz Consort and the London Baroque Players amply demonstrated, that the genius of the Gabrielis and Monteverdi flowered in the sacred music which pushed this naturally conservative art-form from the renaissance into the turbulent drama of the early baroque. The programme which Roger Norrington and Clifford Bartlett devised balanced the intricate motets of Giovanni Gabrieli in the first half with the later, ampler inventions of Monteverdi in the second half; and, around them, the canzonas of lesser-known figures like Guami and Viadana and the second-generation music of Grandi and Cavalli were neatly arranged.

The complexity of the earlier pieces was often overwhelming, and often overwhelmed the singers, who seemed uncertain and cultivated an old-fashioned sound, with rasping tenor, nostalgically reminiscent of all those Venetian concerts of a decade and more ago: far more successful, and a telling indication of the advance of instrumental over vocal skills, were the canzonas, especially those led by the sublimely virtuosic and relaxed cornett playing of Bruce Dickey. Monteverdi's scintillating "Lactatus sum" was fired off successfully by Elizabeth Lane and Judith Rees, but the comparatively serene simplicity of Neri and Cavalli seemed to come as a relief to all. A nice touch, however, then to return to the intimate trio texture of Monteverdi's "Christe redemptor" for the quiet close.

Nicholas Kenyon

Peterborough String Orchestra
The Cresset, Peterborough

An orchestra is born: the Peterborough String Orchestra, 12 full-time and resident players, gave its first concert on Friday night in the Sovereign Hall of Peterborough's multi-purpose Cresset Centre.

Founded by the young cellist Joanna Borrett, the orchestra sees itself as a much-needed regional and civic amenity. As such, in a particularly development-conscious region, it already receives local council, arts association and commercial sponsorship substantial enough for lavish promotion and presentation, from all the trappings of a hefty advertising campaign down to the last ubiquitous logo.

The first programme, which the orchestra will take to Cambridge, Grantham and Ely before spreading out over the four Eastern counties, reflects a cautious but not unenterprising approach: and its execution was at a comparable level. Each player is clearly of high individual calibre: the leader, Paul Manley, and Ms Borrett herself, on the outside edges of their semicircle, provide, as in a quartet, firm framing direction; the voices in between play with the strong assurance and bright textural variety that comes from the enjoyment of abundant rehearsal time.

If in *Eine kleine Nachtmusik* a rather over-strenous, at times over-literal approach seemed to be the result of over-compensating for the lack of a conductor, Stravinsky's Concerto in D and Barber's Adagio for Strings showed astute, carefully prepared, yet still spontaneous musicianship at work.

On a first-night occasion where presentation and acceptability were clearly such high priorities, it was difficult to find the group's distinctive voice, to see clearly its potential. What was a little disturbing in such a new orchestra (and one hestitates to see it as a direct consequence of such deep financial cushioning) was a lurking shadow of complacency.

The Dvorak Serenade, in particular, was dulled by insufficient sense of discovery, indeed by a lack of any sense of urgent necessity in the music-making. Bartok's Romanian Folk Dances, on the other hand, were lifted by a stylistic keenness which was lacking elsewhere. Perhaps this indicates that, in future, less consistently safe programming will stimulate rather less safe playing.

Hilary Finch

Theatre

Circus Fratellini
Shaw

Italianate as it may sound, this is French circus: to be exact, an offshoot of France's National Circus School whose founder, Annie Fratellini, set out with the purpose of restoring the form to its "traditional beauty and simplicity".

As with the *Cirque Imaginaire*, *Circus Oz* and other visiting troupes, the performance is far removed from the world of hard-bitten old showmen trundling the roads with a caravanserai of mangy animals. To my mind, something is lost in exchanging the vulgarities of the big top for hygiene, piped music and the body beautiful. Circus originated with crowds, and I suspect that the "return" to beauty and simplicity is more a matter of taste than tradition.

These qualms are aroused particularly by the Fratellini as its artists consist of star graduates whose performance has the marks of an end-of-term show. They are comely, graceful and immensely skilled. But, with three exceptions, there is not a trace of individual personality in the troupe.

The leading exception is Jerome Thomas, a fiery young virtuoso who entirely breaks down the division between juggling and ballet. Working first with three and then six balls, he treats them with the gallantry and arrogance of a dance partner, performing lightning turns and other highly risky manoeuvres, but also endowing them with a life of their own, so that it seems to be the ball that picks its moment to slide down the arm into his waiting hand, or compels him to accelerate into double time.

Hardly less spell-binding is the work of Valerie Fratellini, a liquidly fluent contortionist who transforms herself into a succession of impossibly dehumanized shapes while maintaining a line of unbroken elegance; and Annick Peauger whose double somersaults on the Russian pole defy belief.

The transcript of the Dario Fo/Franca Rame workshops, mentioned in my notice of *Claxon* (January 6), is published not by the Riverside Studios, but by Red Notes, BP 15, 2a St Paul's Road, N1.

Irving Wardle

Dance

La Bayadère
Covent Garden

There is nothing like competition for bringing out the best in dancers, and the presence of Elisabeth Platel and Charles Jude from Paris to head the season's first performance of the Kingdom of Shades from *La Bayadère* had the home team dancing at their peak. How welcome it was, too, to hear the Covent Garden Orchestra under Ashley Lawrence playing Minkus's score with the lilt and wamth it both needs and deserves.

The long processional entry for the corps de ballet, down a ramp before winding to and fro across the stage, followed by a long adigio lined up so that every one of them is individually on display, went especially smoothly. It is more demanding than some solo parts and it is high time the Royal Ballet reverted to its good old practice of naming them all in the cast list. There have always been a few senior students making up the total of 32 dancers, incidentally; last week there seemed more than usual, with one marvellous youngster performing prodigies of balance in the front row.

The three Graces who arrive with the first waltz and later contribute a solo apiece were Deirdre Eyden, Ravenna Tucker and Fiona Chadwick: a strong team, all on top form. So, by the time the stage cleared for Solor's first thrilling entry, a strong lyrical mood had been set which Charles Jude heightened with a sense of drama before evoking the vision of his Nikiya, Elisabeth Platel.

This was, I believe, Platel's first time in that role; but, at an age when British dancers are still regarded by the management as "promising", she is already an étoile, the highest rank at the Paris Opéra. The reason is soon apparent: she looks (if one is allowed so say so in these egalitarian days) exquisitely beautiful, she dances with a rare clarity and a fine musical phrasing, and she lights up the stage with the radiance of her personality.

To keep the score straight, I must record some unsureness in pirouettes; that is unlike her – could the cause be unfamiliarity with Covent Garden's flat stage? (The floor at the Opéra is heavily raked. Also for the record, Jude's dancing is not notable for the height of his jumps, but for their ease and lightness, the sense of smooth power surging behind all his movements.

The chief virtue of both Platel and Jude is that they dance with an air of consciously showing you the sense and purpose of the dance; not just performing the steps but making them clear. Royal Ballet dancers used to have that quality; now the young entry can see what to aim for.

John Percival



Elisabeth Platel: rare clarity and phrasing

Nastassia Kinski has returned to the screen in "Moon in the Gutter" in which she plays a steamy seductress. Does her image as a scheming Lolita match the facts of her private life?

Tess and the temptress

By Nicholas Wapshott

Nastassia Kinski is pregnant. She is unmarried and is keeping the father's name a secret. Meanwhile, in Roman Polanski's memoirs, published this week, he tells the intimate details of his love affair with her. There are other rumours about her. She is the subject of interminable gossip and is followed around by photographers. Some say she is a sultry, scheming beauty who trades on her vulnerability. Others say she is a fragile young woman, half child, half adult, struggling through a sticky business with a good deal of dignity. Tomorrow is her twenty-fourth birthday and she has decided to do no more acting for the rest of the year.

There is no doubting her beauty. Even now, still at the stage of pregnancy when morning sickness can disrupt normal life, she bounces to our first date in a purple smock, violet jeans and lilac snow boots. She has foregone her auburn hair for dyed blond – a demand of her latest film part – and it suits her. She allows her grey-green eyes to linger when being introduced – a teasing practice. Her lips, much written about, are half a size too big, which gives her a permanent, provocative pout. Yes, she will talk about anything, but please not about the baby or the father or Polanski or *her* father. And she would not normally give an interview in the circumstances, but as you are from *The Times* and you have come all this way to New York....

So, what is there to talk about? Since 1975, when the wife of German film director Wim Wenders spotted her in a Munich disco, she has made 15 films, not all of them as distinguished as *Tess*, Polanski's film of Hardy's novel which was showered with Oscars and, for the most part, critical praise. But since then, which marked the beginning for her of taking film-making seriously, she has made 10 films in four years – as many as the overworked Hollywood starlets under the old studio contract system.

A list of her work is, on paper at least, a distinguished one. After *Tess* came *One From the Heart*, directed by Francis Coppola; then *Cat People*, made by Paul Shrader and *Exposed*, sharing the screen with Rudolf Nureyev and Harvey Keitel. After *Spring Symphony*, a German film about the Schumanns, came *Moon in the Gutter*, just released in London, playing opposite Gerard Depardieu in Jacques Beiniex's sequel to his celebrated *Diva*; next came *Unfaithfully Yours*, a comedy with Dudley Moore, *The Hotel New Hampshire*, from the best-seller, with Jodie Foster, a close personal friend, and *Maria's Lovers*, with Robert Mitchum in a film directed by Andrei Konchalovsky. She has just finished work on *Paris, Texas*, working with her first director, Wim Wenders.

Such a list is impressive, yet no film since *Tess* has excited either the critics or the public. For one reason or another and never because of Kinski the promise on paper has not translated to the screen. "Yes, I've been unlucky with my films", she said. "But even the ones I don't like or feel missed the point, I can't regret them. They are all important. The way that my work and my life combines means that it has all been most interesting." Even off the record, she is unusually loyal to her films, her directors and her fellow actors. It is, perhaps, because she deliberately chose to work in films.

Of all the pubescent film actresses of the late 1970s only Kinski was a reluctant starlet. Jodie Foster, Brooke Shields and Tatum O'Neal were brought up to it by parents who decided their career for them. Not so Nastassia. Although her father is Klaus Kinski, the smouldering German actor of *Aguirre, Wrath of God* and countless cult films, and her mother is Ruth Brigitte, a poet and author, she found her own way into films. She slipped into acting without asking and without intending to stay.


Ron Lopez

Kinski: "What I do not like about movies is that they try to make me too perfect and great every second."

"The acting thing flowed into my life. I never said: 'I want to do that'," she said. After her parents divorced, when she was nine, she followed her mother to Berlin, Caracas, Rome and Munich, where she was spotted by Wender's wife. "She picked me up and I was given a part (in *Wrong Movement*). Wenders always confused me, because with my father and mother you get reactions very fast, but he is just like a sponge. I had never met a person like that before. You have to wait and wait. To me the film was just a travelling movie, a voyage, an experience. All I can remember about it is that everyone started talking as soon as there was a cut: I wrote that in my diary."

She was 13 at the time and had no intention of acting full-time. But *Wrong Movement* was like an audition for her – she is still the only thing people remember of the film – and other small parts followed. Although she was clearly photogenic, she did not consider herself a beauty and has only recently come to terms with her looks. At 15 she met Roman Polanski at a small dinner party in Munich. He was recently self-exiled from the United States after fleeing bail on a statutory rape charge, and was looking for models for an edition of French Vogue he was editing. He was shy and she quietly admired him for his comedy, *Dance of the Vampires* – the only film of his she had seen. Very soon, according to Polanski, they became lovers.

Much later, when their friendship had turned to respect and affection, Polanski cast her as Tess. He had sent her to America for eight months to learn English and attend Lee Strasberg's acting classes. "It wasn't really that I wanted to go there to act", she said. "It was mainly like a spectacle to watch. I did one scene and I was very nervous." Then, after learning a Dorset accent in London, she went to Brittany for the shooting. "I was so scared, and he was very fair and clear and explained it all to the very dot, and gave me the feeling I could do it. He was a very different man when he worked. It was like a release to him. He is the most precise man I have ever seen. For him it is like a flow of music, an electric shock."

To Kinski they were just friends. "He was just a great person to be with. The love I felt for him was in many ways like a family love, but it is different because family you know inside out, and I wouldn't know him if I lived for 100 years." But it was their friendship, his reputation and the success of *Tess* in the United States, against all predictions, that laid the foundations of Nastassia Kinski the sex symbol and gossip phenomenon. She found that she had become notorious. Comment encouraged by the press agents and film publicists, was extravagant and inaccurate. She was taken very seriously, and hailed as the successor of Audrey Hepburn and the young Ingrid Bergman. She made the cover of Andy Warhol's *Interview* and, surprisingly, *Time* magazine. Avedon photographed her, naked except for a cobra coiled around her waist. The stories multiplied that she was a temptress, a teaser, a Lolita.

"Mostly the press attacks me. They build you up so that they have the right to push you down. They exaggerate everything, like in the *Time* magazine story. Then they go to the other extreme. I do not like reading things about myself which are overblown because it scares me. I know they have to write those things because their story has to be special. It hurts me. They were unkind about *Moon in the Gutter*, for instance. Of course it could have been better, but it seems that what they do not understand, or are not familiar with, they do not accept. What I do not like about movies is that they try to make me too perfect and great every second."

It is, in part, the crescendo of uncomfortable attention to her that is causing her to give up work for a year. And she wants to put her acting in a more mature context. "Work had become the only thing in my life. I have been working hard solidly. Now, if I am not starving, I would rather not work. I know I will get itchy. I love painting and I am going to take that up again. When I come back, I hope my career will be new-born – it has to be." And part of that regeneration will be having her baby – "I just think it is the one great thing in a woman's life. I can't think of anything that comes close to that."

Despite her unconventional public image, she has traditional, homely values: "I would like to live in a big house with animals and a family, with everybody doing their own thing. I want to grow old and become a grandmother." And after her year's sabbatical leave? "What I dislike in films was getting to know so much about a character, and you build it all up, and than it's gone, so I'd like to do some theatre acting, to make that feeling, that intensity, last. I would love to do it in London. It won't be easy. People are so spoiled there with great performances. Do you think I stand a chance?"

The "Palais Omnisports" is looming over Paris to lure the 1992 Olympics. Derek Parr reports

On your marques

Paris, Reuter
Dwarfing a few delapidated wine warehouses clustered at its base, a new French temple of sport has been built here, with ambitions of providing the focal point in the drive to bring the 1992 Olympic Games to Paris.

The multi-million franc Palais Omnisports in Bercy, on the eastern fringe of the capital, stands massive and squat by the Seine, presenting a striking view of grass-banked river edge topped by a grid of blue steel girders.

Its doors will be opened to the public for the first time on February 3, when leading international cyclists compete in a six-day race in the main arena.

The project, which cost 790 million francs (£46m), at today's rates, was launched by Mayor Jacques Chirac in 1978 to boost the ability of Paris to stage big international indoor sports events.

Those with no inclination for sport can look forward to theatre, ballet and music-hall productions there. The vast oval main arena awaits the arrival of circus elephants. Opera devotees will rhapsodize over *Aida* and rock fans over Stevie Wonder.

But sports takes pride of place, and city officials proudly proclaim that there are 24 that one can practise in the palace – from athletics to the martial arts.

The virtues of the palace were extolled this week by Maurice Doublet, the senior city administrator, whom M Chirac put in charge of the project. "Its the first of its kind in he world", he said on a preview visit last week. "There is nothing like it for versatility, linking as it does facilities for sport and entertainment on this scale". Doublet, a former European Parliamentary Deputy, said. "It will play a pivotal role if Paris gets the Olympic Games in 1992."

Bercy has been chosen as the forum for swimming, weightlifting, fencing and indoor team tournament finals, an outline plan for organizing the 1992 Olympics disclosed this week.

There is no swimming pool at Bercy yet, but the project organizers say it would be built – if Paris got the games.

The 250-metre cycling track, one of the few fixed features of a main arena in which most parts can be moved to suit different occasions, is not Olympic standard. Officials say that an olympic track would not have suited the shape or atmosphere of the arena. There is also a six-lane 200-metre athletics track.

The palace itself is an unusual sight from the outside. Lawns adorn the walls like carpets, sloping at 45 degrees in two tiers down the eight sides of the construction. The grass, which comes from The Netherlands, unrolls down 16 metres on the top tier, and covers a total area of 11,000 square metres.

The first month's programme comprises the opening six days cycling, an indoor soccer tournament, international ice Hockey, basketball, a European middleweight boxing title fight (assuming Britain's Tony Sibson has recovered from this week's defeat by American Don Lee to take on French champion Louis Acaries) and the first judo match between France and Japan in 15 years.

The main arena can be adapted to seat 17,000 for a boxing match, 14,000 for ice skating, 11,000 for equestrian events, 10,000 for cycling and 9,500 for athletics.

Two other multi-purpose halls – named after Norwegian-born Olympic skating champion Sonja Henie and French world boxing champion Marcel Cerdan – provide an ice rink and arenas for boxing, weightlifting, tennis, basketball, handball, volleyball, fencing, gymnastics, judo and table tennis.

The project, chosen in a competition involving 16 architects, claims great mobility for its system in the main stadium, where a monorail network carries four overhead conveyors with five-ton cranes to convert the arena for different events.

There is still plenty of work being done inside, installing systems, spraying walls. Ropes, buckets, drills and tool-boxes litter the floor and electric cables hang from the ceilings. Outside West German machines – "like ice-cream scoops", according to city official Stephen Garnier – were brought in for the task of transplanting trees, which had be moved to make way for the sports palace.

Ecological groups had campaigned to preserve the trees. But many derelict old wine warehouses whose leases had run out were destroyed – dismaying local conservationists.

Garnier said that only broken-down buildings were pulled down. Others, in better repair, would be preserved, and those who might lament the passing of the wine markets will be able to take consolation in a wine museum to be set up on the site.

moreover... Miles Kington

It's only déjà view

So many new TV series have started in January that most of us are having great difficulty in keeping up with them, remembering which is which or even trying to video them. As a service to mankind, here is a rundown of the major sagas coming into your aerial these days.

The Far Pavillions. An exotic story set in remote New Zealand, where a small group of English cricketers are desperately trying to overcome a tough and persistent native population, and indeed understand what they are saying. Magnificent scenery, lovely grass, but not a great deal of action. Several local girls have fallen in love with the swashbuckling English batsman, but is love enough to span the cultural gap? Ian Botham plays batsman and most other parts as well.

The Jewel in The Crown. A 13-part inquiry into how well Princess Michael of Kent fits into the Royal Family. Why has she got a boy's name? How would Princess Anne feel if she were called Princess Mark? Why does Princess Michael sport a hair-do that makes her over seven feet tall? Would she be good enough to play football for Scunthorpe if Ian Botham never came back? What really happened on the desert island with Roy Plomley?

The Thorn Birds. The latest blockbuster from David Attenborough. Thorn birds are small birds in Australia wich live on fruit, nuts and small pieces of chocolate. If the winds in the Pacific changed, and people stopped coming out from the city to throw away their chocolate wrappers, the thorn birds might well become extinct. This could well happen if all the rain forests in South America disappeared, which in turn would cause the death of Channel 4. If this happened, lesbianism would undergo a major setback, which might push the population figures of the world to an unbearable limit. This in turn would make conditions a nightmare in Richmond, where David Attenborough lives. The gist seems to be that everything in the world is connected, or will be as soon as the M25 is completed.

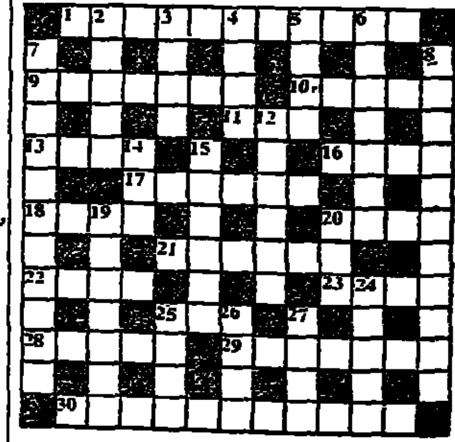
Mansfield Park. This Fourth Division team is undergoing its annual struggle for survival, and a sympathetic 30-part series shows what life is like at the bottom of the football pile. Saturday's episode shows the crucial mid-season clash with Delderfield. As the weary manager J N Austen says: "Sense is what this game is all about, Brian. Sense. That, and sensibility. Basically, that's what our philosophy is, sense and sensibility."

Strangers and Brothers. An epic story set over 100 years, in which young lawyer T. S. Eliot sets out with a burning determination to make conveyancing cheaper for the average man on the Clapham omnibus. Halfway during the series the Clapham omnibus is withdrawn, bringing bankruptcy to millions of ordinary people who had taken out a mortgage on it. Then a new slant is brought to history when the Allies establish a beach-head in Italy and begin the long push towards Switzerland, where the British Army has a secret bank account. But can Ian Botham get back from New Zealand in time?

The Living Planet. Episode 27 of a new series designed to show that almost everything of interest happening these days is taking place in India. The living Planet is the local pub at the end of Jubilee Street in Bombay, run by Elsie and Bert Chowdhury. Among the customers who populate this cult mega-serial are Len Chatterjee, the chapati-wallah with the roving eye, Hilda Bhaji, the ever-popular sex goddess with six hands, and Hamish Naipaul, the Anglo-Scottish-Indian writer who considers that Ian Botham is vulnerable to a fast rising ball on the leg stump.

Sixty Minutes. A harrowing drama series in which most of the major characters seem under constant threat of removal – indeed, ever-popular Des Wilcox has already been written out of the plot to make way for a photograph of England from 50 miles up. But would they dare to remove dashing young Nick Ross? Surely not. This man seems destined to be the next Director-General, or at the very least to compere the Eurovision Song Contest.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 255)



ACROSS
1 Mutually destructive (11)
9 Most exotic flowers (7)
10 Gate fastening (5)
11 Intent (3)
13 Bring up (4)
16 Farm wagon (4)
17 Eastern hemisphere (6)
18 Horseback outing (4)
20 Cathedral administrator (4)
21 Loose wrap (6)
22 Brown seaweed (4)
23 Toil (4)
25 Seaman (3)
28 Second rank diplomat (5)
29 Desert (7)
30 Innocent believer (4,7)

DOWN
2 Nape (5)
3 Heroic poem (4)
4 US space agency (4)
5 Still (4)
6 Insane person (7)
7 Afrikaner settler (11)
8 Mischief (11)
12 Catch fire (6)
14 Fish ovary (3)
15 Droning insect (6)
19 Distribute (7)
20 State education body (1,1,1)
24 Gatekeeper's house (5)
25 Cheeky child (4)
26 Impetuous (4)
27 Fine linen (4)

Solution to Saturday's prize concise will appear on Saturday. Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

MONDAY PAGE

Bel Mooney discovers what makes 8½m readers in the United Kingdom buy romantic novels

Happily ever afterthoughts

Appealing as the notion is, the saying is untrue. In America, where it originated in 1929, the expression was subtly different: "You can't tell a book by its binding." But if, as we now say, "you can't judge a book by its cover", what are we to make of the lavish exhibition which opens tomorrow at the Barbican Arts Centre? Mills & Boon, whose name is synonymous with romantic fiction, have mounted a diamond anniversary display of book cover illustrations, called *The Changing Face of Romance*. As even the most up-market publisher knows, you can certainly *sell* a book by its cover, and a brief survey of these images - with their melting ladies and craggy men - leaves you in no doubt about the contents.

In *Art and Illusion* Gombrich remarks: Even pin-ups and comics, rightly viewed, may provide food for thought." In a further analysis of illusion he would surely not have neglected the iconography of romantic fiction: the function of these images and their clear reference to powerful received ideas about the world and human relationships. Iconography might be glossed as a style of saying something: the Mills & Boon exhibition gives a good opportunity to consider both the style and what it says - and what, incidentally, makes 8.5 milllion readers in the United Kingdom buy romantic novels, 65 per cent of whom read Mills & Boon.

The first function of the cover is, obviously, to sell. It sells by speaking to the buyer in a language whose relatively simple grammar and semantics she readily understands. That she has this immediate identification is significant: the images which sell romantic books are defined by fairly rigid formulae, but the boundaries of these are laid down by more complex social pressures. some elements may stay the same as time passes, but others will change - part of wider changes in style, so that writer, illustrator and buyer/reader are responding to the various influences and commercial changes which act upon a culture and change it. Even the finest artistic images are not produced in a vacuum; all the more reason for illustrative icons to respond to social change, the pressure of fashion and the mystery of taste.

Pressure of fashion and mystery of taste

Since time had turned them into modish nostalgia, the earliest Mills & Boon covers are the most appealing: often very stylish, as in the line-and-silhouette cover for *The Pattern of a Star* (1932), showing a high-life couple (fox fur, topper) strolling past a symbolic Piccadilly Eros. In such early covers the Deco influence is clear. In *At Heart a Rake* (1939) the couple are distincly un-rakish, with their centre-partings, and "nice" clothes, but by the time we reach *Sweetheart Time* (1941) and *This Much To Give* (1945), reality impinges - just a little. The men are in uniform; the wistful images would have a poignant significance for women left at home -i who, despite paper rationing, were avid for every title Mills & Boon could print, and gave the circulating libraries a brisk trade.

The war over, glamour returned to the covers. The heroines wore beautiful dresses, and hairstyles reminiscent of movie stars: distant beautiful creatures to be worshipped in luxurious locations – anything imaginatively to remove the British housewife from postwar austerity, for a few hours at least. The 1960s (the great age of women's magazines) brought the glamour home, and turned the girl next door into Doris Day: accessible and bubbly. The cover characters are no longer moody or wistful, they are depicted as sunbronzed and well-coiffed children of a new age: the age of youth, success, independence. In the texts, at the same period, the girls grew up, and no longer had to consult parents. The cinema is clearly an influence; the cover for *Golden Apple Island* (1967) has the background plainness of a movie poster of the time, and the man is straight Rock Hudson, liberated into a cheeky little neckerchief instead of the old shirt tie. And throughout this history of romance the doctor-nurse story is one constant: the doctors always impossibly handsome, and the nurses wistful (to be doctors, perhaps?) with long, tumbling hair no real-life matron would permit.

According to Mills & Boon the covers for the Eighties are more detailed than ever, and "the couple embrace more passionately ... the background colours are warmer, more vibrant". It is the nearest suggestion to sex, for M&B are no "bodice rippers": the heroine's dresses are not low-cut, nor is there any visual hint that anything other than Romance is in view, with a Happy Ending the climax.

Study of this Mills & Boon collection throws up one curious fact: there is more variety among the cover-images of men than of women; in other words, the style of depicting men has changed most interestingly. The symbols are potent – from the pipe and tweeds (middle-class stability, pre-war), through the uniforms (man doing his duty for girl), to the billowing open necked shirt of today (man as free, rugged, uncompromising; also man as Heathcliff). Of course, the stereotypes must remain inviolate. The girls are always pretty, long-haired and smaller than the men, who tower above them – tall, dark and handsome (it is quite rare to find a blonde male on a M&B cover). But within the limits, the men have changed – answering to the fantasies of the women who buy the books, and who once (presumably) hankered for dependibility and respectability (*is* he a rake? In that jacket?) where now they ache for escape and excitement, personified by the rugged he-man.

By women, for women and about women

The man's role on the cover is surprisingly often a secondary one. There appear to be two formulae. The first and most obvious is the couple gazing into each other's eyes, about to kiss. But the second is just as common, if not more – and certainly more curious: the man's gaze is fixed firmly upon the girl while she gazes either into middle-distance or demurely down, for all the world as if flowers, perfume, tickets to exotic places, the sound of surf in the ears and the Big Kiss, have never crossed her mind.

Of what is she thinking, that dream-image who gazes so dreamily into her private distance? We may assume that the object of her dream is there in the frame with her – so why not gaze dreamily at *him?*

Because it would not do. These dream-stories are written by women (M & B have 150 female authors on their list) for women – and they are *about* women. The man is the adjunct, the means to an end. The woman is the centre of the story, and unless *her* dream comes true there is no story; so on the cover, all the elements are directed at her: a still centre of oddly-vulnerable power.

If women buy romances as an escape (just as men buy thrillers and war and cowboy stories – and interesting insight into the preoccupations of both sexes), and if they expect perfect happiness between the covers, if not the sheets – then *why* is it those cover girls look so wistful? They are in a dream already, yet they dream within the dream: a little visual formula that expresses the yearning at the heart of all romance, the quest for perfection that cannot be achieved. It is as if the girls know that the idyll must end, that beyond it lies tension, unhappiness, decay and death – the static moment of passion just an illusion, so all the more to be relished.



1932: stylish symbolism

1939: "nice" and un-rakish



1945: impinging reality

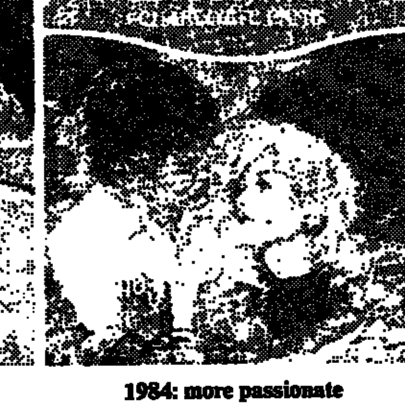
1952: post-war escapism





1967: golden new age





1984: more passionate

Penny Perrick

Charting new territory



Last Thursday, as part of the eightieth birthday celebrations at St Paul's Girls School, the writer, Shirley Conran (who, like two other famous Shirleys, Williams and Summerskill, is a Paulina) gave a speech to an audience of what she described as "beginner women". A lot of what she said went far beyond the confines of Miss Conran's title, "Women and Success", and tramped along that much messier path called Women and Change.

The beginner women may have got a bit of a jolt when this rich and famous Old Girl (who could never be described as an old girl) told them: "I welcome the recent legislation stating that in a divorce, the woman is entitled to practically nothing, because it clearly states what has always been the case, although few women realized it."

Equally unromantically, she asserted that, "Women stopping work for any reason after marriage should take out an insurance policy to cover the cost of later retraining" and that running a home was boring – "and that is why not one of you out there *ever* wants to help your mother do it. You are absolutely right ... women often cook in order to avoid thinking. I suspect it is a sort of mental cowardice, an excuse to avoid reality."

Shirley Conran is the first to admit that there's nothing new in any of this: it just needs repeating every time a new crop of girls come along who've never heard such talk before.

Yet there was one part of her speech which came over as something freshly minted, not just to the absolute beginners but to the scattering of mid-day women in the audience as well. She said: "In the last 15 years we have been in a pioneer period in the western world, just as much as those women who crossed America in covered wagons. At least they could *see* the arrows and *hear* the Indians whoop ... my generation have been pioneers of the emotions, both in the personal world and in the business world, and one of the reasons why this has been a difficult period for women is *because they did not realize this* ... because there was no visible proof of it – except for the divorce rate."

So that's what we've been all this time, pioneers of the emotions. And no wonder it was tough going; the territory had never before been charted. Whatever we did, we found that our behaviour was somehow inappropriate, making us feel like the heroine of Elaine Dundy's novel, *The Dud Avocado* who, for no good reason, often found herself wearing an evening dress in the middle of the afternoon.

We discovered this most painfully in the office. "He hates me", we used to moan to each other at lunch time. (We should never have been lunching together in the first place, however cosy we found these women-only sessions. We should have been cultivating contacts, using the lunch hour as a stepping stone towards fame and fortune rather than as a group therapy seesion). It took us years to learn that our male colleagues didn't hate *us:* they hated only our inexperience, our uncertainty over our long-term plans, our beady and unimpressed eyes showing up the power games they were playing as something too tawdry and ridiculous for us to take part in. Even now, when women feel more comfortable about their right to work, we mind more than men seem to about our memos being ignored, our best efforts being overlooked.

In her recent biography, *Taking It Like a Woman*, Ann Oakley, the sociologist, writes: "As a woman, in the first place, my emotions rule my life. From them I derive the pleasure and pain of my existence. My thoughts are directed by them. There is nothing that I do or think which is not inspired by feeling." If that goes for all of us, we'll never end up as president of General Motors. A crumb of comfort: maybe we did something right as we stumbled along trying to redefine the frontier. Men are now demanding the right to be emotional pioneers too. Perhaps Miss Conran could give them a hand.

● **Tonight on Channel 4, you can see the first film in Angela Pope's series about ten year olds, called *A Childhood*. The subject is Gavin, filmed at the point in his life when his entire focus is on the forthcoming entrance examinations to the various independent schools on the outskirts of Croydon. Looking like a round little wasp in his brown and gold prep school uniform, Gavin is so full to the brim of high anxiety – "Do you think I'll pass? Do you think I'll get a scholarship?" – that he doesn't seem to be experiencing what is usually meant by a childhood at all. No aspiring politician could be more single-tracked in his race to Westminster, no industrialist could be more chewed about the lips in his quest for higher status than this small boy who has no time for stamp album or football. It's a terrific film and all the more gripping for never attempting to answer the question whether it is right to whisk away a whole of year of childhood in the interests of future advantage, or whether we should let children be free of responsibility and worry while they may, and hope that they nonetheless manage to claw their way to the top later.**

COMMENT

To have and to change

Clergy of the Church of England are meeting during the next three weeks in their dioceses to discuss proposed procedures for marriage in church after divorce. I shall be attending one of these meetings with a particular personal interest. I was ordained in 1962, married two years later. I obtained a divorce in 1979 and I plan to marry again this year.

The General Synod of the Church of England has agreed in principle to church marriages for divorced people. These discussions are intended to be about the applications, but there is an organized group of people hoping to throw out not only the procedures on offer, but also the principle.

Nationwide the Church of England is just beginning to stir itself on the whole question of its principles and practice about marriage. The majority of marriages in England today were solemnized in Church of England parish churches, but often with the minimum of pastoral preparation or teaching about the nature of the vows. The proposed procedure for couples seeking to marry in church where one or both of them has been divorced is complex and detailed.

It is very compassionate and sensitive in its approach, the epitome of good pastoral practice. These discussions cannot fail to highlight the contrast between the careful preparation proposed for second marriages, and the minimal preparation which is actually given to first marriages.

As the established church, there is a legal responsibility on incumbents to marry parishioners who are unmarried, even if they are not baptised. I have unhappily conducted at least one wedding of a teenage couple I could see was not going to last.

I hope that whatever the outcome of these current discussions, that people for and against marriage of divorced people in church will combine to urge the setting up of a Christian Family Help Service. This, using the experience of clergy and laity, should seek to establish branches throughout the country with the aim of helping them develop better communications with each other, better understanding, and the chance to appreciate the joy and support of faith, sacraments and congregational life for couples and families.

It should also provide a counselling and support service for couples and their children facing various difficulties, not just a breakdown between husband and wife.

Reports such as "Marriage and the Church's Task" have presented the issues on both sides, but I notice one particular anomaly: those who venerate the sanctity of vows seem to see no difficulty in allowing a monk or nun in life vows to be released from them, and subsequently to marry in church. It is surely inconsistent to refuse the same understanding, compassion and forgiveness to those who have made marriage vows.

It is argued that the New Testament prohibits divorce, yet it is equally arguable that there are two grounds for divorce which are approved. One is adultery (Matthew 19:9); the other is the desire of the non-believing partner to separate. "But if the unbelieving partner desires to separate, let it be so: in such a case the brother or sister is not bound. For God has called us to peace." (I Conrinthians 7:15). Surely if release is sought on these grounds, there is nothing scriptural to deny the freedom to make a new marriage.

The proposed procedures go to great lengths to satisfy those who can consider nullity as a legitimate ground for cancelling vows I can find nothing in scripture to support nullity: it is a post-scriptural legal argument. The only difference between it and "the breakdown of the marriage relationship" is its antiquity, and the social conditions in which it first appeared.

Christians, committed to their vows, do not envisage taking the initiative in divorce proceedings. Some refuse to have anything to do with such proceedings, and will after five years be divorced unilaterally. Circumstances, such as a desire to safeguard one's rights and duties as a parent, or the need to claim tax relief on maintenance, or in the case of a clergyman the desire to safeguard his vocation, can make legal action seem appropriate. I understand that where a priest is a defendant in a divorce, and the court believes he has acted improperly, it must inform his diocesan bishop who is obliged to withdraw permanently his licence to officiate. To be a petitioner rather than a respondent can be quite different psychologically, and financially, and it would be less than fair of those who oppose marriage in church after divorce to discourage by implication Christians from petitioning for divorce if they in conscience feel it right.

Marriage can die, and even where the desire to end it is initally one-sided, most of partners come sadly to accept its death in time. The real working-through of bereavement grief is when the bereaved can adjust to life and can consider a fresh start. Personal experience of both grief and marriage breakdown alter ones views and perspective considerably. It is arguable that if one is given a vocation to matrimony rather than celibacy, one should not be denied the freedom to fulfil.

A second marriage in church can be hurtful to a deserted spouse, and much pastoral care is needed to help those who are deserted. But it may be that in time, the deserted spouse wants very much to become a partner in a new marriage and make a fresh start. It will be just as hurtful, maybe more, if they cannot seek to make the Christian vows to their new partner, rather than just the legal commitment at the Register Office.

We have to ask whether the refusal of second marriages in church alone will stem the avalanche of divorce and family breakdown. Better pastoral care, Christian community life, group and family support, and Christian teaching will probably help a great deal more.

Michael Wright

The Rev Michael Wright is an employee of the NHS and part-time Priest in-Charge of St Cuthbert's, Middlesbrough.

The 'Disease of Monarchs' provokes mirth and curiosity, according to one-time sufferer Alan Franks

As funny as a crippling case of gout

What's wrong with you?

It's a four-letter WORD...

calman

Man at party: "That's a nasty limp you've got. Skiing accident?"
Limping man: (shiftily) "No, actually."
Man at party: (Scenting embarrassment): "Oh. Soccer?"
Limping Man: "Erm. Since you ask, gout."

Man at party spurts wine through clenched lips in uncontrolled spasm of mirth. Limping man braces himself for further mockery.

"Port drinker, eh?"
"Never touch the stuff."

"Bet that's what they all say." (To wife): "Darling. Fellow here says he's got (more laughter) ... gout!"
Wife: "But how priceless."

Etc. etc. A typical outbreak of goutism, by the end of which the sufferer will have bobbled off into the corner to read LP sleeves or call a cab. (With his clutch-foot in this condition he will certainly not be driving).

If you have to contract an ailment with a high joke rating, gout is definitely the one. Piles may still raise a titter, worms are good for a brief squirm, priapism is beyond the pale, and herpes is frankly old hat. Besides, as a spectator illness, gout has the distinct advantage of making the victim be *seen* to be suffering. If he is in an acute stage, he will stand against the sideboard like a stork, knowing that the afflicted foot has but to touch the floor lightly to send a wave of pain roaring up through the ligaments. All in all, he would have been better off staying at home with a footstool. And yet there is something about the condition which makes ridicule stand in the way of sympathy. Perhaps it is the name which is to blame – this blunt monosyllable which conjures up images of liverish colonels ranting and limping through the pages of Fielding. Perhaps the clatter of hilarity at the mention of the complaint results from the motion that it stalks only the over-indulgent, and that since it is not exactly terminal, can be seen as a just comeuppance.

This is cold comfort for the sufferer, who may just turn out to be a model of temperance and measured living and, moreover, a regular taker of exercise.

From the victims I have spoken to (I myself was a victim, having experienced the condition even though it was initially diagnosed as plain arthritis) the following is a typical presentation of the symptoms: something between an itch and an ache breaks out at a specific point in the foot – very often the big toe, and turns into an inflammation of the joint. The afflicted part becomes swollen and immobile, and the skin may be subject to dryness and irritation.

My first attack (if gout it was) took place after a four-day walking holiday in Wiltshire and Dorset. Having laboured my way up the 25 miles from Purbeck to Ringwood, much on tarmac and much on swamp, it seemed natural to assume that this strange ache in the ankle had something to do with road fatigue. A slight strain perhaps. Or maybe a sprain. Or stiffness in the tendons, or cartilages, or whatever it is which controls the affairs of the foot down there in the darkness of the boot.

By the following morning the foot had swollen into a red inflatable, with the toes sticking out of the end like the nipples of a balloon. Somewhere in the middle of all this was the ankle joint, by now perfectly rigid, and from it ran a delta of painful sensations down the top of the foot, as if the whole thing was being gripped by iron fingers. I could as much walk as fly. Not bad for a sprain.

Back in London, after an X-ray, the doctor diagnosed "an early lipping of the bone." The words still ring in my head.

"What does it mean?" I asked.

"I means you have arthritis", came the reply.

"But I'm only 28."

"Mmm. That is rather young."

"And might it spread, this ... arthritis?"

"It is not impossible."

"What should I do?"

"Do you play much sport?"

"Quite a lot of squash, yes."

"Yes, well, that *is* very bad. All that thumping down on the limbs."

The doctor made the activity sound faintly disgusting, something deserving the punishment of an early lipping of the bone or whatever it was I had. Great, I thought, you engage in this knackering sport to be sound in wind and limb, and what do you get? Arthritis.

A second and third opinion suggested gout, which caused a sensation with the lads in the Angel and Crown, the squash pub, particularly when they learned that *any* extremity is vulnerable. Har, har.

So, off to the gout clinic, at Charing Cross Hospital and on to an exploratory 10-day low purine diet. I had never known what purine was, but it seemed to translate pretty fairly as "pleasure". No meat, no alcohol, no anything as far as I could see. The idea of this is to check whether there is something which you eat that is raising the uric acid level in the blood. As there was in my case a negligible difference between the before and after readings, it was back to a "wait and see" situation, with the difference that now I had some anti-inflammatory tablets to take in the event of a repeat, and very effective they were. (Incidentally, there were some gout sufferers who were prescribed a "wonder drug", since removed from the market, which appeared to have the effect of making a large number of takers drop dead with great suddeness. Gout *is* painful, but this was surely too Draconian).

And that, really, is the situation that obtains today, seven years on. I cannot with any certainty establish links between circumstances and attacks, although I think there is a strong case to be made for blaming the additives in certain red wines (hence, presumably, the port fixation). I also suspect that, rich foods apart, mere change is an important element, since many people with a propensity for gout suffer an attack when they go abroad and consume a radically different diet.

The medical profession has long been intrigued by the disorder. Sydenham, the eminent English Physician of the seventeenth century, wrote a vivid and heartfelt treatise on the subject (he was a sufferer for 34 years), which was until quite recently quoted as an important summary of the symptomology.

Historically, gout is not without dignity; because it has always been taken to have a hereditary element, and because it has also been construed as a disorder of the high born (Julius Caesar, Queen Anne, and the elder Pitt were sufferers). There was a sense in which an outbreak could at least be claimed as the confirmation of pedigree.

As Pat Rogers observed in a definitive essay on gout and literature (*Times Literary Supplement*, March 20, 1981), it was not until 1600 that French physicians began to devise a whole range of typologies. There was of the body to another (George III was a victim); "poor man's gout", attributed to too much malt liquour; *la goutte militaire*; *La goutte saturnique* (lead poisoning); "Spanish gout" (syphyllis) and "falling gout" (epilepsy). All of which gives new currency to the French maxim *"Chacun a son gout"*.

"Leaving aside the freer metaphoric usages", wrote Rogers, "it is evident that no great precision in the term had arrived by the time Johnson's *Dictionary*." He called it "The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain." Thank you Doctor.

So what do we do to get gout off the joke list? Do we restore the dignifying prefix of the definite article, or will that make it sound yet more archaic? I know it is tasteless to claim for an illness more than it merits; there is a syndrome (it should be called *exaggeritis*) in which people of an indulgent or attention-seeking caste never have a common cold, but only 'flu; never a headache but only migraine; never a hangover but only depression. None the less, when the man at the party asks you next time why you are limping, try saying: "It's a form of arthritis." If he replies "It's probably just gout", jump on his foot with your good one and laugh as loudly as possible.

What exactly is gout?

● **The word gout derives from the Latin word *gutta* via the French *goutte*, meaning a drop or clot. It has traditionally been referred to as the monarch of diseases and the disease of monarchs, because of its high rate of occurrence among the aristocracy. Largely an inherited complaint, it is almost always precipitated either by the presence of too much uric acid in the blood or the inadequate clearance of the acid by the kidneys. Crystals of monosodium biurate crystallize in the tissues of a joint, causing swelling and irritation. Although predominantly an affliction of the middle-aged and overweight, there are today a considerable number of younger sufferers, mostly male.**

● **Certain foods which are high in uric acid may make the potential sufferer more susceptible. These include fish roes, liver, offal of all kinds, meat extracts, sweetbreads, sardines and smelts. High on the list of "gouty" drinks are port, strong red wine and heavy beers. For many years colchicine was the most widely used drug for the relief of an attack. This is a crocus derivative and its use in some form may be traced back as far as the Greeks. However, the drug can produce the side-effect of diarrhoea, and is now only one of a wide range of treatments available. Long-term agents to lower the uric acid level may be taken, but such preventive courses should only be embarked upon under doctor's orders. Today attacks are readily controllable, but if left untreated they may drag on for weeks, and eventually may even cause some damage to the joint affected.**

● **Among the literature on the subject there is an excellent concise chapter in Dr Frank Dudley Hart's *Overcoming Arthritis* (published by Martin Dunitz, £2.95), and a more comprehensive section in *Arthritis and Rheumatism. The Facts* (Oxford University Press, £6.95), by Dr J. T. Scott, who runs the gout clinic at Charing Cross Hospital.**



PARIS DIARY by FRANK JOHNSON

Sniff out the vital corpse

For someone who has been, like many Englishmen, a life-long, baffled student, from a distance, of the French political scandal, it is educative to take up residence in this city while one is actually going on. Or at least the newcomer found himself being invited by lots of newspapers and politicians to believe that one was going on.

The Giscard government allowed some £60m or so to go, via the nationalized oil company Elf-Aquitane, into the pockets of a consortium selling an aeroplane which had an eye which could spot oil thousands of miles deep – and which also, it now seems, was even better at spotting gullible politicians. The miraculous aircraft was the invention of an agreeably cranky Belgian count, with a laboratory in his moated chateau near Brussels, and a round, jolly Italian named Aldo.

Machine a fraud; Giscard government hushes it up; sources close to present socialist government reveal secret dossier on the matter to the tedious *Canard Enchainé*: everyone laughing, except Giscard and his Prime Minister, M Barre; M Giscard somehow draws conclusion that it goes to show that M Mitterrand no longer represents the unity of the country; no sign of the Belgian count or of Aldo on French soil; no sign of the money either. That, in essence, was it.

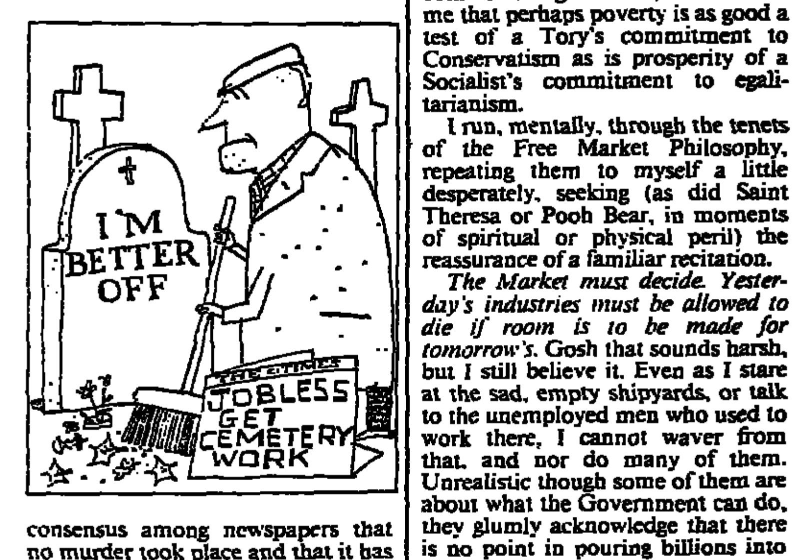
As a citizen of a country where successive governments have hurled public money in billions at commercial risks much riskier than a magic eye that could spot oil from the air, I refused to regard this as a scandal worthy of the nation of Dreyfus. This city's concierges are the arbiters of what constitutes a genuine scandal. They were remaining calm about the Elf-Aquitane affair. What they, and I, wanted to know, was: where's the corpse?

Under French rules, to qualify as a scandal a French political controversy must have a corpse. The Dreyfus affair; the Stavisky affair (1935); the Ben Barka affair (1965); the Marcovic affair (1969) – to mention several which the present student has tried to grasp, over the years, in books and newspapers while on the other side of the Channel. All had corpses.

Whereupon, a few days ago, as if in response to national need, a corpse turned up in the Elf-Aquitaine affair: M Robert Boulin, M Giscard's Minister of Employment. M Boulin had been dead since 1979. But he would have to do. He had drowned himself in a lake in the Forest of Rambouillet, or at least it had been assumed that he had drowned himself – not least by his son, Bertand, who had gone so far as to write a small book the following year denouncing any suggestion that his father had been murdered. Now Bertrand, his sister and his mother, were saying that they had discovered some documents (now conveniently disappeared) relating to the Elf-Aquitaine affair.

Exhumation; new inquest rules that M Boulin killed himself just as the first inquest said he did; general

BARRY FANTONI



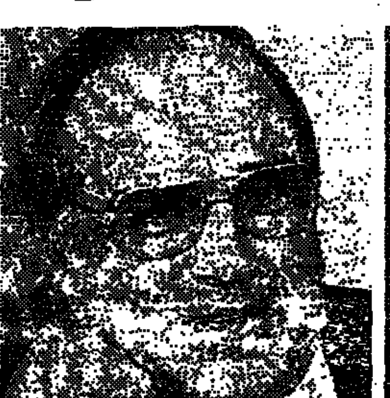
consensus among newspapers that no murder took place and that it has all been got up by left wingers and wets on television news programmes; but *L'Humanité* says that capitalists always murder people they find inconvenient; concierges at last satisfied that they have *something* to go on.

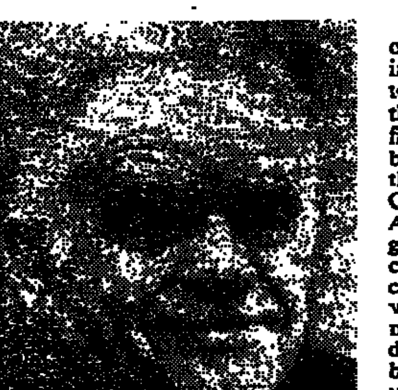
The behaviour and motive of the Boulin family is the further traditional element. In addition to the corpse the evidence suggests that it was indeed suicide. So their behaviour is incomprehensible. But, then, so is the classic French political scandal. They are never fully resolved. Who knows who willed the disposal of Ben Barka? (he was the Moroccan opposition politician who was last seen getting into a car outside the Brasserie Lipp with several men, including a police informer who wore a false moustache and who thus, for Anglo-Saxons, made the affair as much Ben Travers as Ben Barka). Intelligence folk acting without the authority of the Gaullist government and on behalf of the Moroccan government, we foreign buffs have always assumed, though who knows?

There is even, it may be remembered, a traditionally incomprehensible Mitterrand affair (1959). He was shot at while returning from the same Brasserie Lipp (perhaps neither he nor Ben Barka had left a big enough tip). His would-be assassin said it was all for show, and that M Mitterrand knew he was going to be shot at. M Mitterrand ended up, not as a corpse, but as president of the republic. Ah, as the concierges would put it, that explains everything.

Strains, but still a special Bonn-Israeli relationship: Michael Binyon reports

Kohl's journey of atonement





Kohl (left) and Shamir: a care not to reopen old wounds

Bonn

When Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrives in Israel tomorrow, he will begin a five-day visit that is of considerable moral and symbolic importance to both West Germany and Israel, and one that will demand all his skills of diplomacy.

For however much Bonn would like to regard its political dealings with Jerusalem as being no different from those with any other friendly country, relations between the two are special and will remain so for a long time. They cannot be divorced from the tragic history of Germans and Jews, nor can they ignore the emotions and complexes that still colour the attitudes of both peoples.

As only the second Federal Chancellor to visit Israel while in office, Kohl feels a special responsibility to make this goodwill visit a success. He wanted, for symbolic reasons, to make Israel the first country he visited outside the western alliance, but was thwarted by Mr Menachem Begin, who announced his resignation only a few days before the Chancellor was due last August.

Since then Kohl has been to Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia as well as going to the Far East. The importance he attaches to the Jerusalem visit has not diminished, however; nor have the political difficulties. The Israelis took it badly that Helmut Schmidt, when chancellor, stayed away. Mr Begin's extraordinary outbursts against him two years ago were diplomatically glossed over, but left a sour taste in Bonn. And now the possible sale of German weapons to Saudi Arabia has added an extra complication to German attempts to convince Jerusalem that it wants good relations with both sides in the Middle East.

The political discussions will cover the German and Israeli positions on the Middle East, Soviet penetration of the area, Islamic fundamentalism and bilateral relations. Kohl will not put forward any new peace plan. Bonn believes there are too many gathering dust on the table already and all the Germans can usefully do is to use their good offices, in concert with their EEC partners, to bring the two sides together. The Chancellor will outline the three principles he believes vital for any settlement: the renunciation of force, self-determination for the Palestinians and the right of all states to exist within secure boundaries. Few people here have any illusions that any of this will lead to a breakthrough.

Germany wants to avoid taking any lead in Middle East diplomacy that could begin an argument with Israel and reopen old wounds. Ever since diplomatic relations were established in 1965, Bonn's quiet and tactful aim has been normalization, the overcoming of past hatred, the repaying of a moral debt and the removal of guilt as a factor in present policy.

The first steps were taken long before diplomatic relations, with the agreement in 1952 on restitution and compensation for the wrongs done to the Jews. The regular payments to the state of Israel have now stopped, but individual claims are still being met. These are paid to Jews all over the world. The amount that has gone to Jews in Israel comes to an estimated DM 29,000m and will probably come to a final total of around DM 53,000m. Altogether and in various forms West Germany has paid out some DM 70,000m (£17,721m). By contrast East Germany has made no reparations of any kind beyond some symbolic payments to American Jews. It argues that it is not the successor to the Third Reich and therefore has no moral or legal obligation for the evils of the Nazis.

Restitution however is not only a question of money. West Germany and Israel have tried hard to build up human and cultural links. More than 100 cities are formally twinned. About 6,000 people a year take part in youth exchanges – mostly young Germans visiting Israel. West Germany lays great value on exchanges in the fields of art and music to lay to rest the negative image of their country.

But the scars of the Holocaust remain and anti-semitism is still a touchy topic in Germany. A study recently published by the sociology department of Cologne University, under the direction of Dr Alphons Silbermann; said prejudice was far from dead, and old anti-semitic attitudes still persisted, even among the younger generation.

Dr Herbert Sallen, one of the project directors, pointed to the irony of what he called this latent, undirected anti-semitism: there are now very few Jews living in Germany – only 28,000 compared with more than 600,000 before the war (by comparison there are more than 80,000 Americans permanently resident here). And half the Jewish community lives in West Berlin. This means that many young people, especially those outside the big cities, have never met a Jew. Apart from isolated instances of swastika daubing and slogan printing by a few neo-Nazis, there have been very few instances of open hostility. But Dr Sallen fears that prejudice can always be mobilized if circumstances change. He says the anti-Turkish feeling can easily spill over into hostility against other minorities.

Public sensitivity to, and horror of, anti-semitism is strongly marked in all the speeches and teachings of today's leaders of society, especially the young. While feeling personally free of taint, they are able to stand back and look more objectively at the Nazi past and recognize Germany's collective responsibility. And it is from the younger generation that the pressure has come to maintain the concentration camp sites and memorials to the victims. The older generation is more divided. Many people feel a deep personal need for atonement, but those for whom guilt is an unacceptable burden want to hear as little as possible about the past.

Herr Heinz Galinski, leader of the Berlin Jewish community, said that since leaving Auschwitz he had personally invested much in trying to make it possible for Jews to live again in freedom in Germany, but there had been setbacks and disappointments. He wanted tougher laws to protect Jews from defamation. As a democrat he was equally opposed to left-wing extremism and the left's refusal to recognize that its anti-Zionism was invariable tinged with anti-semitism.

Present-day attitudes however have been muddled by the existence of Israel. Perhaps more than most people, Germans find it difficult and awkward to make a distinction between anti-semitism and anti-Zionism. Though the Palestinian cause has certainly attracted more support from the left in recent years, and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon did much harm to the country's image, politicians have been very guarded in any words of condemnation. Privately the left is confused; publicly it is as committed as the rest of the country, and especially the right-wing press, to unstinting support for Israel.

The Chancellor's visit is one where personal relations are as important as any political message. Mr Shamir has been a frequent visitor to the Federal Republic, and will probably be more receptive than Mr Begin to Kohl's well-meaning bonhomie. Bonn hopes the five days will take the two countries further along the path towards normalization.

Anne Sofer

Radical: rooting for – or out

Every two-fingered typist like myself knows that some words are easier than others. The ones we are used to – like "the" or "and" or "yours sincerely" – transfer themselves accurately and effortlessly on to paper as soon as the very thought of them comes into our heads: custom makes the transcription automatic. It is therefore a useful warning signal when other words start behaving in the same way. I noticed some years ago that no sooner had I typed the letter "c" but "ommunity" seemed to follow as if by magic. A tentative diagnosis of glibness proved correct on further examination.

The same simple test has recently shown up another favourite political word which I regret very much having to point the finger at: and that is "radical". Describe something as radical and it must be good. Whatever party conference you're at it gets an enthusiastic round of applause.

"Radical" acts as the flip side of that other useful political adjective "massive". One party's radical change is another's massive disruption, whether it is the abolition of the GLC or the House of Lords or the introduction of local income tax.

It hasn't always been like this. In the earlier part of this century, in – say – the novels of John Buchan or the satirical dialogue of Bernard Shaw, "radical" was a word, in the mouths of the establishment, that got strung together with "anarchist", "bohemian" and "bolshevik".

I can also well remember, in the mid-1950s, visiting a college friend's family in North Carolina and discussing, on the porch before dinner (amid fireflies, wisteria, mint julep) the wickedness of a leading Democratic politician (Adlai Stevenson perhaps?). "But what *are* his policies?" I innocently burst out. In the frosty silence that followed Great Aunt Sally Lou looked sternly at me over her bifocals. "Mah deah," she said, "Ah don't precisely know, but you may be sure they are *very radical*". She said it in such a way that the correct response would have been a small ladylike scream and an alarmed "Oh, mercy!"

But now we all want to be radical. Ronald Butt regretfully noted last week that Mrs Thatcher has abandoned her radicalism. The far right glories in the adjective – though I am not yet convinced that right-wing radicalism is anything other than an attempt to make unfashionable prejudices fashionable: a sort of *épater l'établissement* on issues of poverty, race and sex. The far left, wishing to dissociate itself from the sort of socialism we have had up to now, will call for "radical socialism". And now increasingly some of my own political colleagues talk about the "radical centre". This expression is sometimes derided as a contradiction in terms, but I don't see why it should be: most roots after all are centrally placed in relation to that which grows from them.

It must be the feeling of unease and decline in the nation as a whole that makes politicians want to give the impression that hacking away at the roots of the problem is what is needed, and that their party alone, of course, has the sharp spades and muscle power.



Radice: radical heritage

In this climate the most fortunate politician around must be my old friend the Shadow Secretary of State for Education whose name is in fact the Italian derivation from the same Latin *radix*, a root. Who would not like to be known as Giles the Radical?

But roots of course have an other symbolism. On many political typewriters the term "grass-roots" must score heavily for constant usage. And it has altogether different connotations: grass-roots are there to be nurtured and taken notice of, not boldly pulled up and rudely examined. Grass-roots represent everything that is simple and honest and worthy in life: they are the "workers in the field" (another agricultural image): they are (like the community) what I represent and the other side does not. Both the comforting and the challenging sides of the notion of roots are contained in that brilliant cliché "grass-roots radicalism". It is what we all must return to, whatsoever it may mean.

I will be sorry to give "radical" up. It has such an honourable tradition: for so long it stood for those who were prepared to look clearly at what was there, think deeply about it, and then work fearlessly to change it in the direction of greater justice and freedom. The Liberal Party, who championed the word throughout the long period when it was regarded as an insult, have the most reason to deplore its current corruption.

But I think we will have to give it a rest, and find other and more precise definitions of what we are about. Any word which, as currently used, could as conveniently describe the Final Solution as the introduction of universal Higher Education is not the word for me.

Parris, down and out on the Tyne

Matthew Parris, Conservative MP for West Derbyshire, accepted a challenge from Granada Television to live for a week in Newcastle on a single man's supplementary benefit. He took a small privately let flat – with rent and rates paid as if by the state. He was given £26.80 by the "Social Services", from which Granada deducted £9.30 for the fixed expenditure which a genuine recipient would have to make. The rest had to suffice for food, gas, electricity and "luxuries". Did the experience have any effect on his political views? This is his report



Matthew Parris in the dole queue: "What can we tell them?"

You can forget leather armchairs and Socratic dialogue: there's nothing like physical discomfort to challenge intellectual certainty: and I'm cold.

It's snowing outside and I've just come in from dealing with the frozen corpse of a stray cat – a kerbside victim of feline hypothermia. I had not realized their tails went so stiff. Fumbling for a 50p coin for the gas meter, it occurs to me that perhaps poverty is as good a test of a Tory's commitment to Conservatism as is prosperity of a Socialist's commitment to egalitarianism.

I run, mentally, through the tenets of the Free Market Philosophy, repeating them to myself a little desperately, seeking (as did Saint Theresa or Pooh Bear, in moments of spiritual or physical peril) the reassurance of a familiar recitation.

The Market must decide. Yesterday's industries must be allowed to die if room is to be made for tomorrow's. Gosh that sounds harsh, but I still believe it. Even as I stare at the sad, empty shipyards, or talk to the unemployed men who used to work there, I cannot waver from that, and nor do many of them. Unrealistic though some of them are about what the Government can do, they glumly acknowledge that there is no point in pouring billions into loss-making industries.

Regional aid distorts the market and props up inefficiency. The state has no more business choosing the geography of investment than choosing the type. I'm less cocksure about that than I was a few days ago. Millions of people are settled here; must they move to the jobs – or cannot industry be prodded into moving to them? No – come to think if it – no: on the ecomomic argument it is wrong to interfere. But on the social argument? I'm less sure . . . but then so is Norman Tebbit, so I cannot be all that wet. If we cannot transform the North-East, perhaps we can at least help let people down gently? Or do I really mean "die with dignity"?

People should move to where the jobs are. It has just struck me, and struck me hard, that Adam Smith is not saying that at all. I've been muddling him up with Sir Alfred Sherman. Smith was not a moralist. Smith would say that people "will" move to where the jobs are. Sherman would say that they "should". It is the difference between the priest and the scientist and why Sherman is offensive and Smith is not. The fact is, of course, that people do move, without needing instructions from any of us. People are quitting Newcastle at a faster rate than the ecomomy can absorb, already. There is no evidence of a shortage, anywhere in the country, of middle-aged, unemployed ship workers, created by the disinclination of these gentlemen to leave Newcastle.

I see why the moral imperative in that word "should" is gratuitous and therefore offensive – but I see, too, why it is important to those who use it: it comforts them. It implies that the distress of the unemployed is somehow self-imposed, unnecessary – their responsibility entirely.

We must not stifle energy and initiative. Fear not, Prime Minister. That famous British drive and ingenuity is alive and well in Scotswood, Tyneside – and emerging in ways which are not quite what you, or I, had in mind. Curiously, I find that rather encouraging, if reprehensible. Far worse would be to see people's spirits broken . . . but one had better say no more, for fear of being thought to condone fraud or vandalism.

Less controversially, it could be put like this: I worry most about those who do not *riot*, or become barrack-room social-security experts, but passively accept their fate.

The outward signs are often those of passivity, even laziness, but, as the manager of the job centre here told me, people do not start that way. At first, a man who has had a job all his life is sure he will find another. Gradually, confidence wanes. Twice-daily visits to the job centre become twice-monthly. Eventually, he stops calling.

I am meeting many such people. For those in middle life, unskilled or skilled only in the trades whose industries are declining in Newcastle (and everywhere else), the chances of a job are poor indeed. You could (*my hard line colleagues are right*) push them into seeking the unskilled broom-and-shovel jobs for which school-leavers already vie, at rock-bottom wages, by reducing the family benefits which create the "poverty trap"; but what would be the point, when unskilled work is already as sought after and as badly paid as it is in the North-East? Alternatively you could, as more "imaginative" politicians often argue, try to train people for new careers. We do this, for some, but to do it for all would cost the earth, produce mixed results, and offload on to the jobs market hundreds of thousands of middle-aged men to compete with apprentices and college leavers for jobs which there is already no difficulty in filling.

So what else can these men do? Is it practical to urge that they take their families and rise, like a flock of birds, heading for the Home Counties? Of course not. The Government rather depends on their *not* doing so – not, at least, all at once. They are well and truly stuck.

What is there to say to them? When I protest that Mrs Thatcher is doing as much as anyone is able, this is met with incredulous jeers. "Why are we being punished" is the question I have been asked everywhere. In that sense, the residents of the estate where I am living are deeply unrealistic. I keep telling them so. But, it occurs to me, am I, too, living in a fantasy world believing that there is any way to lead them away from such delusions. What is more bitter than the thought that your problems are nobody's fault at all, but just your own bad luck – that your region is a victim of some kind of economic road accident?

Is there any way you can tell a man that his industry, his job and his family are necessary, even glorious, casualties in the battle to transform the British economy and revolutionize social attitudes – and make him feel good about it?

Five years ago, scolding a Conservative parliamentary candidate who had got into hot water for writing a rude letter to a complaining council tenant (a Mrs Collingwood), Auberon Waugh wrote:

> . . . The truth of the matter is that something rather nasty *is* going to happen to the Collingwoods of this world and . . . the least we can do is imitate the Walrus:
> *"I weep for you" the Walrus said,*
> *"I deeply sympathize".*
> *With sobs and tears he sorted out*
> *Those of the largest size."*
> The best idea might be genuinely to feel sorry for the things that have got to be done.

The parliamentary candidate in question happened to be me. After five years in the House of Commons and three days in Newcastle, I rather think Mr Waugh was right.

For the Benefit of Mr Parris is the title of tonight's *World in Action* programme on ITV at 8.30.

Prognosis, please

New words and new meanings, by Philip Howard

It is all very well for us pedantic prescriptivists of language to grumble about other men's jargon. We should put our money where our mouths are and offer constructive alternatives. Sometimes it is easy. I have been sent an American research paper concerning the habits of racoons, which at one point runs: "Although solitary under normal prevailing circumstances, racoons may congregate simultaneously in certain situations of artificially enhanced nutrient resource availability." I cannot see that this means any more than that racoons live alone, but gather at bait. Presumably the simple version was considered not impressive enough for a research paper.

Sometimes translation would spoil the beauty of the jargon. I ran across the word "humdudgeon" the other day, meaning something like accidie or being down in the hypochondriac dumps or the Cameelious Hump, the Hump that is black and blue. This is cheating, since "humdudgeon" is clearly obsolete slang, not jargon. But it is such a smashing word that it is worth bringing to your attention. It is probably a portmanteau word made up from humbug and dudgeon, and it is crisply defined in that rich source of slang, Francis Grose's *A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue* (1785): "An imaginary illness. He has got the humdudgeon, the thickest part of his thigh is nearest his a-se; i.e. nothing ails him except low spirits."

But sometimes a piece of new jargon is a jaw-cracker, but untranslatable into simpler language. For example, the new word "diagnosability" threatens us. I have a learned and eminent correspondent who works in the Diagnostic Methodology Research Unit of the Southern General Hospital, Glasgow. The unit is pioneering research into how far it is possible to express clinical medicine in mathematical form. It has developed a concept of measuring the extent to which a particular disease is diagnosable. If a particular disease has characteristics that commonly exist in that disease, but are only rarely found in other classes, such a disease ought to be easily diagnosable.

The Glasgow statistical and medical professors can now give a measurement to this concept, and they need a name for it. At present, as a working title, they are calling it diagnosability, meaning "the ability to be diagnosed". They are concerned that the word is cumbersome, and that it might be misunderstood to mean "the ability to diagnose." If a doctor has a particular skill in diagnosis, we sometimes say that he is a first-class diagnostician; but I have never heard anybody say that he has great diagnosability, sc. ability to diagnose.

The question is not a trivial one. The Glasgow medics have got hold of an important new concept, and their name for it is about to become fixed and adopted as part of the jargon of medicine, and eventually of the English language. If we can think of a better name for the concept, now is the time to tell them. They are keen to have linguistic help. The trouble is that I can think of no single word that expresses the concept they want so clearly as "diagnosability", long and ugly though that word may be. If we can do no better, it is wet and wimpish to stand on the touchline jeering at the players out there struggling in the mud of their technical terminology. Difficult new concepts may need long and difficult words.

Graham Mather

Schooling boys for the jobs

Sir Keith Joseph is right to say that Britain's secondary education crisis is not about resources. In 1982/83 education absorbed 12 per cent of public spending, as much as defence or as much as total spending by the departments of Industry, Transport, Employment and Agriculture combined.

In recent years Britain has been spending more on education as a percentage of gross domestic product than France or West Germany, but we are still not equipped with a system that begins to meet the distinct academic, technical and vocational education and training needs of either higher education or of employers.

Employers' needs are more subtle than is commonly recognized. They share with parents a resolute attachment to the certainties of O and A levels to measure academic achievement. At the same time industry greatly needs better vocational education courses and means of measuring them. It also needs specialist technological education and training.

Industrialists fear that a common 16-plus examination would constitute a meaningless amalgam incapable of measuring differing skills. They fear that a drive against early specialization, aimed at leading more children towards applied science, may simply diminish the supply of gifted specialists in non-scientific subjects.

So it is ironic that the increasingly desperate attempts to add vocational and technical elements to the comprehensive education system received so little prominence in Sir Keith's speech. Although experimental projects to improve curricula for children ill-suited to the present 16-plus examinations are under way, they appear outside the mainstream of Department of Education and Science thinking. Yet they are essential to long-term economic success.

Sixty-five per cent of British workers have no vocational qualifications at all. While the French spend 25 per cent and the Germans 15 per cent of their education budgets on vocational training, we spend 8 per cent. Of workers with intermediate vocational qualifications of a commercial or technical nature, critical to an economy with an expanding service sector, 60 per cent of the West German workforce is qualified; Britain lags at 30 per cent.

The Manpower Services Commission is taking the lead in an attempt, in the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative, to reestablish technological education and training for 14 to 18-year-olds. The Department of Trade and Industry is promoting computers in schools. Business groups, rather more strongly than education experts and officials, are emphasizing the need for a 17-plus, nationally examined Certificate of Pre-Vocational Education: a measure specifically designed for the great majority of school leavers to test skills and abilities which they will subsequently need.

It is disturbing that the concerns of business and the preoccupations of educationists, largely reflected in DES attitudes, differ so markedly. For the department's decade-old concern to merge GCE and CSE examinations at 16, or to introduce "N" and "F" levels designed to discourage early specialization, appear at best peripheral to industry's needs. Many employers and many in higher education are unconvinced that the disparities in performance which cause Sir Keith so much concern can be slotted into a single examination system: or that a single system could ever cope satisfactorily with academic, vocational and technological strands of learning.

If his recent speech left these queries unanswered it is in part because they are incapable of early resolution. To do so would, however, also focus attention on a development which is less likely than the speech to receive universal approval.

If there is a common strand in the unpublicized educational rescue initiatives being undertaken at industry's behest it is the return to the *schema* of the 1944 Butler Education Act. Its tripartite academic, vocational and technical structure is beginning to reappear.

The shortcomings of the 1944 system lay in its omissions. No public examinations designed for the vocational needs of the modern schools were introduced until the appearance of the CSE, a watered down variant on an academic theme. A 17-plus Certificate in Vocational Education would fill this gap.

Technical schools provided places for only 2 per cent of secondary pupils. Planned part-time continuation colleges did not appear, nor were school and college courses adequately integrated. But the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative, if expanded from its pilot schemes, would fill this gap, and could be integrated with the MSC's other non-school training programmes.

Perhaps, therefore, some of the deeper questions raised by Sir Keith's speech are already being answered. To what extent the measures which will follow the speech complement these developments remains to be seen.

The author is head of the Institute of Directors' policy unit.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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MEANWHILE IN VIENNA

Why should Moscow be prepared to resume talks on reducing conventional forces in Central Europe while refusing to discuss dates for reopening East-West negotiations on nuclear missiles? Western foreign ministers received the impression from their meetings in Stockholm with their Soviet counterpart Mr Andrei Gromyko that as early as March the Nato and Warsaw Pact representatives could gather again in Vienna for the eleventh year of Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks.

No clear explanation can be expected from the Soviet delegation at Stockholm, which preserves Kremlin secrecy to the extent that one of its members, Mr Igor Andropov, cannot give a straightforward reply to enquiries about his father's health. The installation of new Soviet missiles in Czechoslovakia and East Germany is described by Moscow as a response to cruise and Pershing deployment in Western Europe. To resume discussions on intermediate range nuclear missiles or on strategic arms reductions too soon after ending last year's rounds in a demonstration of anger would not be the strong message which the Kremlin wishe to send Western governments and peace movements, especially in the months before the US elections.

The MBFR talks are different. Dealing with conventional weapons, they have attracted neither the publicity nor the protest demonstrations so frequently aroused by the more destructive nuclear arms. Since a decade of discussions has produced little progress, the Soviet leaders might expect to resume negotiation without feeling obliged to budge from their earlier intransigence. They would yield nothing, but hope to avoid criticism for refusing to continue any disarmament talks at a time of dangerously mounting tensions.

Soviet anger is directed mainly at Washington, while the MBFR talks are on a block-to-block basis. Moscow repeatedly tries to encourage the notion that the Reagan administration is the main obstacle to relaxing tensions, and therefore takes a different approach to conferences involving US allies. The Nato participants are West Germany, Britain, Canada and the Benelux countries as well as the United States. The Warsaw Pact is represented by the USSR, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland: other members of the two blocks have observer status.

Nato proposed negotiations on mutual force reductions in 1968, but the invasion of Czechoslovakia postponed the start of talks until 1973. The Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe greatly outnumber those of Nato; in tanks, for example, the ratio is five to two. Both sides have agreed to reduce their troops to 900,000 but the West insists that the Warsaw Pact understates its numbers in Central Europe by some 150,000. Moscow refuses to agree to the verification measures needed to ensure balanced reductions. Nato has the additional disadvantage that American reinforcements have much further to travel than those from the USSR.

Past proposals and counterproposals have not provided any grounds for expecting a major breakthrough should MBFR be resumed soon. Yet a forum which, in the words of its declared aims, could contribute "towards a more stable relationship and to strengthening peace and security" cannot be dismissed as unimportant. Impressions that Moscow is willing to resume MBFR negotiations are not enough to signify an improvement in East-West relations. For the Soviet commitment to peace to be taken seriously Mr Gromyko should propose dates for returning to all the disarmament tables at Vienna and Geneva.

KEYNES, NOT ROBIN HOOD

The relief of poverty, or its reduction, is seldom achieved by the redistribution of wealth. They are not one and the same concept, but the distinction between them has become blurred in the egalitarian mind, with unfortunate consequences. One of those consequences has been the Queen's Christmas broadcast, the criticism of which has now been brought into the open by Mr Enoch Powell. But, constitutional niceties notwithstanding, it is easy to see how the Queen, in suggesting that the so-called "gap" between rich and poor countries should be narrowed by Commonwealth action, had assumed she was merely uttering sentiments which have become a commonplace. In fact, commonplace or not, the idea that the poor can be more than temporarily relieved of their poverty by a direct transfer of wealth from the better off is fundamentally incorrect. It has given rise to a basic confusion in people's thinking, between the natural desire to help the relief of poverty, or reduce it permanently by enabling individuals to take part in greater economic activity, and the false belief that the redistribution of wealth from rich to poor is the best way to bring that about.

This egalitarian view is now so widespread that it would be natural, though unfortunate, for the Queen to have absorbed it intact, coming into contact as she does with so many representatives of the Third World and of the aid lobbies, whose stock in trade it is. It is based on a false hypothesis, that the equality of opportunity automatically leads individuals to equality of income, or that it should do so if it does not. It is based on a wholly materialist view of mankind, in which an individual becomes a statistical norm, capable only of behaving according to prescription. It ignores the fact that we are not all the same except for differences in material circumstances. If people were assumed to be equally endowed with motivation about their economic circumstances how could one explain the wide disparities in achievement? The answer which egalitarians give, on both a national and global basis, is that some malevolent force must be at work. If the reality of the market place does not accord with the norm that the egalitarian mind wishes to impose on it, some other reason has to be found.

It is but a short walk from this point to the proposition that income differences offend some notional idea of social justice. Natural differences in personality and achievement then become inequalities. The word "inequality" suggests a moral dimension to what would otherwise be natural economic diversity. Once it is accepted that economic differences offend some moral code, it becomes morally permissible to attempt to eliminate them, even in defiance of market forces, by coercive methods involving the transfer of wealth, so that productive and economically active people are penalised while those who are not are favoured. This tends to happen regardless of the need to study how and why such differences occur.

Those differences occur because economic differences in income and wealth are legion, but basically because people operating in a free and open market will inevitably reach different levels of achievement. The natural desire to help those afflicted by poverty is then often impeded by contagion with the idea that poverty is inherently good and that wealth is inherently bad. In fact the accumulation of wealth by economically active individuals nearly always helps to extend the choice of many others. It was Keynes, no less, who observed that an individual was much better employed channelling his energies into making money than to other outlets either of cruelty or the reckless pursuit of power and authority.

Once it is accepted that wealth is in some sense improper, it becomes easy to merge the desire to help the poor with the determination to deprive the better-off of their wealth.

There is an even more pertinent and practical fallacy behind the idea of redistribution of the social goal. That is to suggest that there is such a thing as a total pool of wealth which can be parcelled out in shares by some supernumerary authority. In a market economy production and distribution of income are dynamic parts of the same process. The introduction of the concept of redistribution into that process involves distortions which end up as controls, rigidities, monopolies and the concentration of economic power in governments, none of which assist the temporary – let alone the permanent – relief of poverty.

You can thus level down, but never equalise. The apostles of income redistribution, both on a national and international scale, are arguing for a transfer of wealth not because it will help the poor, which it will not, but because such a process accords with their obsession with statistical averages. The leaders of the Third World, of course, have so little experience of a free and open society, operating more closely to market principles, that the idea of economic achievement is inevitably confined to the performance of governments operating a centrally controlled economy in which the market system only peeps through by the workings of corruption. The transfer of wealth demanded by those governments seldom reaches through to the poorest members of their societies, while at the same time it deprives the wealth creating element in the world of some of its motivation. There is little evidence to suggest, in any economy, that the poor become richer when the rich are made poorer.

If the egalitarians really have the interest of the poor at heart, they would not argue for a transfer of funds from the rich to the poor, but for the freedom of the market to operate in all the centralised controlled and corrupted economies of the world – developed and undeveloped – so that mankind in its infinite variety could take what advantages it chose of the many opportunities which confronted it. That would have been a more controversial message for the Queen to have directed to the Commonwealth but it would have spoken direct to the individual rather that the statisticians.

ISLAM OPENS THE DOOR

The decision of the Muslim heads of state to invite Egypt to resume her place in the Organization of the Islamic Conference should be welcomed, both as a small but significant step towards peace in the Middle East and as a victory for the forces of reason and moderation, broadly favourable though not (as their enemies would claim) subservient to Western interests, within the Islamic world. But it should not give rise to any complacency, either in Israel or in the West.

The immediate, but not the most important, question is whether the invitation will be taken up. Egypt has rightly refused to plead or bargain for readmission, and made it clear that she would not accept any conditions. The record of the five years since Camp David gives a kind of negative proof as conclusive as any positive proof that Gamal Abdul Nasser could adduce in his lifetime, of Egypt's centrality in both the Arab and the Islamic worlds. While many Arabs and Muslims would blame Anwar Sadat for the weakness and disunity they have shown in this period, it is quite clear that they are not strong enough either to do without Egypt or to compel Egypt to undo Sadat's work by tearing up the peace treaty with Israel. If there was a price to be paid by Egypt for her return to Arab and Islamic legitimacy it has already been paid, tragically and symbolically, with the human sacrifice of Sadat himself.

But a delegation has been sent to seek a pledge that Egypt will "adhere to the principles, rules and decisions" of the organization, and it remains to be seen whether Egypt will treat this as an attempt to impose conditions. If it is merely a question of endorsing the Fez Middle East peace plan, that should not pose a problem, since Egyptian comment on it at the time was that it constituted an unexceptionable statement of Arab objectives – in particular the recovery of East Jerusalem and the establishment of a Palestinian state – but not a strategy for attaining those objectives. There seems no reason why Egypt should not formally reiterate that view, so long as it is not presented as a condition.

The reason one should not be complacent is that those who took the decision in Casablanca, while they may be said to represent the party in power in the Islamic world – an Islamic conservative or traditionalist party – are not (with the honourable exception of the Malaysian government) freely elected leaders and in many cases are not representative of popular feeling in their countries. The opposition most of them fear most is not that of radical nationalists like the leaders of Syria, Libya and South Yemen, but that of revolutionary Islamic fundamentalists like – even if not exactly like – Ayatollah Khomeini. "The conferences which are held in the name of Islam," the Ayatollah once said, "in reality do not have any Islamic objective." Sure enough, Iran boycotted this one. But the moderates and conservatives who dominated it remain acutely vulnerable to his attacks.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hospital service with profit

From Mr Stanley Rivlin

Sir, It grieves me very much to have to cross swords with my friend and colleague, Oliver Rowell (report, January 16), particularly as the Nuffield Nursing Homes Trust, of which he is general manager, did so much to foster and maintain standards in private medicine following the inception of the NHS. Indeed, it could be said that without the help of his organisation private practice might have withered away in the 1950s.

Sadly, however, in my view, in recent years, in London at any rate, the NNHT has lagged behind its "profit-motivated" rivals in the provision of expensive, high-technology facilities which form such an essential part of contemporary medicine today.

Unlike Mr Rowell, I have no financial axe to grind, for I do not have, nor have I ever had, any financial stake in an independent private hospital. But I cannot help feeling that some of Mr Rowell's strictures may stem from the fact that the Nuffield hospitals are losing patients to this newer kind of private hospital, whose funding he so roundly castigates.

Mr Rowell condemns the "emerging new consultant" for preferring to *invest* in a private hospital whose management and standards he can influence, to his patients' advantage, rather than to *donate* funds to a hospital built by the NNHT, over whose standards he has no control whatsoever and which offers him no privileges in exchange for his donation, either in the allocation of beds or in the provision of particular materials his specialty may require.

I myself have contributed funds to the NNHT (and persuaded my friends so to do) for many years; I do so no longer. Today, in London, I find the service one receives from the independent hospitals, where the profit motive plays its part, to be far happier and helpful.

It is well worth pointing out that many of our famous private hospitals, e.g., the London Clinic, were originally founded and funded by members of the medical profession seeking to establish institutions with the highest possible standards, whilst a number of illustrious surgeons have personally owned hospitals in which they practise. Why does Mr Rowell consider this to be so heinous?

Yours faithfully,
STANLEY RIVLIN,
3 Upper Harley Street, NW1.
January 16.

Cost of Sizewell

From Professor J. W. Jeffery

Sir, Mr Baker (January 13) queries the accuracy of your report ("Sizewell inquiry's second year", January 2) apparently for suggesting that something might have changed as a result of the inquiry's first year's work. May I draw attention to some of the things which have happened in that year.

In the first place the inquiry itself has placed on record a great deal of evidence from objectors which the Central Electricity Generating Board, employing two eminent QCs, has had full opportunity to challenge in cross-examination. This has enabled figures which the CEGB would have preferred to remain hidden, such as the real cost overruns of the four advanced gas-cooled reactors (some four, three, two and 1½ times the original estimates) to be substantiated by the inquiry process.

Mr Baker invites us to believe that, while Dungeness B has cost four times its original estimate in constant prices, Sizewell B, if it were built, would not have any cost overrun.

CEGB's profected coal costs have also been shown to be quite unrealistic. If the understanding with the NCB is extended to 1990, the cost of marginal coal assumed in the CEGB's statement of case for Sizewell B will then be 40 per cent above the actual cost. With reasonable projections of future coal prices not even its central case will be economic.

It is time CEGB gave up its obsession with nuclear power and the pressurized water reactor in particular.

Yours etc,
J. W. JEFFERY,
Department of Crystallography,
Birkbeck College,
Malet Street, WC1.
January 19.

Museum charges

From Mr P. M. Netscher

Sir, As a former warden at Greenwich's Maritime Museum I appreciated fully the points made in your leading article today (January 14) about the decision to impose entry charges.

A few years ago, in the Queen's House, a small boy asked me if anyone famous had lived there. I reeled off a few names and, with shining eyes, he turned to his equally small companion, saying: "Fancy, *kings* have walked along here!" Resting his fingers lightly on the balustrade, he seemed to grow six inches, at least as tall as Charles I, and walked as serenely into history.

Well, that is a true story, and it would be a pity if his like were to be discouraged. Many of the hundreds, of all ages who find recreation in Greenwich Park use the museum as a rain shelter and thereby discover hidden delights by accident. Would it be prudent to allocate part of the museum as "free entry", enticing visitors to pay for more next time?

Yours sincerely,
P. M. NETSCHER,
c/o 159 Humber Road,
Blackheath, SE3.

Correspondents are advised that letters posted for this page are not being delivered because of an industrial dispute involving clerical members of Sogat '82.

Tangled skeins in Central America

From Mr John Brooks

Sir, Sir Alfred Sherman's analysis of the Kissinger report on Central America (feature, January 10) seems to bear little relationship to the summary of the report that appeared in your columns yesterday (January 12) and to the drift of your editorial today (January 13).

No one would quarrel with the assessment that communist governments in Central America would represent a serious threat to the security of the USA and therefore to the free world. However, the Central American security problem is infinitely more complex than Sir Alfred Sherman or you, Sir, seem to allow.

The weakness of the US position in Central America is that for over 30 years successive Administrations have appeared to accept right-wing regimes as partners in their struggle against communism and as worthy apostles of the market economy. This means that opponents of such regimes find it very easy to reject US political and economic prescriptions, because the reality in Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua is that such prescriptions are very quickly adulterated.

Incidentally, so superficial is Sir Alfred Sherman's analysis that he does not once mention Costa Rica, the region's only free democracy, leaving his less knowledgeable readers with the erroneous impression that the only choice throughout Central America is between US-supported military dictatorships and Soviet-sponsored peoples' democracies.

Other statements by Sir Alfred Sherman must be challenged. The damage caused to Central American economies which has led to the present discontents was primarily the result of the oil crises in the 1970s, not of the actions of the US or UK governments: indeed, British influence in the region has been minimal for decades.

Most important, Sir Alfred Sherman appears not to be able to conceive that right-wing dictatorships arouse opposition to the point that many people prefer the benefits communism can offer – Cuba and Nicaragua have both experienced, for instance, great advances in health care and educational provision – to the total lack of benefits accruing to them from right-wing dictatorial governments.

When he talks about "political collapse calculated to usher in still worse regimes, as in Cuba and Nicaragua . . ." he invites the question, "worse for whom?" Western commentators should always remember that political freedoms and constitutional rights are hollow abstractions if not accompanied by a sufficiency of food, clothing, shelter, health care and educational opportunity.

The economic aid recommendations of the Kissinger commission, almost ignored by Sir Alfred Sherman and somewhat understressed in your editorial, are of cardinal importance. The US has to prove that it is concerned to bring real prosperity and real freedom to Central America, with benefits for the ordinary people comparable to those provided in Cuba and Nicaragua, and not just ingratiate itself with the existing ruling groups in an anti-communist crusade that, on present policies, it is ultimately bound to lose.

Throwing guns at a problem is likely to be less successful, in the long run, than throwing money at it.

Yours very truly,
JOHN BROOKS,
3 Engel Park, NW7.
January 13.

Learning for life

From Mr M. C. Jacoby

Sir, I very much hope that Mrs Ainsworth (January 12) does not actually believe that what teachers know is directly connected to their ability to teach.

A year ago I resigned from a comprehensive school in disgust at the collapse of discipline and morale. I also resigned from the teaching profession, after 18 years in it, in disgust at the widespread confusion Mrs Ainsworth so clearly expresses.

Society is obsessed with examinations, the vast bulk of which are based upon the recall of information. Who needs to have stored in his mind the dates of certain battles, the properties of matrices or the names of the enzymes of the duodenum? True, the exercise of memory is important training, but let it be taken upon material that is relevant to the modern world.

The very division of what children have to learn in school into subjects – English, history, mathematics etc – is entirely foreign to everyday experience and also directly militates against lateral thinking. Pupils are required to learn sweeping generalizations which are then briefly illustrated with selected examples.

This is almost exactly the format of the usual "information programme" on television. Small wonder that the rising generation has so much difficulty in judgment – the sort of judgment mentioned by Mr Ross on the same letters page.

All will not be resolved by the introduction of a new examination at 16-plus. I happen to know that the major part of the biology syllabuses being discussed by GCE and CSE boards throughout the country was already old when Darwin was at Cambridge.

A wonderful opportunity for radical reform is slipping away and it is probably just as well that it is. As a recently retired senior examiner for GCE (aged 45 and not usually described as cynical), I earnestly advise all pupils who do not intend to spend their lives in libraries to shun examinations.

Go out into the real world as soon as you can, asking yourself repeatedly, "Where is the wisdom I have lost in knowledge? Where is the knowledge I have lost in information?" and then to sell your wisdom and to buy curiosity.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN JACOBY,
Boehill,
Uplowman,
Tiverton,
Devon.
January 13.

Catholics in China

From Mr P. G. Andrews

Sir, Yet again, a failure to distinguish between the spiritual and temporal spheres leads to confusion. Pace your correspondent Mr Bonavia (report, December 20) and your correspondent Canon Crozier (January 5), it is not the Vatican's relationship with the Catholic Church on Taiwan that is the obstacle to Vatican relations with Peking: the problem is the Vatican's continuing recognition of the claim by the political party ruling Taiwan to be the legitimate government of China.

The distinction between church and state is particularly important in this context, because the problems of the Catholic Church on the Chinese mainland are due to the Communist Party's attempts to impose on the Church a degree of state control that Rome found unacceptable.

In view of the enormous changes that have taken place in the attitudes of both Rome and Peking since the cold-war years of the 1950s, it should now be possible for the two sides to find a modus vivendi.

There is no reason why any agreement should leave Taiwan's Catholics any less free than they are now to practise their religion; a withdrawal of diplomatic recognition from the Kuomintang involves no de-recognition of the Catholics on Taiwan.

It will cetainly be quite impossible for Rome to make any progress towards solving the immense problems of mainland Catholics so long as it continues to proclaim open enmity to Peking by giving diplomatic recognition to, and by inference telling Catholics to support, a political party which is pledged to overthrow the People's Republic and is prepared to use force to that end.

Is it not a scandal that a church should thus allow a purely political matter to hinder its spiritual mission?

Yours etc,
P. G. ANDREWS,
41 Lower Elmstone Drive,
Tilehurst,
Reading,
Berkshire.
January 8.

Black culture

From Mr Duncan Wallace

Sir, Dr Scruton (feature, January 17) appears to have overlooked the rich cultural contribution made by Afro-Asian culture to our own. Instead of setting reggae music against Shakespeare he could have mentioned V. S. Naipaul.

He fails to mention the development of the English language, observed in your own columns, to be found in authors such as R. K. Narayan and Salman Rushdie, or the growing volume of African literature written in English.

Yours faithfully,
DUNCAN WALLACE,
51 Newponds Avenue,
Radlett,
Hertfordshire.
January 19.

Local democracy

From the Deputy Leader of South Yorkshire County Council

Sir, Lord Boyd-Carpenter's letter of January 9 contains a contempt for the whole concept of local democracy, a trend of thinking now becoming all too common amongst the Conservative parliamentarians. The argument runs that local government has no real democratic legitimacy because not all the voters pay rates and only a limited percentage of the rates is paid by the domestic ratepayer.

Ignoring the fact that the present Government have failed to produce, as promised, an alternative local tax which would be more clearly accountable than rates, it is wrong to argue that the industrial and commercial ratepayer is disfranchised.

Every member of the board of directors, the management and the workforce has a vote in the local elections if they live in the council's area. If, however, the company or firm is seen purely as the personification of its chairman or owner, then local democratic elections like parliamentary elections quite rightly do not give him or her any special privileges.

Is this constant harping on the electoral plight of the business ratepayer preparing the way for a formula to return to a pre-1867 or even 1832 position where "interests" were represented on councils or in Parliament rather than people?

Furthermore, although one would welcome a clearer link between local taxation and local electors, are some Conservatives attempting to establish the intellectual ground for a constitutional position of no representation without taxation?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CORNWELL,
Deputy Leader,
South Yorkshire County Council,
County Hall,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire.
January 9.

Maintenance cut for former wives

From Councillor Mrs Janet Todd and others

Sir, We view with concern the passage of the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill through the House of Lords, where it will shortly reach the report stage.

Considerable publicity has been given to the debate on whether petitions for divorce should normally be allowed after one year rather than three. Much less attention has been paid to the arguments against the reduced maintenance for former wives which the Bill envisages.

It is not our experience – and we have all been concerned with the education of young women of marriageable age – that women regard marriage as a "meal ticket for life" or want to become "alimony drones" – expressions frequently used by supporters of the Bill. Moreover, such research as has been done on the subject, for example by Mrs Mavis Maclean and Mr John Eckelaer, to which the Lord Chancellor's department itself refers enquiries, confirms our view.

It would be very unfortunate if the law were changed to the detriment of a majority of former wives in order to penalise a small minority.

The fact is that very many wives do irretrievable damage to their career prospects in order to care for their growing families or to move with their husbands in furtherance of their husbands' careers, rather than making money or promotion their main aim. In a few years, therefore, the market value of their skills becomes minimal in comparison with their husbands'.

If the Bill becomes law the first consideration for maintenance will cease to be the continuance of the family's living standards, which the law at present protects, and will become the welfare of the dependent children. However important the welfare of the children, the mother who has been the mainstay of the family should also be given some mention in this clause.

The very fact that the 1973 Act has created anomalies should make it all the more important to make sure that future legislation does not in its turn create anomalies of a different kind. The Law Commission has itself suggested that a programme of research in depth into the problems of maintenance is needed. This should be done before piecemeal changes in the law are made.

A Royal Commission on Divorce, suggested in 1981 by the Society of Conservative Lawyers, would consider divorce and maintenance together and may well be the long-term answer.

Yours faithfully,
JANET TODD,
BARBARA M. FRANKS,
HELEN OPPENHEIMER,
RACHEL TRICKETT,
Foxton Lodge,
Foxton Close,
Oxford.
January 20.

Fate of Temple Bar

From Sir Martyn Beckett

Sir, I fear it is wishful thinking for Gavin Stamp (feature, January 19) to advise leaving Temple Bar where it is in Hertfordshire to "rest in peace". Despite the Temple Bar trustees and the Meux trustees erecting a 10ft high barbed wire and chain link fence at a cost of £3,675 to protect it, vandals have breached it several times, the stonework has been covered in graffiti and mutilated. To leave it in situ is to sign its death warrant.

The figure suggested of £50,000 would not nearly cover the cost of re-roofing, consolidation and providing premises for a custodian on its present site.

Yours sincerely,
MARTYN BECKETT,
3 St Albans Grove, W8.
January 19.

Superfluous characters

From Mr Erik Gunnemark

Sir, Under the headline "Chinese women fail test of literacy" in your December 20 issue there is a statement that is misleading, to say the least: "The Chinese language, using tens of thousands of characters...".

It is true that the eighteenth-century "Kangxi dictionary" contained about 50,000 characters, but even then most of them were either unnecessary variants or completely obsolete. The largest dictionaries completed in recent years have some 8,000 characters; however, few people learn as many as 4,000 and for most purposes it is enough to know 1,500 to 2,000.

I guess that Chinese women now described as semi-illiterate know 600 to 1,000 characters. In Communist China only those knowing less than 300 characters have been called *xiazi* ("blind persons"), i.e., illiterate.

Yours sincerely,
E. GUNNEMARK,
Valasgatan 42C,
Gothenburg, Sweden.
January 6.

Abuse of language

From Miss Brigid Brophy

Sir, Before he sets out to reform the schooling system, would Sir Keith Joseph consider the education of the Civil Service? Seeking information that writers need, I have lately been in correspondence with the Office of Arts and Libraries.

Today I have had a letter from the Head of Library and Information Services. Besides inventing an adverb ("publically") it tells me something "must mitigate against" something else.

Yours truly,
BRIGID BROPHY,
Flat 3,
185 Old Brompton Road, SW5.
January 12.



COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM
January 22: Divine Service was held in Sandringham Church this morning.

The Bishop of Truro preached the sermon.

Her Majesty presented The Queen's Gold Medal for academic excellence at the King Edward VII School, King's Lynn to Mr Robert John Dowling, who was introduced into Her Majesty's presence by Mr R. D. Greaves, the Headmaster.

The Queen will hold investitures at Buckingham Palace on July 31 and August 2.

The Duke of Edinburgh will visit ERA Technology, Leatherhead, on February 10.

The Prince of Wales will go to sea in HMS Walkerton on February 10.

The Duke of Gloucester will attend a court dinner to commemorate the bicentenary of William Pitt the Younger's acceptance of the honorary freedom of the Grocers' Company at Grocers' Hall, London, on February 28.

Birthdays today

Mr A. M. Davis, 42; Lord Denning, 85; the Hon Sir Hugh Fraser, MP, 66; Mr Bill Gibb, 41; Sir John Grenside, 63; Sir Harold Hood, 68; Sir Arthur Lewis, 69; Sir James Lighthill, 60; His Honour J. F. Marnan, QC, 76; Miss Jeanne Moreau, 56; Lord Strathcarron, 60.

Latest wills

Puckey, Sir Walter Charles, of Kingswood, Surrey, production engineer and expert on automation, left estate valued at £324,309 net.

Hicks, Mrs Marthe of Bromley, Kent, left estate valued at £129,256 net. After a personal bequest of £4,000, she left the residue to the United Reformed Church, Widmore Road, Bromley.

Humphrey, Mr Edmund George, of Patcham, Brighton, East Sussex, left estate valued at £184,670 net. He left £4,000 and effects to personal legatees, and the residue to the Parish Church of St Peter and St Paul, Rustington.

Gold medals for professors

The Royal Astronomical Society has awarded gold medals to Professor S. K. Runcorn, of Newcastle upon Tyne, in recognition of his contribution to the studies of the Earth, the Moon and the planets and his encouragement of the study of geophysics; and to Professor Ya B. Zel'dovich, of the USSR, for his work on gravitation, astrophysics, cosmology and its relation to elementary particle physics.

The Eddington medal went to Professor D. Lynden-Bell, of Cambridge, for his work on collective effects in the dynamics of stellar systems.

Clifford Longley

Those fresh, exciting, questionable cults

Alongside the mainstream churches with their steady routines of weekly worship, the semi-christian or non-christian cults and sects, the traditional world faiths newly operating in Britain, and alongside the churchless religion called "C of E", there is another religious current which might be termed "unofficial Christianity".

Such evidence as there is suggests that it is the fastest growing form of religious expression in Britain; though of its nature, there are no official figures to prove it. It is loose, lay, local, and pretty intense. The words "born again", "charismatic", "spirit-filled", "house-church", are applied to it but do not fully describe it: it is fresh, exciting, and questionable.

The beginnings of the movement were at times bizarre, with unofficial exorcisms, great emphasis on "speaking in tongues" and other emotional outbursts, and a marked tendency to treat as not full Christian those church members who had no taste for all this.

The divide transcended the traditional denominational distinctions: "born again" Roman Catholics mixed with "born again" Baptists, and believed themselves to have found real Christianity and unity. Those who laboured long over ecumenical statements of doctrine were to be pitied, for others had already gained the prize for which they still struggled so painfully.

The initial explosive growth of what were called house churches (though sometimes nothing to do with houses) subsequently quietened down, and there was a discernable reduction in the sense of alarm originally felt in the "official" churches. The more extreme manifestations also seem to have dimished, though there is a continuing high level of interest in faith healing. What has also remained at a high level is the degree of emotional intensity involved, and the directness of the appeal.

The boundaries between the mainstream churches and this new form of Christianity have also become more blurred, and the sense of being an exclusive elite may therefore be on the wane. It is certainly possible to find people who have a foot in both camps, now, and it seems possible to be both "charismatic" and entirely orthodox.

This unofficial movement has its unofficial leaders, whose reputation is carried on the unofficial grapevine. They are, invariably, strong personalities with a gift. They preach, and tears flow; they lay hands on sufferers, and miracles occur, or so it is said.

They call out from the gathering those newly born-again or those recently cured or delivered from some distress, and have them tell their tale. Much open warm emotion flows; people hold and hug, shout and cry – there is all the highly charged release of group therapy sessions, though without the anger and bitterness those occasions sometimes brings to the surface.

The testimonies of the newly-saved follow a familiar pattern: one was losing one's grip either from self-destructive tendencies or because of external pressure such as a handicapped spouse or child; desperate, in a "try anything" mood, one accompanied a friend to a prayer meeting; one felt Jesus had suddenly come into one's life, with a vivid minute-by-minute sense of presence and acceptance.

The story goes on: the disease was cured, the business rescued from bankruptcy, the wife or husband regained, the depression banished. "And now look at me!" is, as it were, the happy ending.

It is impossible to condemn an experience which has such remarkable effects, far beyond what any drugs or doctors or psychotherapeutic counsellors have to offer: and the fact that this intense transforming catharsis is not available through mattins in the local cathedral proves nothing but that traditional church services are missing a trick or two.

Orthodox churches may know how to handle the quiet gradual cultivation of the religious life; but they do not appear to know how to launch it.

Equally the new movements, because of their very intensity, are not likely to prove such suitable vessels for this same quiet cultivation. To be drenched in emotion at first or occasionally is one thing to make it a stable religious diet is another.

In dull lives there is a hidden appetitie for "heavy" emotion, which is bound to be felt as an experience of deep release and renewal. All religions know this; in every religion are those who trade on it.

In Christianity a question mark must stand over any instant tremedy for suffering, not because suffering is desirable but because there is nothing in the texts to suggest the solution is other than mysterious and difficult.

Princess Caroline of Monaco (left) with her sister, Princess Stephanie, in the Monaco exotic gardens during the official visit to the principality by President Mitterrand of France.

Tourism and choice boost the West End theatre

By Ross Davies

The raising of the curtain on 1984 seems to be of anything but evil portent to the West End theatre.

According to figures released by the managers' and producers' association, the Society of West End Theatre, the West End approached the end of 1983 with a show in every one of the 46 unsubsidized theatres.

This is the first time it has been so blessed for a decade. Indeed, in the spring of last year, which is traditionally a dead time, there were 13 theatres "dark", or without a production.

Today, according to Mr Vincent Burke, the society's development manager, there are three theatres dark: the Astoria where *Jukebox* closed before Christmas amid difficulties in the production company, the Cambridge, with a closure in the new year of the musical *Dear Anyone*, and of the seasonal production, *Toad of Toad Hall*, at the Westminster. At this time last year, there were eight theatres dark, in 1982, ten and in 1981, 12.

"For the coming year", Mr Burke says, "I would say that business is likely to be at least as good, if not better than in 1983".

Although the figures are still being processed, it looks as if the West End audiences in 1983 will have topped about nine million, four per cent higher than in the year before and about five per cent up on 1981. Over the same period, Mr Burke points out, attendances at Broadway plays fell by about a fifth and British cinema audiences by about a quarter.

What lies behind this untheatrically cautious optimism on the part of the West End seems to be a mixture of buoyant tourism figures, a new-found spirit of cooperation between the highly-competitive managers and producers to market the West End as a whole, and an infusion of plays to suit all tastes.

A record two million American visitors came to Britain last year, and the English Tourist Board says, "the signs for 1984 are extremely encouraging".

Examples Mr Burke gives of the more adventurous shows reaching the West End are *Poppy*, the Royal Shakespeare Company musical about the opium trade, which transferred from the RSC's Barbican home to the Adelphi, and the South African comedy, *Wozza, Albert!*, which came in from the Fringe to a new home at the Criterion.

"It is a fact that over half our audience is under 35. Of the nine million or so tickets we sold last year, one and a quarter million were sold to students", said Mr Burke.

"That gives you some idea that we're beginning to realize that some of the general misconceptions about the West End as being middle-aged, middle-of-the-road and middle-income are not true."

About a third of the West End's audiences are from abroad, and more and more foreign tourists are coming for theatre-related second holidays in the autumn, which is when a new season of shows begins. The biggest proportion, however, about 40 per cent, are from the Greater London area.

Producers and managers are already chasing the young and the thrifty with a booth in Leicester Square which sells same-day tickets at reduced prices. A levy on each ticket sold in being used to fund a forthcoming campaign from Saatchi and Saatchi to win back those suburbanites who think and say they go to theatre, but in fact rarely do so.

Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, sponsor of the society awards, said at the weekend: "London's theatres are a key ingredient in the rich mixture of excitement and interest which attracts nearly 30 million domestic and 7.5 million overseas visitors to our great capital city."

Nearly half of these overseas visitors went to the theatre, and more than two-thirds of all theatregoers ate out. "One person's enjoyment is another's employment", he said.

The following West End theatre awards were presented last night at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane:

Comedy performance: Griff Rhys Jones for Charley's Aunt: Actress in a revival: Frances de la Tour for A Moon for the Misbegotten: Actor in a revival: Derek Jacobi for Cyrano De Bergerac: Actress in a supporting role: Abigail McKern for As You Like It: Actor in a supporting role: Alan Devlin for a Moon for the Misbegotten: Actress in a new play: Judi Dench for Pack of Lies: Actor in a new play: Jack Shepherd for Glengarry Glen Ross.

Most promising newcomer in theatre: John Retallack for Quixote/The Provoked Wife (director): outstanding individual performance in a new opera production: Valerie Masterson for Semele; outstanding individual performance in a new dance production: Alessandra Ferri for Valley of Shadows: outstanding new opera production (opera or operetta): Il Matrimonio Segreto (Cologne Opera – producer Michael Hampe, musical director Arnold Ostman); outstanding new dance production (classical or contemporary): Requiem (The Royal Ballet – choreography by Kenneth Macmillan): director: Terry Hands for Cyrano De Bergerac; designer: Ralph Koltai for Cyrano De Bergerac: actor in a musical: Denis Lawson for Mr Cinders.

Actress in a musical: Barbara Dickson for Blood Brothers: musical: Blood Brothers by Willy Russell: comedy: Daisy Pulls It Off by Denise Deegan: play: Glengarry Glen Ross by David Mamet.

Peter Brook received an award for his outstanding contribution by a British theatre artist to the American theatre season and the society presented a special award to Joan Littlewood. Hosts for the evening were Tim Rice and Anna Ford.



Griff Rhys Jones, best comedy performance in "Charley's Aunt", and Judi Dench, actress of the year, in a new play, "Pack of Lies".

Science report

Bringing the laser beam safely out of the laboratory

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

It may be a few years before lasers become as familiar in households as the television set; though they have certainly made a successful transition from the laboratory to regular use in industry, commerce, and medicine, and as an art form in designs based on laser lights and in psychedelic flickerings at pop concerts.

Nevertheless, the radiation from lasers presents a hazard which scientists are only just beginning to fully understand. The nature of the unjuries which can be caused have been studied by Dr Alistair McKinlay and Mr Frank Harlen of the National Radioogical Protection Board, at Chilton in Oxforshire.

Until recently it was belived that the danger from laser light was the risk from burning the retina of the eye, or receiving a skin burn, simply because of the intensity of heat energy compressed into the narrow beam of radiation. That danger is recognized in a scheme for classifying lasers prepared for the British Standards Institution.

There are four groups: class 1 lasers are intrinsically safe because they emit such low power beams, class 2 lasers are safe for accidental momentary viewing, and depend upon a person turning away naturally as they would from any dazzling light. The third class requires a safety shutter and a safety key to operate the device.

The final category of lasers are regarded as unsafe even or viewing indirectly the light reflected from an object illuminated by the laser beams.

The wide range of categories stems primarily from the fact that lasers come in all shapes and sizes. The low power devices will fit into a matchbox and the energy they transmit is less than one milliwatt (one-thousandth of a watt). At the other end of the scale there are intensely fierce industrial lasers of 5 kilowatts and 10 killowatts which will weld steel plates an inch thick.

Early theories about injury were based solely on the effects of overheating. It is now appreciated that three other processes have to be considered in assessing the biological changes: photochemical, thermoasacoustic and electrical. Dr McKinlay describes the first two mechanisms as omportant factors in devising safety standards.

Photochemical effects are the most significant and involve processes which have been discovered from laboratory experiments. They have been difficult to assess because they are a more serious hazard in some types of lasers than others.

Laser beams range across the spectrum from the infra-red through the visible colours – red-orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet, to the ultraviolet.

There are some well-known photochemical processes, such as the useful production of vitamin D or the harmful sunburn; both are stimulated by sunlight. Photochemical effects become more pronounced at the green-blue segment of the spectrum, and they may occur when a beam is not powerful enough to cause thermal damage to the eye. But a long exposure of more than two to three seconds would be sufficient to produce the changes which occur at the molecular level in a photochemical reaction.

To make matters worse, the thermal effect may be enough to raise the temperature a few degrees without causng any direct damage, but it will accelerate the photochemical reaction.

This in turn raises aother complication linked to the physical variations in lasers. Some emit a continuous beam and others send out a train of pulses. As a consequence, a exposure of a few seconds to a beam of continuous radiation could produce a harmful photochemical change which a more powerful, but pulsed, beam of the same colour light for the same exposure time would not reduce.

Thermoacoustic effects are shock waves from an intense pinpoint of light which can rupture tissue. That type of exposure would involve thermal injury in all probability, Dr McKinlay says. The thermal machanisms, however, can be reversible.

Reference: *Biological Bases of the Maximum Permissible Exposure Levels of UK Laser Standard* BS 4803: 1983 National Radiological Protection Board, Chilton, Oxon.

Parliament this week

Commons. Today (2.30): Motion on the Rate Support Grant (England) 1984-85 order.

Tomorrow (2.30): Debates on Opposition motion on unemployment on the lower Clyde and the future of the Scott Lithgow yard and on closures and redundancies at British Rail Engineering Ltd. Motion on the Education (Assisted Places) (Amendment) Regulations.

Wednesday (2.30): Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill, remaining stages.

Thursday (2.30): Debate on the White Paper on developments in the EEC January to June, 1983. Motion on the European Assembly Election Regulations.

Friday (9.30): Private member's motion on the flotation of Reuters.

Select Committees. Today: Home Affairs. Witness: Home Secretary (4.15). Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Public Account. Subject: De Lorean Motor Cars Ltd. Witnesses: Northern Ireland Development Board: Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland. (4.45).

Tomorrow: House of Commons (Services) Computer Sub-Committee. Subject: Information Technology: Members' Requirements. Witnesses: Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, MP (4): The Accountant (4.45).

Wednesday: Social Services. Subject: Griffiths National Health Service inquiry report. Witnesses: National Association of Health Authorities: Institute of Health Service Administrators: Association of Health Service Treasurers. (4.15).

Energy. Subject: Electricity and Gas Prices. Witnesses: Electricity Council: Central Electricity Generating Board (4.30).

Thursday: Energy. Subject: Electricity and Gas Prices. Witness: British Gas Corporation (4.30).

Lords. Today (2.30): Cable and Broadcasting Bill, committee, first day. Prohibition of Female Circumcision Bill, committee.

Tomorrow (2.30): Foreign Limitation Periods Bill, third reading. Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill, report. Travel Concessions for the Unemployed Bill, committee.

Wednesday (2.30): Debates on dangers from Salmonella: the Airbus A320: and on Unesco.

Thursday (3): Somerset House Bill, third reading. Restrictive Trade Practices (Stock Exchange) Bill, third reading. Cable and Broadcasting Bill, committee, second day. European Assembly Election Regulations.

Select committees. Wednesday. EEC subcommittee B (External Relations and Industry). Evidence on agreement to replace the Lomé convention (11).

EEC subcommittee C (Education, Employment and Social Affairs). Evidence on vocational training of young people (11).

Thursday. EEC subcommittee F (Energy, Transport, Technology and Research). Evidence on EEC energy objectives and strategy (11).

Progress of legislation

Commons. Jan 16: Ordnance Factories and Military Services Bill read a second time by 354 votes to 206. Jan 17: Theft from Shops Bill read a first time. Rates Bill read a second time by 346 votes to 268. Jan 18: Abolition of Standing Charges Bill read a first time. Tenants' Rights Etc (Scotland) Amendment Bill read the third time by 181 votes to 106. Jan 19: Nottinghamshire County Council Bill considered and adjourned. Jan 20: Law Reform (Husband and Wife) (Scotland) Bill read a second time.

Lords. Jan 16: Housing and Building Control Bill read a first time. Fosdyke Bridge Bill read the third time and passed. Telecommunications Bill read a second time. Jan 17: Restrictive Trade Practices (Stock Exchange) Bill and Inshore Fishing (Scotland) Bill both passed the committee stage. Roads (Scotland) Bill further considered in committee and adjourned. Jan 19: British Railways Bill, Education (Grants and Awards) Bill and Town and Country Planning Bill all read a second time. Dentists Bill and Tenants' Rights Etc (Scotland) Amendment Bill both read a first time.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Justice Peter Gibson, Mr Justice Beldam and Mr Justice Popplewell to be judges of the Employment Appeal Tribunal.

University news

New Master for St Catharine's

Professor B. E. Supple, Professor of Economic History at Cambridge University and a Fellow of Christ's College, has been appointed Master of St Catharine's College, Cambridge, from January 1, 1984 in succession to Professor Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer.

Liverpool
Honorary degrees are to be conferred on the following in July:
LLD: Mr Herbert Burchnall, retiring registrar of the university; Lord Hunter of Newington, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Birmingham University 1966-1981; Sir Peter Scott, naturalist.
DSc: Professor Hou Ren-Zhi, professor of geography, University of Peking.
DLitt: Mrs Margaret Rule, director of archaeology, Mary Rose Trust.
MD: Dr Norah Walker, radiologist.
DVSc: Mr James Wight (James Herriot), veterinary surgeon and author.

The list of exhibitions awarded by Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, published on January 19, should have included:
Engineering: C S R Pope, Tonbridge S; history for history and land economy: J B W Taylor, Oundle S.

OBITUARY

JOHNNY WEISSMULLER

Champion swimmer who became screen Tarzan



Johnny Weissmuller, the finest swimmer of his day, and a celebrated screen Tarzan, has died aged 79. In all he made 19 Tarzan and other films, with Maureen O'Sullivan as his most notable Jane.

He was born in Chicago on June 2, 1904, and educated at the city's university. His swimming talent was soon recognized by the Illinois Athletic Club and he established the first of 24 world records when he was 17.

He was the first man to break the one minute barrier for 100 metres and the five minute barrier for 400 metres, thanks to his high riding front crawl stroke which was revolutionary in its time.

In 1924 as a member of the United States team at the Paris Olympic Games he caused a sensation by winning three swimming gold medals, for the 100 metres and 400 metres free style and the 4 x 200 metres relay. He also gained a bronze for water polo.

At the next Olympics in Amsterdam, Weissmuller retained his hundred metres title and won a fifth gold medal in the relay – a record that was to stand until 1972 when it was broken by Mark Spitz. In 1929 with no fresh worlds to conquer, Weissmuller turned professional and signed a lucrative contract to promote swimwear.

His second career began when MGM approached him to make a screen test for their new Tarzan series. He secured the part against several rivals including the son of Tarzan's creator, Edgar Rice Burroughs. Weissmuller's first film, *Tarzan of the Apes* in 1932, was an immediate success and he went on to play the part for 16 years – longer than anyone else.

His acting ability as he was the first to admit, was modest but otherwise he was ideal, very tall, with a superb physique and amiable good looks. His leading lady in several films was Maureen O'Sullivan, the mother of Mia Farrow.

Eventually Weissmuller was replaced by Lex Barker but he moved to Columbia and began a new adventure series in which he played a character not dissimilar to Tarzan called Jungle Jim. The series lasted in the cinema until the mid-1950s and later transferred to television.

In recent years Weissmuller lived in Florida where he was vice-president of a swimming hall of fame. He often attended the Olympic Games and was in Munich to see Mark Spitz beat his gold medal record.

Weissmuller was married six times.

THE EARL OF WARWICK

The Earl of Warwick died in Rome on January 20. He was 72.

As a young man in the 1930s, the 7th Earl, who had succeeded his father in 1928, was a romantic society figure whose dashing ways and good looks, inherited from a long line of handsome forebears kept his name in the gossip columns and in the public eye, and even earned him a brief flirtation with Hollywood.

Charles Guy Fulke Greville was born on March 4, 1911, the eldest son of the 6th Earl and Marjorie, who was the daughter of Sir William Eden, the eccentric, collector and painter, and thereby a sister of Anthony Eden, subsequently to be Prime Minister and Lord Avon. His grandmother was Daisy, Countess of Warwick who with her spectacular beauty had been one of the adornments of the society of her own day, and one of the close companions of King Edward VII.

He was educated at Eton and served in the Grenadier Guards, remaining thereafter on the Reserve of Officers, and in the latter part of his life continuing to devote a good deal of time and energy to the affairs of the Territorial Army.

Even given his looks and position in society the announcement of the Earl's engagement to Miss Margaret Whigham (now Margaret Duchess of Argyll) in June of 1932 was one of the sensations of the year, as was her withdrawing from the engagement a few days later.

In the following year he married Rose, daughter of D. C. Bingham. This marriage ended in divorce in 1938.

The Earl of Warwick served as a county councillor of Warwickshire from 1934 to 1936. It was in the latter year, too, that his brief encounter with Hollywood took place when, after screen tests at the Teddington studios he was put under a £200 a week contract by MGM to make films requiring "English types". But though his daily doings at the MGM studios at Hollywood might provide fuel for much excited comment from the popular press the Earl in fact made no films and returned to this country in 1937.

During the war he was involved with the Merchant Navy Admiralty Small Vessels Pool and in 1942 he married secondly, Mary, daughter of P.C. Hopkinson. This marriage ended in divorce in 1949.

After the war he was much involved in the affairs of his county, and was Mayor of Warwick in 1951, an Alderman from 1952 and a Deputy Lieutenant of Warwickshire. He was also a Governor of Birmingham University and of the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, and was made president of Warwickshire County Cricket Club in 1957.

Compelled by financial burdens, the Earl disposed of large estates in the Warwick area in the late 1950s and eventually left Warwick Castle to the son of his first marriage, Lord Brooke, himself retiring to live abroad. The Castle was eventually sold to Madame Tussaud's in 1978.

The Earl of Warwick married thirdly in 1963, Mme Janine Angèle Josephine Detry de Marès.

His heir is his son, Lord Brooke.

ALEXIS CHESNAKOV

H. W. O. writes:

The Russian guitarist and actor Alexis Chesnakov died on January 9, aged 89.

Brought up as the youngest son of a peasant in north east Russia he trained as an engineer at Moscow. Fighting as an officer in the Tsar's armies he was gassed in 1915, lived through the revolutions and after internment and many adventures reached England in 1922.

His Russian patriotism was intense throughout his life and if you wanted to know whether Ivan the Terrible was really terrible or what were the qualities of Peter the Great Alexis would provide a little lecturre as vivid and scholarly as that of any professional historian.

But he made his name in England as a guitarist and founder member of the British school of classical guitar playing, aided by Segovia. He provided the music in plays by Chekhov and took part in films, more especially as the Russian officer in Graham Greene's *The Third Man*.

Alexis taught Julian Bream, and many other guitarists will remember with gratitude an excellent teacher and friend. He was saddened as his own playing came to an end through arthritis but he saw his setbacks and life generally with a spark of humour.

MR ROGER HAYES

Mr Roger Hayes who has died in Dublin at the age of 65 was for a generation the major architect of law reform in the Republic of Ireland.

As head of the law reform division of the Department of Justice he masterminded the controversial Succession Act 1965 under which a surviving spouse became entitled to a minimum share of a deceased person's estate respective of any will.

For many years he represented Ireland at sessions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and on the legal committees of the Council of Europe.

In 1976, he conducted the negotiations with the British authorities leading up to the enactment of parallel legislation in the two countries under which, as an alternative to extradition, persons may be tried in one part of Ireland for offences committed in the other.

At the time of his death he was a member of the law Reform Commission in Dublin.

MAJ-GEN CHRISTOPHER WOOLNER

Major-General Christopher Woolner, CB, MC, has died aged 90.

Educated at Marlborough and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he was commissioned into the Royal Engineers in 1912. He served throughout the 1914-19 war, winning the MC and two Bars and rising to the rank of brevet major.

He spent some years between the wars on the military staff in India, and on the outbreak of war in 1939 was deputy commandant of the School of Military Engineering. He returned to staff duties as GSO1 British Expeditionary Force; he was three times mentioned in despatches, raised to the rank of general in 1941 and given command of the 81st (West African) Division. He was appointed CB in 1942.

He married in 1923 Anne Pitt; there were two daughters of the marriage.

Major General James Craw Barnetson, CB, OBE, who died on January 4 at the age of 76, was Director of Medical Services, BOAR, from 1964 to 1966.

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Of Chancellors and official charlatans

Only charlatans pretend to know the future, Mr Nigel Lawson the Chancellor told Liverpool businessmen at the weekend. The bunch of officials employed as charlatans to the Treasury will this week present him with their new forecast of our economic future. On this foundation the final structure of his first Budget will be laid.

Now, Budgets are not what they were. With a public strategy rolling forward three or four years, the Government has little annual room for manoeuvre – and most of that is taken up by the elbows of spending ministers in the autumn, when most of the important budgetary decisions *these days are taken.But it takes years for* poor old Parliament to notice that the Chancellor is running largely on auto-pilot after Christmas, and the cameras of press and television continue to celebrate the *Budget* as the birthday of the economic year.

And this year, indeed, the Budget is something special. For a start, it is Chancellor Lawson's first big date with the House of Commons, a tricky occasion. So far they have not got on well together, and *backbencher* who tasted red meat in the shape of the Environment Secretary last week will be licking their lips for a nibble of Chancellor.

More seriously, it is in this Budget that Mr Lawson will be called upon to make two fairly big statements about the future. *He has to unveil a new monetary frame* work which is compatible both with his declared aim of eventual price stability and with the prospect of eventual tax cuts. That must set the course for the lifetime of this Parliament. But he ought to plunge deeper into the future than that, tackling *the issue of public spending trends* and publishing projections for a decade ahead.

If the Chancellor does not, policy will run into the sand. He will only be able to satisfy those who still press him about the public sector deficit by ratcheting taxation higher and higher. He will only be able to satisfy those who demand tax cuts by throwing more and more public assets into the hole in public accounts. And he will be fire-fighting public spending from year to year in a way that satisfies no-more, meting out rough injustice to ministers according to their political muscle without making a significant impact on the total.

A preference for dark hints about public spending, rather than open debate, stems from a natural political reluctance to show up the gap between hope and fear, policy and expectation, about the economy. *Long-term projections must, for example,* contain assumptions about wages. Wages tend to rise faster than prices, and it would be cautious to assume they go on doing so in costing public spending. But there, at the same time, is Mr Lawson urging cuts in the real level of wages to stimulate *employment*. Why publish a contradictory source of embarrassment?

The sensible way out is to publish a series of alternative projections: one, for example, showing what would happen to costs and national resources *if wages rise* by, say, a real three per cent a year – and another portraying a world in which people in work obey Mr Lawson and try to price others back into jobs.

These spending projections should be published in the form they are presented to ministers: as *a dilemma. All forecasts* and forecasters can do, in the end, is puncture wishful thinking. Economic models are better than backs of envelopes for explaining that if A happens, B probably won't; and yes, Chancellor, if *you aim for X you are likely to get Y as* well. For the dim future, anyone who promises a simpler view than this is a charlatan. Mr Lawson should follow his own logic, and publish a range of projections.

But there is a shorter time-frame over *which forecasters, Chancellors foremost* among them, are required to do more. They have to publish a single view of the near future – an unconditional print-out from the crystal ball. The one-year *forecast* of output, employment and inflation on which the Budget is based is a serious test of the Government's economic sense.

Over the past few years the Treasury has proved quite acceptably good at forecasting output and inflation, and is more than a little smug that prognostications of ever-deepening recession were disproved. But it has proved very bad at forecasting employment and the fate of manufacturing, and it is the big question *mark over the two of these that should* pierce its smugness about the future.

Retail sales rose 6 per cent in the year to the last quarter of 1983, the nearest comparable figures for Britain's industrial production only 3 per cnet. In other words, Britain's recovery came on in the *same old way, and British industry met it* in the same old way: with too little, too late.

Imports poured in; Britain registered its first deficit on manufactured trade.

Well, the statistics are one culprit. Figures for manufacturing output and *retail sales give the worst possible picture* of Britain. Overall output, including services, and overall spending, show a much narrower gap between what we buy and what we sell. Secondly, there is clearly something pessimistically wrong with the industrial production fugure, as the wide gap between the different measures of GNP show.

For the manufacturing trade deficit, there are foreigners to blame: demand grew little, in Europe, now Britain's main market, last year. Things do look better for 1984. At home, the weak response of producers may be a good sign of investment to come.

But the Treasury does not, it seems, expect the manufacturing trade deficit to be reversed this year. There is a danger that, yet again, boomtime will be over in the shops before British industry has got round to doing anything serious about it.

All of which suggests the Government has done too little to energize enterprise and improve the functioning of the market system. That does not mean it should embark on another raft of small business measures of the kind that, for good or ill, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the former Chancellor used to pad out his Budgets. It means a medium-term industrial embracing competition policy, labour mobility, grants and taxation. Much of that is not the *Chancellor's job, but is in the hands of* Mr Norman Tebbit at the Department of Trade and Industry. It will be an interesting test of a politician who does not lack free-market conviction – or ambition.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Nigeria close to agreement on £2.8bn debt rescheduling

By Wayne Lintott and John Lawless

Negotiations between Nigeria and its main British trade creditors resume in London today, and they are they are expected to conclude a reschedu*ling of $4 billion* (£2.8 billion) of Nigerian debts.

The Nigerian delegation is being led by Mr Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji, permanent secretary at the *finance ministry* and Mr Abdelkadir Ahmed, governor of the Nigerian central bank.

They are meeting officials of the British Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) and representatives of the British companies and banks *involved in Nigeria's trade* debts with Britain.

Payments on a total of $5 billion are outstanding. Nigeria is seeking to reschedule the majority of those debts into a six-year *loan after* a request, last month, for a 10-year loan was refused.

Unofficial talks are said to have established a compromise proposal that would allow Nigeria a possible grace period of up to 21/2 years before regular debt repayments began.

Britain accounts for 20 per cent of *Nigeria's overseas trade* and is keen to sustain those business links. The ECGD has *insured £800m* of the total oustanding and Britsh companies, with uninsured liabilities, are seeking some form of promissory notes backed by the *Nigerian central* bank.

The ECGD has already taken action against the Nigerians. It is delaying the processing of new applications for insurance cover on trade agreements and is refusing to give medium-term cover on any capital projects while the talks take place.

Those talks are closely aligned to Nigeria's success in gaining help from the International Monetary Fund, which has been asked for preliminary backing of £1 billion. But failure to agree on the stiff require*ments proposed by the IMF*, not least the substantial devaluation of the Naira, has caused a postponement until the middle of next month.

General Buhari said that the new government needed time to brief the new finance minister, Mr Onaolapo Sloeye. While Nigeria has hinted that it may be prepared to accept a devaluation, the is strong local pressure against such a move.

Nigeria's *biggest problem* is a lack of hard currency, rather than an unwillingness to pay. The sharp drop in oil revenues, which account for 90 per cent of its foreign exchange, has created a chronic shortage of hard currency. Many small British exporter have been paid locally but are unabe to repatriate those funds.

● Iraq yesterday announced that it has settled financial problems with almost all the international companies working on about 800 development projects in the country, according to first deputy prime minister, Mr Yassin Ramadan.

He said that all but one unnamed company had agreed to fulfil their commitments under a newly arranged deferred payment system.

Sealink sale 'is still on'

The Department of Trade and Industry said yestday that its plans to privitize British Rail's Sealink channel ferries in the current financial year going ahead despite reports that it had been postponed for a year.

The *DTI* denied *that* plans for any form of "auction" had been considered, despite the buying interest expressed by Peninsular & Oriental Steam *Navigation and European* Ferries, operators of the Townsend Thoresen ferries.

Sealink is currently trading at a *profit*, after many years of substantial deficits and the directors had reportedly asked the Government to delay privitization plans for another year to enable them to establish a more solid trading record.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 826.9 up 18.8
FT Gilts: 82.85 down 0.48
FT All Share: 499.55 up 8.74
Bargains: 30.465
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 103.5 up 1.73
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average 1259.11 down 12.77
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,104.07 down 46.9
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index *1034.00 up 58.53*

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling
$1.4015 down 65pts
Index 81.8 down 0.3
DM 3.9575 down 0.0050
FrF 12.0925 down 0.0225
Yen 328.50 down 0.5
Dollar Index 131.8 up 0.2
DM 2.8205 down 0.0085

NEW YORK
Sterling $1.4022
Dollar DM 2.8192

INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.569876
SDR £0.731667

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 9-8⅞
3 month interbank 9⅛-9⅜

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar $9^{13}/_{16}$-$9^{11}/_{16}$
3 month DM $6^{1}/_{16}$-$5^{1}/_{16}$
3 month Fr F$13^{7}/_{16}$-$13^{5}/_{16}$

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV *Average reference rate for* interest period December 7, 1983 to January 3, 1984 inclusive: 9.492 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $372.75 pm $371.25
close $370.25-371.00 (£263.75-264.25)
New York $372.00
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$381.5-383.00 (£272-273)
Sovereigns* (new):
$87-88 (£62-62.75)
*Excludes VAT

'Mirror' in search of editorial safeguards

By Philip Robinson

Plans for a new type of *management structure to pre*serve the independence, integrity and political stance of the Daily Mirror group of newspapers is being considered by management and unions.

The guarantee of editorial independence is thought necessary because Reed International, which owns the Mirror Group, intends to float it on the Stock Exchange this spring. The Mirror Group publishes the *Daily Mirror*, *Sunday Mirror*, *Sunday People* and *Sporting Life* in England and the *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail* in Scotland.

Reed, *which has* wanted to sell the Mirror Group for some time, is taking advantage of its entitlement to a 7.8 per cent stake in Reuters, the international news agency and business information system, which itself is to be floated on the Stock Exchange this year. Reuters could be worth between £1 billion to £1.5 billion.

By selling their shares to investors both organizations *effectively give up the right to* guarantee future ownership.

Reuters is already looking at ways to safeguard the agency's integrity. Now the Mirror Group, headed by Mr Clive Thornton, former chief executive of the Abbey National Building Society, is examining its own proposals.

Today, Mr Austin Mitchell, Labour MP for Grimsby, formally lodges his special private member's call for a debate on the flotation of Reuters.

He is calling on the Government to intervene in the *flotation* which he says *is* merely an opportunity to: "enrich and entrench the unrepresentative ownership of the British press".

Mirror Group's proposals will not include the setting up of a board of national directors who would be charged with the responsibility of safeguarding editorial *freedom and indepen*dence.

GEC launches software arm

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

GEC is mounting a major assault on the rapidly growing computer software market. A company called GEC Software has been formed, and is being *launched formally* today.

The company is not prepared to say how much is being sunk in the software enterprise. But a back-of-an-envelope sum based on the fact that the firm is taking over 6,500 sq ft of office space in Long Acre, in London, installing a new *GEC Series 63* microcomputer, together with a powerful computer system known as the VAX 11/780, and planning to have 50 experienced software engineers by the end of the year adds up to running costs of about £2m a year.

The size of the software market is in no doubt. Since software costing more than half of the total price of installing an operating a computer, the *amount spent a year in Britain* alone is over £2,000m. Probably about 15 per cent of that is accounted for by the specialist software groups.

Derek Alway: producing tools of competition

The first clue to the slice of the action in which GEC is interested is revealed by the fact that the prospectus refers to the company's activity as software *engineering. Mr Derek Alway*, its managing director says, "We see *ourselves* as software equivalent to the machinetool industry, producing tools which companies will need in order to stay competitive".

The second guide is from Dr Anthony Callaway, the technical *director who was formerly* the head of airborne computing systems at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough. He says: "GEC Software has been created to provide the tools needed to combat the software crisis". That is re*flected in the enormous penalty* through inefficiency and costs of resolving errors which bedevils many organizations because software is of a poor quality, he says.

The new company is not *planning to produce the mun*dane software packages for specific applications such as processing payroll, word processing of letters and company reports. It is aiming at a much higher technical level.

Europe awaits as Congress returns

From Bailey Morris Washington

The US Congress reconvenes *today* for a marathon election year session in which it will consider economic issues of particular importance to Europe, including the overva*lued dollar and a fresh set of* controversial export controls.

The debate over the budget the *President* will sub it to Congress on February 1 – and the huge deficit it projects – is expected to trigger a series of legislative proposals to manage *the dollar better.*

Concern is growing on Capitol Hill at the erratic path of the dollar, which could precipitate a new economic crisis if steps are not taken now to prevent dramatic fluctuations. Mr Charles Mathias, an *influential Republican Senator* from Maryland, reflected the concern on Saturday in a speech in which he said: "As we enter 1984, there is a real danger that the deficit crisis could turn into a dollar crisis, complete with a financial panic, rekindled US inflation and soaring interest rates."

He said the most pressing danger now was that the *dollar* would drop just as precipitously as it went up. This would be a severe shock to the international financial system, since *the dollar is used in about 80* per cent of all international transactions in the non-communist world.

As chairman of a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on economic policy, Mr Mathias said he would work towards a two-part programme to prevent a crisis. This would be a deficit reduction package and a comprehensive US Treasury policy on the dollar *which would include coordi*nated intervention.

Although little is expected to be done during the estimated 100-day session leading up to *the General Election, the* political debate on the deficit and the dollar could exert strong pressure on the US Treasury to alter its hands-off approach to the world's reserve currency.

Rolls set to receive £113m aid

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

Ministers are expected to give the go-ahead shortly for £113m of government aid to support Rolls-Royce's participation in the five-nation V-2500 engine project.

However, state backing for British Aerospace's stake in the Airbus A-320, a potential *customer for the* V-2500, remains in the balance. The Prime Minister and the Treasury have yet to be convinced that the Airbus will provide an adequate return on the £640m BAe expects to spend, £400m of which it wants to borrow

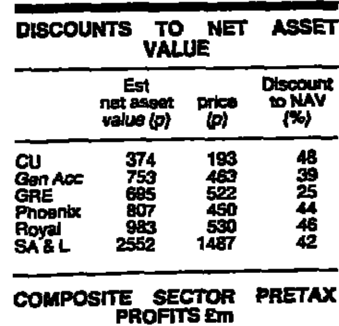
The Cabinet is likely to take a decision on both projects in the next couple of weeks,

Ministers appear to have been convinced that the V-2500 engine, in which Rolls-Royce has a 30 per cent stake, will *have* a ready market when the first models come off the production lines in December 1987.

ORDINARY SHARES BY PETER RICE

The insurance star still rising

The long drawn-out battle for Eagle Star – the biggest takeover *in British history – has* focused investors' attention on composite insurance shares. The recent 15 per cent jump in the price of Phoenix Assurance proves that takeover fever is still running high. Yet, for the last few years, the sector has been a dull stock market performer. Why should it now be so attractive to predators and how can the ordinary investor benefit from this situation?



DISCOUNTS TO NET ASSET VALUE

	Est net asset value (p)	price (p)	Discount to NAV (%)
CU	374	193	48
Gen Acc	753	463	39
GRE	695	522	25
Phoenix	807	450	44
Royal	983	530	46
SA & L	2552	1487	42

COMPOSITE SECTOR PRETAX PROFITS £m

1982	1983 (forecast)	1984 (forecast)	1985 (forecast)
343	433	578	738

Aggregate profits for Gen Acc, GRE, Phoenix, Royal, Sun All & Lon.

Composite insurance companies invest very large sums of money on world stock markets, not only their *own* shareholders' funds but also policyholders' funds: money received in premium income or awaiting payment as claims. The strength of stock markets worldwide has meant that the composites' own assets – total funds less what is needed to meet liabilities to policyholders – *have risen very sharply.* Ironically, these large capital gains are not reflected in the companies' profit and loss accounts.

Under current accounting conventions, reported profits are made up from underwriting (what they pay out in claims in relation to what they receive in premium income), investment income and profits from their life assurance operations. Soaring underwriting losses have depressed reported profits, with the result that share prices have not taken into account the increase in composite net asset values.

As the table shows, the shares of big companies such as Royal Insurance and Commercial Union are *selling at* little more than half their basic worth. It is not surprising that predators have become interested in such heavily undervalued assets.

However, investing in shares in expectation of a takeover is notoriously risky. *Can composite insurance shareholders* have any confidence that prices will not collapse relative to general market levels, if takeovers fail to materialize? In my opinion, the answer is yes.

Composite company profits should rise strongly over the next two to three years. The table shows that sector profits are forecast almost to double over 1983-5, having declined since 1979. While investment income and life profits tend to increase steadily, underwriting results are very volatile. Losses in recent years have soared alarmingly, due to a combination of economic recession and rate competition, brought on by surplus capacity (i.e. too much capital chasing too little business). The signs are that we are now at, or close to, the *bottom of this* underwriting cycle.

The cyclical nature of underwriting results arises because it is easy for capital to enter the *insurance business:* little physical infrastructure is required unlike, say, the oil and chemical industries. As a result, when underwriting results are good, *and the rate of return on capital* is above average, more capital comes in to the business, competition develops and the rate of return is depressed to the point where marginal capital is forced out and results again begin to improve.

In many territories, particularly the US which accounts for half of the world's premium income, we have reached the point where the return on capital in the insurance industry is now so low that companies will increasingly be forced to take corrective action by raising rates. For example, Commercial Union embarked on a very ambitious growth programme in the US some years ago, but has been compelled by huge losses to tighten up its underwriting standards to such an extent that premium income is now declining.

Pressure to increase rates will *be heightened by tightening in* the reinsurance markets. In recent years, reinsurers, themselves hungry for premium income, have lowered the prices *they charged to primary* insurers. This enabled the latter to be competitive, safe in the knowledge that they could pass on the risk and make a *guaranteed profit.* Now the reinsurers, concerned by the rising tide of claims, are insisting on more realistic rates.

Quite apart from developments in the insurance indusry itself, the economic recovery *presently under* way, particularly in the US, will do a great deal to improve matters.

In addition to the prospect of strong profit growth, investors can also look forward to good dividend increases in this *already high yielding sector*, as managements attempt to build up shareholder loyalty in order to avoid the fate of Eagle Star.

Finally, which stocks should the investor consider? On grounds of size, Phoenix (mar*ket capitalization* £275m) is perhaps the likeliest takeover candidate, but none of the others, from Sun Alliance & London (market capitalization £374m) to Royal (market capitalization £1,000m) is safe from threat. In addition to Phoenix, Sun Alliance & *London and Guardian Royal* Exchange are the most probable candidates.

The geographical spread of the composites' operations is an important factor in assessing their prospects. Royal, Commercial Union and General Accident derive about 50 per cent of their premium income from North America, while Phoenix, GRE and Sun Alliance are more United Kingdom *oriented.* As North American results are particularly depressed, the profit growth potential of the former group is greater than the latter.

Buyers of the shares must however be prepared for continuing high underwriting losses in the short term. Commercial Union has the highest yield but is still suffering from the aftereffects of an ill-judged dash for growth in the US. It represents an interesting speculation. Royal, after a disappointing *1983, offers* a better balance of risk and reward. Ironically, General Accident is well placed in the US, but is underperforming in Britain.

Of the more British oriented Companies, Phoenix looks expensive on fundamental grounds, as its price strongly reflects hopes of a bid. There is also an element of *bid* speculation in Sun Alliance's price, but the low yield is justified by the prospect of a substantial increase in the dividend in GRE has a very consistent record and is widely regarded as the best managed company in the sector. While Royal should be the choice of investors prepared to be *patient*. GRE is the most attractive if you are particularly averse to risk-taking.

Peter Rice is partner in charge of insurance research at stockbrokers Wood, Mackenzie & Co.

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET BY GORDON PEPPER

Timing at a very high premium

Throughout the last 30 years there has been a clear pattern of interest rates rising during upswings of the business cycle and declining during downswings.

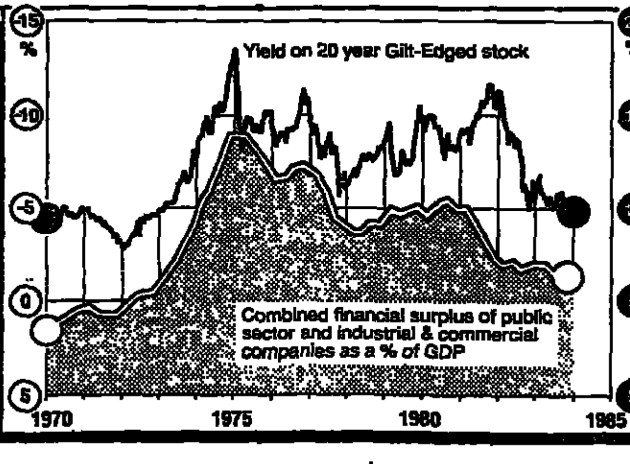
The British economy is now at the point of the business cycle when, according to the patterns of the past, the bull market in gilt-edged securities ends and a cyclical bear market is in prospect. The correct upswing *in the economy, however,* is highly unusual and its characteristics are sufficient to require a radical modification of the conventional cyclical analysis of interest rates.

Three reasons may be given in support of the view that the current upswing is special. First, there has not been a major reflationary fiscal package. The behaviour of the economy is exactly the opposite of the famous prediction of the 364 Keynesian economists who, in March 1981, forecast deepening recession. While it is true that both the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR) and public expenditure have recently overshot the official targets, the amount of fiscal stimulus has been insufficient to allow these economists to claim that this is the reason for the economic recovery.

Upswing

The upswing has been consumer-led but the increase in expenditure has been caused by the fall in inflation rather than fiscal injections.

Secondly, a major reason for the steep recession in 1980 was a very severe financial squeeze of British industry. This led to substantial retrenchment by industry, taking the form of a severe bout of destocking and extensive layoffs of labour which were most important characteristics of the recession. These financial forces have reversed and are an important force behind the recovery.



The third factor is a consequence of the previous two and is of crucial importance for the gilt-edged market. The fundamental reason why the gilt-edged market has in the past fallen in an upswing of the business cycle is that the demand for finance in the economy as a whole has exceeded the supply of savings.

Translated into investment language, this means a persistent tendency for sellers of securities to exceed buyers.

The normal pattern is for there to be a substantial *increase in the demand from* industry for funds to finance an economic recovery as it proceeds. In past cycles, the demand for finance from the *government has not fallen back* to allow room to meet this additional demand, because of the rise in the budget associated with the reflation of the economy.

Different cycle

This cycle is different; the budget deficit *has not risen* significantly. Further, profits of industrial and commercial companies have been rising and the sector is in financial surplus. *The result* is that the combination of the public sector's deficit and financial requirements of industrial and commercial companies has been falling as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product during the last few years. Our forecast is that there will be no major change in this percentage in 1984.

The chart shows the historical relationship between gilt-edged yields and the combined financial position of the public sector and industrial and commercial companies. The close cyclical association is clear. *If our forecast in correct*, the single most important bearish force on the gilt-edged market during a business upswing will not be present.

The US *also has reached* the point of the business cyle when a cyclical bear market in bonds is in prospect. The special factors affecting Britain are, *however, not present in the US*; indeed the US situation is an exaggerated form of normal post war patterns.

The alarming size of the US budget *deficit*, plus the pick-up in corporate loan demand there, suggests that the cyclical upswing in interest rates will be marked and that the bear market in US *bond* has started.

This is not to say that yields will rise continuously; from time to time there will be significant, short-term rallies in the US bond market.

US influence

The effect of rising US yields on Britain will depend to a large extent on sterling's performance *against the dollar. If US rates* rise significantly while the dollar remains firm there is bound to be upward pressure on British interset rates.

However, if the rise in US interest rates coincides with a weak dollar, there need be little *effect on UK markets. The* latter appears to be the more liklely prospect as 1984 progresses. A rise in US interest rates will not, therefore necessarily be bearish for the gilt-edged market.

Summarizing, the cyclical bull market in British gilt-edged securities associated with recession is ending. The bearish business cycle forces will be muted. Looking at longer run forces, real yields, that is after allowing for inflation, are *abnormally* high. There is considerable historical evidence that inflationary expectations are slow to adjust when the economy moves from a period of *rising inflation to one* of falling inflation. But the adjustment occurs in due course. Today's real yields are 1 per cent to 2 per cent too high, which represents a *substantial* underlying bull factor in the market.

With muted bearish medium-term forces and a substantial underlying *bullish* force there is unlikely to be a clear trend in gilt-edged prices for much of 1984.

The market is likely to be a fluctuating one in which *short*-term timing will be very important.

Gordon Pepper is joint senior partner of stockbrokers W Greenwell & Co.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • USM REVIEW

Godwin Warren wins £¼m deals in US

Godwin Warren Control System's Good relationship with the big City institutions should reach new heights later this week the group announces two important deals in the US.

The group is expected to report two separate contracts in the Beverley Hills area to install its computerized parking and monitoring systems, worth a total of £250,000. Full-year figures, due out in March, are expected to show an increase in pretax profits from £210,000 to £300,000 on a turnover of £3m. Analysts also estimate that turnover in the current year will reach £4.5m.

At the last count, institutions held about 50 per cent of the shares following a placing of about 27 per cent of the equity in May last year. The shares ended the week unchanged at 80p, compared with the placing price of 57p.

At a first glance, the decision of the Grosvenor Square Properties Group to join the USM at a substantial premium to its net asset value appears strange.

But Grosvenor is no ordinary property company. It is one of the growing band of dealers which relies on its management and expertise in the market to make its profits. Grosvenor has to be highly selective in its choice of development, and sites complete with vacant possession appear high on the list.

The group then turns to the City institutions for forward funding and is then finally responsible for letting. In this type of business, time is of the essence. Delays cost money.

As a result, analysts have found it hard to price this type of company as it does not conform to the average run-of-the-mill property concern. Grosvenor is broker Phillips and Drew's fourteenth introduction to the USM.

It will be placing the 1.65 million shares at 91p; this is about 28 per cent of the total shares in issue. A total of 732,000 shares is being placed on behalf of the existing shareholders, while the remaining 918,000 will be placed to raise £835,000 of extra working capital.

Mr Paul Marber, chairman, will remain Grosvenor's largest shareholder, with 47 per cent of the equity. At the placing price, the group is valued at £5.46m.

Pretax profits over the past five years have proved erratic, with a loss of £10,000 in 1979 giving way to profits of £588,000 in 1980 and rising to a record £1.2m in 1981. In 1982, they slipped to £457,000 and last year the group made £739,000.

For the current year, to the end of March, the board is forecasting pretax profits of £1m, putting the group on a prospective P/E of 6.75 after an estimated tax charge.

The group is paying a total gross dividend of 7.14p, which is 2.7 times covered and yields 7.85 per cent.

Grosvenor's investment portfolio, including an industrial estate development in Acton, an office building in Bishopsgate and a property in Conduit Street, is valued at £5.1m. Net assets at September 30 stood at 57.2p a share – substantially below the 91p placing price.

Last year, eight schemes were completed with a total value of over £16m and 11 new developments, including an office development in Westchester, New York, are currently being carried out with a total value of £23.5m.

The group turns to institutions like the London Transport Pension Fund, Royal Insurance and the Kodak Pension Fund for the bulk of its forward funding and reports an increase in demand for lettings.

Phillips and Drew expects a "healthy premium" when trading starts on January 23 and dealers expect the price to open at about the 105p level. But the very nature of the business rules it out as a recommendation for widows and orphans.

Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank and Rowe & Pitman the broker, have got together to sponsor the USM debut of Unibond (Holdings), one of Britain's leading manufacturers of adhesives, fillers, sealants and tile-fixing.

Unibond was founded by the Bushby family who are offering a mixture of new and existing shares, totalling about 40 per cent of the issued equity, to be placed later this week.

The group is expected to achieve its pretax profits forecast of £750,000 for the year to December, 1983, compared with £580,000 last time. Turnover is expected to grow from £7.2m to £8.5m with about 50 per cent of sales taken up by builders' merchants. Other customers include the big do-it-yourself stores like B & Q and Texas Homecare.

The proceeds from the sale will go towards financing a new factory and warehouse complex, covering a 3½-acre site at Camberley, Surrey. The factory should be completed this year and is expected to make an immediate contribution to growth.

Several of last year's newcomers to the USM reported last week, easily exceeding their profit forecasts.

Southern Business Leasing, the photocopier and vending machine supplies group, reported pretax profits up from £699,000 to £1.17m for the year to September 30. This is at least £170,000 above the forecast the group made when it joined the USM back in June. Turnover rose by 33 per cent to £4.47m, helped by a strong performance from the photocopier side where the number of customers rose from 1,700 to 2,100 last year.

The board intends to recommend dividends totalling 2p a share compared with the 1.75p forecast. SBL should be capable of at least £1.5m in the current year and is now looking for a third leg to the business – possibly in the computer service industry. The shares ended the week 3p higher at 109p.

Another group beating its profits forecast was Tunstall Telecom Group, the manufacturer of emergency communications equipment for pensioners, which had few problems in beating its prediction of £1.2m. The shares ended the week at 225p.

Andre de Brett, the outsize clothes group, has reported yet another setback following its decision to expand into the menswear business. Interim pretax profits for the six months to end-September tumbled from £407,000 to £204,000 on turnover up from £2.4m to £2.9m.

The company is looking for an improvement in its trading fortunes in the second half – traditionally its strongest half.

The company has opened four new retail shops in the London area and hopes to bring the total up to 20 over the next few years. In an adventurous move, de Brett has decided to take over the running of Queen's Park Rangers' Supporters Club shop.

Although still running at a loss after a late start, one week's sales before Christmas topped £7,000.

Michael Clark

Unlisted Securities

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
5,669,000	A & M Hire	22	+2½	0.3	1.3	28.6
7,512,000	Aaronite	145	+12	3.6	2.5	26.4
150.4m	Acorn Comp	134	+14	..	..	31.9
972,000	Acsis Jewel	19				
15.0m	Adam Leisure	60	-32	1.4	2.4	7.7
11.6m	Aldcom Int	92	-1	0.9	0.9	68.7
25.0m	Air Call	463	+20	8.0	1.7	23.1
8,799,000	Airship Ind	70	+2	..	..	..
6,539,000	Applied Botanics	20½	+3	..	..	..
72.7m	Aspinall Hldgs	140				
43.5m	Asprey & Co	£7¾	-¼	22.9	3.2	12.0
37.4m	Baltic Leasing	327	+23	4.0n	1.2	14.9
4,330,000	Bensons Crisps	90		2.7	3.0	22.5
7,449,000	Berkley Esp	73	-2	..e	..	..
6,194,000	Bio-Isolates	80	+4	..	..	..
7,150,000	Biomechanics	63	+2	..	..	..
1,880,000	Black M.	46	+3	4.3	9.3	6.7
4,196,000	Breville Europe	25	-3	7.0b	28.0	5.8
5,934,000	Brewmaker	34	+4			
3,806,000	Bryant D.	173		7.5b	4.3	44.4
29.8m	Bula Resources	32	-1			
4,399,000	Business Comp	75		1.4	1.9	12.3
23.0m	CPU Computer	143	+15	2.0	1.4	32.6
74.9m	Candecca Res	191	-5			
4,336,000	Canvermoor	105	• +2	5.2b	5.0	..
10.5m	Cass Grp	180	+5	3.6	2.0	22.3
9,720,000	Castle GB	81	-1	3.6b	4.4	13.7
47.5m	Cent Ind TV NV	198	+8			
6,347,000	Chem Methods	50		6.3	12.5	..
16.8m	Cifer	108	-3	..	..	17.1
3,494,000	Ciro	112	+2	2.9b	2.6	14.6
1,569,000	City Site Est	43		0.8	1.9	..
12.8m	Cluff Oil	113	+25	..	..	..
13.0m	Do B	108	+23	..	..	..
10.0m	Cobra Emerald	100	+5			
6,124,000	Coleman Milne	53	-5	2.1b	4.0	10.6
5,841,000	Consults (C&F)	590	+10	4.3	0.7	70.9
4,334,000	C'nil Microwave	385	-385	36.0	9.3	10.7
15.4m	Cornell Hldgs	268	-10			
2,529,000	Cramphorn	£10½		35.7e	3.4	8.9
15.9m	DBE Tech	130				
1,200,000	DJ Sec Alarms	100	+4	3.0	3.0	18.1
3,620,000	De Brett A	46	+3	3.6	7.8	11.1
1,483,000	Delmar Grp	30	+4	3.8b	12.7	7.3
10.5m	Dencora	83	..	..b	..	25.9
13.6m	Druck Hldgs	273	-5	3.7	1.4	25.6
1,601,000	Dunton Grp	14	..	..	..	50.0
731,000	Ecobric Hldgs	63	..	12.1	19.2	..
8,530,000	Edinburgh Sec	80	-5	0.2b	0.3	..
14.3m	Eldridge Pope	679	-13	18.2	2.7	14.4
3,250,000	Energy Finance	33	..	1.9	5.7	5.0
4,673,000	Equipu	110	+5	4.9	4.4	10.1
3,914,000	Exeter Building	129	+2	10.0	7.8	4.6
15.3m	FII Ltd	93	..	4.0	4.3	12.7
4,680,000	Fed Housing	52	+2	3.5	6.7	8.7
21.2m	Feedback	253	..	3.6	1.4	25.8
12.2m	Fitch & Co.	240	-5	6.2	2.6	27.0
22.6m	Flextech	126	-10	..	..	21.0
10.0m	Flogas	62		2.5	4.0	..
17.3m	Floyd Oil	100	+2			
13.7m	Framlington Grp	685	+5	9.3b	1.4	18.4
28.5m	French Conn	168	-6	3.7	2.2	19.0
18.7m	Freshbake Foods	87	• +1	1.2b	1.4	14.3
21.5m	Fuller Smith	360	• -10	6.7	1.9	18.3
28.7m	Gable Hse Prop	69	+4	3.3	4.8	15.0
8,085,000	Garfunkels	173	..	2.7b	1.5	17.9
13.5m	Gee (Cecil)	125	+1	3.0	2.4	24.8
12.1m	Gibbs Mew	220		6.6	3.0	..
6,412,000	Gilbert Hse Inv	24	+1	..	..	
2,566,000	Godwin Warren	80	-2	2.0b	2.5	11.6
2,150,000	Gould Laurence	105	-1	4.3b	4.0	
10.8m	Grainger Tst	250	+5	6.0	2.4	13.7
1,514,000	Greenwich Cable	56	..	..	..	..
1,032,000	Guernsey At Sec	153	..	..	..	66.5
4,720,000	HB Electronics	118	+6	1.6	1.4	22.3
2,872,000	Hadland Hldgs	90	+5	3.6	4.0	..
42.1m	Hadson Pet	68	+6	..b		
3,300,000	Hardanger Prop	165	+18	14.0n	8.5	4.0
8,440,000	Hartons Grp	31½	+5	0.8b	2.5	46.3
3,268,000	Harvey & Thomp	104	+16	2.1	2.1	29.4
3,399,000	Hayters	145	+5	15.0	10.3	7.0
2,263,000	Heelamat Hldgs	73	+6	8.0	11.0	8.1
5,320,000	High-Point serv	140	..	2.1	1.5	19.1
2,239,000	HumbersideElec	13		..s	..	56.5
13.8m	Hunterprint	168	+12	4.6	2.7	14.7
12.0m	ICC Oil	28	+3	0.0	0.1	35.9
7,965,000	Im Bus Systems	118	+2	..	..	..
8,400,000	Imtec Grp	84	..	3.0	3.6	18.4
3,104,000	Ind Fin & Inv	98	+2	3.2	3.3	9.2
9,996,000	Inn Leisure	38	..	0.6b	1.6	17.8
12.1m	Int'europe Tech	242	+3	6.0	2.5	53.2
5,238,000	Intervision Vid	26	+5	1.4	5.5	13.8
54.1m	Invent Energy	328	+2	..b	..	..
1,907,000	JSD Comp Grp	35	+2	3.0	8.6	19.8
992,000	Jayplant	28	-1	..	..	22.4
21.6m	Jebsens Drill	135	+2	12.5	9.3	2.2
5,455,000	Johnsen & Jorg	83		4.5	5.4	11.5
10.7m	Johnstone Paints	102	+17	5.4	5.3	7.7
8,032,000	KLP Group	165	+20	..	..	35.9
47.3m	Kean & Scott	54	-5	1.4b	2.6	0.1
16.1m	Kennedy Brookes	231	+1	1.8	0.8	13.6
2,511,000	Kenyon Secs	170	..	13.4	7.9	11.6
3,841,000	Laidlaw Grp	45	..	2.7b	5.9	5.8
635,000	Ldn & Man Secs	15½	-1	20.4	..	10.0
3,361,000	Do 10p Ord	15	-1½	..	..	9.7
5,811,000	Ldn Cont Adv	37	-1	0.3	0.8	29.4
1,080,000	Ldn Priv Health	27	+1½			
6,400,000	Lorin Elec	128	+13	1.4b	1.1	33.3
3,680,000	MME Facilities	40		1.0	2.5	25.5
2,060,000	MMT Computing	103	+5	2.4b	2.3	23.8
1,509,000	Mainmet	61	-1			
61.2m	McCarthy Stone	390	..	5.0	1.3	24.7
5,870,000	McLaughlin & H	145	..	9.4	6.5	7.4
5,676,000	Mebon	105	+6	4.9	4.6	14.6
6,490,000	Mellerware	118	..	3.6b	3.1	..
14.8m	Memory Comp	240	• +6	2.3	0.9	41.0
9,461,000	Merrydown Wine	365	+20	7.1	2.0	18.2
4,949,000	Metal Bulletin	113	..	8.6	7.6	10.9
5,400,000	Metal Sciences	25	..	..	..	..
38.0m	Micro Business	380	+5	1.4	0.5	41.8
2,822,000	Microfilm Reprg	83	..	2.1	2.6	..
66.0m	Micro Focus	640		..b		
14.1m	Microgen Hldgs	438	+55	5.7b	1.3	45.2
7,310,000	Microlease	215	-1	2.9b	1.3	..
4,388,000	Midland Marts	118	+5	5.7	4.8	14.1
841,000	Midsummer Inns	145	+5	3.6	2.5	16.4
4,515,000	Miles 33	215	..	2.9	1.3	22.9
2,788,000	Miss World	143	+3	4.3b	3.0	17.9
25.4m	Mnemos	57	+15			
13.5m	Moray Firth M	221	-3	10.0	4.5	16.7
1,554,000	Morland Sec	120	+2	2.9	2.4	..
925,000	Morley (RH)	37	..	..e	..	..
7,256,000	Munford & White	225	..	3.6b	1.6	25.3
8,726,000	NMW Computers	203	+2	5.7	2.8	22.6
12.9m	New Ct Nat Res	39	-4	1.7	4.4	15.4
4,583,000	New England Prp	20	..	..	..	..
23.0m	Nimslo Int	21	-1	..e		
14.4m	Oilfield Inspec	205	..	3.4	1.7	19.3
15.2m	Owners Abroad	29	-¼	0.7	2.4	13.0
7,100,000	PCT Group	160	+1	6.9	4.3	15.1
8,991,000	Page M.	123	+10	2.0	1.6	26.6
2,335,000	Parkfield Fndry	44	+2	e		
12.2m	Pericom	163	..	2.4	1.5	25.9
7,348,000	Peters M.	130	+17	2.6b	2.0	37.0
10.3m	Pict Petrol	173	+32	..	..	..
3,776,000	Pineapple Dance	103	-2	1.1b	1.1	14.6
21.3m	Polytech Marine	237	..	2.9n	1.2	64.1
5,430,000	Promotions Hse	24	+1	1.0	4.2	..
2,341,000	Protimeter	31	-1	1.0	3.2	16.3
3,191,000	Radio City	145	..	8.0b	5.5	13.7
16.2m	Rayford Sup	251	-2	7.0	3.0	10.4
3,676,000	Ramus Hldgs	33	+3	7.1	8.6	8.8
16.3m	Real Time Cont	233	+5	2.9b	1.2	39.5
1,937,000	Reliant Motor	35	+3	..	..	8.9
84.9m	Renishaw	211		1.6b	0.8	65.1
2,785,000	Rivlin ID&S	68	+11	3.0	4.4	..
4,250,000	Rolfe & Nolan	170	+26	3.9	2.3	17.6
7,943,000	Ruddle (G.)	168	-3	4.9	2.9	17.2
53.2m	Scusa	133	+23	0.7	0.5	30.3
48.5m	Saxon Oil	285	-5			
1,693,000	Scan Data	75	..	2.9	3.8	6.1
7,414,000	Securiguard	138	+3	3.5	1.8	29.8
4,253,000	Selec TV	31	-1			
5,069,000	Sheldon Jones	98		6.2	6.3	9.0
8,350,000	Sheraton Sec	13½	-½	..	..	84.4
3,425,000	Sinclair W.	73	..	6.1	8.3	6.3
8,120,000	Slaters Food	140	-3	..	..	12.2
18.3m	S.W.Resources	68	-3	2.6	3.8	..
14.8m	Sthn Bus Lease	109	+3	..	..	28.2
101.5m	Sovereign Oil	282	+35	..	..	..
19.4m	Spring Ram	185	+2	4.3b	2.3	..
5,400,000	Stainless Metal	108	• -5	3.1	2.9	10.3
625,000	Stanelco	46	..	..	..	28.1
4,240,000	Strikes Rests	69	-2	1.9	2.8	
2,981,000	Sunleigh Elect	13				
1,400,000	Swindon Pr Hosp	100				33.3
22.4m	Synterials	90	-3			
4,952,000	Tay Homes	93	+93		.	.
2,325,000	Technofan SA	£155	+5	1773	11.4	11.2
3,000,000	Tech For Bus	100	..	6.0	6.0	13.9
5,840,000	Tel Serv Int	28½	+3½	..e	..	7.7
19.6m	Television Sth	91	+9	..	..	35.7
4,452,000	Therm Scientific	111	+5	3.3	3.0	25.2
1,386,000	Thorpac	60	• +5	2.9	4.8	..
4,150,000	Tops Estates	83	..			
1,030,000	Towngrade Sec	30	..	0.9n	2.9	25.6
1,500,000	Trident Comp	60	..	2.1	3.6	25.4
38.2m	Tunstall T'com	225	+5	1.6	0.7	..
14.9m	Twinlock	70	h ..	1.3	1.8	23.3
7,196,000	Tyne Tees'A'NV	150	+7			
1,163,000	Utd Ceramic	48	+5	5.0	10.4	18.0
40.3m	Utd Friendly	266	..	15.4	5.8	..
2,966,000	Utd Packaging	93	..	4.2b	4.5	6.4
22.7m	V.W.Thermax	186	+13	7.5n	4.0	36.5
12.9m	Webber Electro	300	+10	5.0b	1.7	17.7
9,705,000	Wight Collins R S	303	• +7	3.9	1.3	23.0
1,111,000	Willaire Syst	7½	+½			
14.4m	Wingate Prop	110	..	0.7	0.6	32.4
10.1m	Woodchester Inv	180	+10	5.6b	3.1	19.4
4,600,000	Yelverton Inv	58	+7	..	..	93.5
5,950,000	Yorkgreen Inv	34	+8	2.0b	5.9	12.9
650,000	York Mount	65	+4	7.1	11.0	6.9
4,551,000	Zygal Dynamics	123		1.1n	0.9	19.2

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. k Bid for company. h Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

UK offshore firms in line for orders from India

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

Britain's lead in offshore oil technology is expected to result in big export orders being placed by India, which is about to expand its Bombay High offshore oilfields and start exploration on the other side of the sub-continent.

A delegation from British offshore suppliers, lead by Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, the energy minister, is to visit India in the middle of next month. The delegation will include representatives of the Department of Energy's Offshore Supply Office as well as financial advisers.

Any orders the Indian Government places for offshore technology are likely to be dependent on aid or favourable credit terms from British banks. India's foreign reserves have been stretched to meet overseas orders for high technology, but the development of its energy resources are high on the list of investment plans.

Britain made extensive preliminary inquiries on offshore supply sales to India during the World Energy Conference in New Delhi, where British energy experts played a leading role in the debates, and at diplomatic level during the Commonwealth Ministers' Conference a month later.

Mr Buchanan-Smith said: "We must make every effort to ensure that we exploit the lessons learned in the North Sea to the fullest. The industry in Britain has shown that it can provide the goods, and despite some technical setbacks and labour disputes, it has been able to provide the goods ordered on time and within budget.

"The techniques that have been devoloped by the United Kingdom industry are what is needed by the Indian offshore industry, where conditions in many areas are similar to those in the North Sea.

"Our visit will allow the industry to show at the highest level just what is has achieved and how it is able to help other countries develop their offshore industries."

New licence agreements to be announced in the coming year by the Department of Energy will result in further technology being developed as marginal fields are brought into production.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY – **Interims:** Caledonian Associated Cinemas, Estates Property Investment Trust, G. T. Japan Investment Trust, Hillards, and Home Farm Products. **Finals:** Alexanders Discount, G. T. Asia (Sterling) Fund.
TOMORROW – **Interims:** F. Copson, Courts (Furnishers), McCarthy Pharmaceuticals, McKay Securities, Mercantile House, J, Saville Gordon, Scottish, English and European Textiles, Somportex Holdings and Trent Holdings. **Finals:** Glass Glover Group, A. Kershaw and Sons, Meggitt Holdings, Microgen Holdings, Rank Organisation and Rank Precision Industries.
WEDNESDAY – **Interims:** Park Food Group, McLeod Russel and Alfred Walker. **Finals:** Bootham Engineers, Camford Engineering, Edinburgh American Assets, Energy Resources and Services, Gestetner Holdings, First National Finance Corp., First National Securities (Holdings), Fleming Fledgeling Investment Trust, KLP Group, Union Discount and Warner Estate Holdings.
THURSDAY – **Interims:** W. G. Allen and Sons (Tipton), D. F. Bevan, Brasway, Brooke Tool Engineering, Daejan Holdings, Imry Property Holdings, Louis Newmark, New Wits, Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers (third quarter), Sheldon Jones and Stewart Plastics.
FINALS: Ashley Industrial Trust, Bullough, Derby Trust, Hill & Smith Holdings, Isle of Man Steam Packet Co., Newmarket Co. (1981), F. Pratt Engineering and Vogelstrulsbult Metal Holdings.
FRIDAY – **Interims:** East of Scotland Onshore, Hallite, Neepsend, Wholesale Fittings and SW Wood Group.
Finals: Hayters and Robert H. Lowe.

Marketing and advertising: Torin Douglas

Satellite TV could bring 'world brands'

European potential of Britain's top 50 advertised brands

	%
Sold only in Britain	58
Sold outside Britain but under different name	12
Sold outside Britain under same name, but with different packaging and/or advertising	30
Sold outside Britain under same name, packaging and advertising	0

Source: Reeves Robertshaw Needham, Dec 1982

The arrival of satellite television in Britain last week, closely followed by the endorsement by the Independent Broadcasting Authority of new European principles governing advertising on satellite channels, has centred attention on an area of the "new media" technology. Recently, this has been overshadowed by the development of the cable channels.

There is still great debate among the broadcasting and marketing experts on which of the two – cable or satellite – will have the greater impact and indeed whether their futures may not be inextricably linked. But there is no doubt that the satellite offers the world's biggest manufacturing companies the more exciting opportunities.

Satellite broadcasting, if it develops its full potential – and that is a big "if" indeed – offers multinational marketing companies the chance to advertise throughout Europe with a single commercial. That possibility, linked to other commercial and social forces, is encouraging companies with brands in many countries to reconsider their marketing strategies. This means examining the potential of marketing their products under the same name with the same packaging and style of advertising throughout Europe and beyond.

The idea of "Euro brands" or "world brands" is not new and there are a handful of companies, such as Coca-Cola, McDonald's and Philip Morris (with Marlboro cigarettes), which have developed these brands with huge success. The question now being asked is whether this success can be duplicated by other companies attempting to move over to a Euro-strategy, or whether companies would be better off continuing to market their proucts country by country.

This issue was addressed last week at a Pan-European sumposium in London. The IBA chairman, Lord Thomson of Montfieth, announced the IBA's endoresement of the European Broadcasting Union's principles governing advertising on direct-to-home satellite (DBS) channels.

These satellites are of a higher power than the one being used by the Sky Channel which started broadcasting to 10,000 cable-subscribers in Swindon last week, they will transmit specifically to individual countries in Europe, but inevitably there will be huge areas of overlap, particularly on mainland Europe. It is because the signals cannot be kept within national frontiers that the EBU principles are deemed necessary – and that multinationals are so keen to experiment with satellites.

Companies such as Kelloggs, Coca-Cola, Polaroid, Schweppes, Mobil and British Airways started using the Sky Channel, then known simply by its company name, Satellite Television, more than two years ago, when it was transmitting to a few thousand homes in Norway, Finland and Malta. One reason for their interest was the heavy restrictions on television advertising – in terms of the amount of airtime and what may be said in commercials – in most mainland European countries.

Satellite broadcasts would be one way of by-passing those restrictions, and the new EBU principles are by no means as strict as those of some countries, as may be deduced from the fact that Britain, which is one of the more liberal regimes in television advertising terms, has endorsed them. While they ban cigarette advertising (outlawed on British television since 1965) and call for a strengthening – "where the need exists" – of rules for advertising alcohol, they put no limit on the amount of advertising that may be permitted and they recognize the place of Britain's "natural break" within programmes, which is not allowed in many countries.

It is not just the possibilities of satellite advertising that have led companies to look at the potential of world- or Euro-marketing, however. The existence of the EEC has been a force in this direction, as have other economic factors, but just as important have been cultural and demographic changes.

There is no doubt that satellite offers manufacturers exciting chances

A leading proponent of the "world brands" philosophy is Saatchi & Saatchi, which in its last annual report devoted eight pages to an analysis of the opportunities for world brands. Demographic changes, such as ageing populations, falling birth rates and increased female employment are common to large areas of the industrial world, the report says.

Television and cinema films are creating elements of a shared culture, Saatchi says, with programmes such as *Dallas* and films such as *Star Wars* and *ET*, crossing national boundaries and achieving world awareness.

Saatchi admits that the successes in world branding so far have been few, but maintains that more and more big companies will adopt this approach. It cites Proctor & Gamble and its Pampers brand of disposable nappy

The agency says: "Pampers is now P & G's largest brand and is sold on a similar strategy all over the world. If the Pampers business was a separate company, it would rank in the top one-third of the *Fortune 500* list".

Leo Burnett, which handles Marboro, Seven-Up, Kelloggs and other business in many countries, might be thought to subscribe to the same view. However, according to the agency's European co-ordination director, Mr Lionel Godfrey, international advertising is not always the answer.

"Many reasons are often quoted for running the same campaign in many countries," Mr Godfrey told the Pan-European symposium. "They include savings in production costs, savings in management time, the development of a unified image and the growth of international media, such as satellites.

"However, the only valid reason is if a global approach will sell more merchandise, more profitably, in total, than the sum of the different individual local approaches. If it will not, it is better not to begin," he said.

Mr Godfrey cited the different approaches of three of Burnett's multi-national clients. Marlboro uses a central advertising strategy – the cowboy theme, which has been running since 1955 – but with local execution of the creative work, to account for local differences.

An analysis by the London agency Reeves Robertshaw Needham a year ago showed that of the 50 most heavily advertised brands and services in Britain, 29 – or 58 per cent – were not marketed outside the country.

Six of the 50 were sold outside Britain, but under different names or with different packaging. Fifteen were marketed throughout Europe under the same brand name, but with different packaging and/or advertising.

On the first night of the Sky Channel in Swindon last week there was an advertisement for Snickers, a confectionery product better known in Britain as Marathon. Such problems mean that some manufacturers are investigating the possibility of changing the names of their products, weighing up the risks of damaging a brand in one market against the overall long-term strength of having a unified European approach.

This is less of a problem for the manufacturers of consumer durables such as hi-fi and home computers, or cameras, since these are sold under the same name and with the same logo in most countries. But even then there can be huge problems.

For example, Coca-Cola, one of the few mass market brands sold under the same name and advertising strategy throughout the world, is also advertising on the Sky Channel, but before it could do so it had to gain approval from the head of the local operation in each country on over a dozen different items, not least of which was how much each country should contribute to the cost of such a campaign.

The idea of world brands is a very attractive one in principle, but a lot less easy in practice.

£1.5bn trade surplus likely

ECONOMIC VIEW

The trade figures for December, due out on Wednesday, are likely to attract interest. The cumulative current account surplus for the first 11 months of last year was £1.3 *billion*, and most City analysts expect a surplus of up to £250m in December, which would produce a 1983 balance of payments surplus of about £1.5 billion.

This compares with the Treasury's forecast in November of a £500m surplus last year falling to zero this year, a prediction which was almost immediately overtaken by embarrassing upward revisions to invisible earnings.

There are also signs that exports are beginning to pick up again after a generally poor year, although imports are still running at a high level. The City expects the balance of visible trade to show a slight surplus in December.

The Department of Employment's *Gazette*, which is published on Thursday, will include a tally of days lost through strikes last year. At under 4 million this is expected to be the lowest since 1967, with the exception of 1976.

Other figures out this week include final third quarter finished steel consumption and stock changes and November new construction orders (Wednesday), new vehicle registrations in December and November energy trends (Thursday) and October engineering sales and orders (Friday).

Frances Williams

Six new members for Engineering Council

The Engineering Council: Mr Christopher (Kit) Farrow, assistant director on the Bank of England, is one of six new members appointed by the government to the Engineering Council. Mrs Joanna Kennedy, senior engineer at Ove Arup and Prtners, consulting engineer, is also one.

The others are: Mr Hamish Orr-Ewing, chairman of Rank Xerox, Mr Hugh Lang, chairman of P-E International and Redman Heenan International, Dr John Illstone, director of Hatfield Polytechnic and Mr Eric Hammond general secretary-elect of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union.

APPOINTMENTS

Spicer and Peglar: Mr Ralph Sharp has joined the firm.

Streeters of Godalming: Messrs R. G. Alexander, P. J. O. Burgess and L. B. Johnson are now directors. Mr Alexander has become chairman.

Arcolectric Holdings: Mr Howard Cowley has been promoted to the board as sales and marketing director.

Construction Holdings: Messrs H. A. Brownsey, C. F. Newman and A. A. F. Cole have joined the board. **Triplex Foundaries Group:** Mr James Doel has been made chief executive. **Automotive Products:** Mr W. D. Tapley is joining the board as deputy chairman. Mr B. G. Hill, the managing director, will become chairman of overseas operations and Mr Tapley will, from June 1, become charman of the UK automotive operations.

Family Division — Law Report January 23 1984

Report on ward excluded from criminal case

In re J (a Minor)
Before Mr Justice Wood
[Judgment delivered January 19]

It was not in the best interests of a ward of court to be examined a second time by a child psychiatrist so that the psychiatrist could give evidence on behalf of the ward's mother in criminal proceedings. The court also refused an application for leave to present an earlier report on the child by the same psychiatrist for use in the same proceedings.

Mr Justice Wood sitting in the Family Division gave his reasons for the refusal of the mother's applications in open court. The application had been refused in November 1983 but his Lordship had refrained from giving his reasons until after the mother's trial.

Mr Robert Purdie for the mother, Miss Margaret C. Windridge for the local authority; Mr Andrew Kirkwood for the child.

MR JUSTICE WOOD said that the mother had been committed for trial for inflicting grievous bodily harm on her daughter, the ward, contrary to section 20 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861 and for attempting to pervert the course of justice by falsely alleging that she and the ward had been assaulted and threatened with a metal candlestick by the ward's father.

The main witness for the prosecution was the ward herself. The mother stated that the ward's statements were fabrication caused by the ward's traumatic history and that she must be mentally disturbed.

It was submitted the evidence of the child psychiatrist would assist the jury at the trial to decide whether the ward was lying. It was also submitted that it would be in the ward's best interests to have the benefit of psychotherapy during the trauma of giving evidence at the trial.

From an early age the child had had a disturbed childhood because of the parents' stormy marriage.

Following divorce, the mother and the child had come to London to avoid the father. The father had traced them and had made a forcible entry into their home and behaved with violence.

The mother had been moved to a different address. There, in September 1982, the mother had set fire to the flat and had been charged with arson. After that the daughter was placed in the care of the local authority and on October 1, 1982 the originating summons in wardship had been taken out. The mother pleaded guilty to arson and was placed on probation.

In May 1983 the ward returned to live with her mother and in July the court granted care and control to the mother with a supervision order. Three weeks later the girl was seriously assaulted by the mother.

The court then made an order giving care and control to the local authority and directing that the ward should live with foster parents where she had remained.

The wardship proceedings were still in existence and the psychiatrist's report of November 1982 was part of those proceedings. It followed the use of that report would constitute a contempt under section 20 of the Administration of Justice Act 1960 if published without the court's consent.

Any contempt over the evidence sought would not arise from publication but from interference with the ward without the leave of the court.

His Lordship reviewed *In re X (a Minor)* ([1975] Fam 47) and *In re R(M.J.) (a Minor)* ([1975] Fam 89) and formulated the following principles:

1 That a judge exercising the wardship jurisdiction had limitless power to protect the ward from any interference with his or her welfare whether direct or indirect.

2 That it was unfruitful to seek to define any limits to the jurisdiction.

3 That the exercise of the power was discretionary.

4 That the interests of the ward were the first and most important consideration.

5 That it was important to bear in mind confidentiality so that witnesses would not feel inhibited.

6 That it was in the public interest that all relevant material should be before the court so that justice must be done and seen to be done despite the fact that in the wardship jurisdiction the court acted in private.

7 That in the exercise of their discretionary power judges should keep a proper balance between the protection of their wards and the rights of outside parties (those parties not in a family or personal relationship with the ward) whether such right arose by common law or statute.

The prosecution case depended upon the child as the principal witness. The only basis upon which the November report and the proposed evidence after further examination was said to be relevant and admissible was that such evidence would assist the jury to assess the credibility of the ward. The evidence would seek to show that the ward was a disturbed child and did not know the difference between truth and fiction.

On the issue of revelance and admissibility his Lordship had considered three authorities: *Toohey v Metropolitan Police Commissioner* ([1965] AC 595); *R v Turner* ([1975] 1QB 834) and *R v MacKenney* ((1981) 72 Cr App R 78).

In argument the phrase "mental disturbance" was used. In so far as that fell short of mental illness or marked abnormality such disturbance did not fall within the principle enunciated by Lord Pearce in *Toohey*.

It would be almost impossible for the ward to have escaped from the trauma of her life so far but there was no evidence to suggest that the ward was not a normal girl and the report of 1982 had concluded "considering the stresses and anxieties of her experience the ward impresses as a surprisingly gentle and thoughtful girl".

The court took into account that not every child from a broken home required psychiatric help; that it would be unwise to send the child for psychiatric examination to find out if there had been any consequential ill effects; that it would be wise to allow some months to elapse so that the child could become adjusted to her new environment and that consideration of the desirability of psychiatric help would only arise if there were behavioural symptoms beyond the capability of a loving understanding parent with which to cope.

If the ward were adult no court had power to compel her to undergo a psychiatric examination.

The public interest in a fair trial for the mother did not require the evidence of the psychiatrist after a fresh examination nor the use of his report of November 1982. It would be against the interest of the ward for the report to be used in the criminal trial and it would be against the interests of the ward to be further examined by the psychiatrist.

For these reasons, the application which had been opposed by the local authority and the Official Solicitor was refused.

Solicitor: Whisker & Co; Harlow; Mr P Thomson, Chelmsford; Official Solicitor.

Queen's Bench Division

Motor insurance exception

Samuelson v National Insurance and Guarantee Corporation Ltd

Before Mr Esyr Lewis, QC
[Judgment delivered January 19]

Where a motor insurance policy limited the use to which a vehicle could be put and restricted the class of persons entitled to drive it to the policyholder, the fact that an express exception to the limitations as to use permitted the policyholder to deliver custody or control of the vehicle to a member of the motor trade for the purpose of doing repairs did not entitle the policyholder to be indemnified under the policy in respect of the theft of the vehicle if the theft had occurred while a member of the motor trade who was repairing it had charge of the vehicle for the purpose of driving it.

Mr Esyr Lewis, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division so held, giving judgment for the defendant, the National Insurance and Guarantee Corporation Ltd, in an action which the plaintiff, Mr Philip Charles Samuelson, had brought, claiming £10,500 by way of indemnity under a contract of insurance in respect of the theft of his Di Tomaso motor car.

The contract of insurance provided, *inter alia*, that the defendant would not be liable in respect of any loss occurring while the vehicle was "(*a*) being used otherwise than in accordance with the 'Limitations as to use' described in the schedule, except that (i) the exclusion of use for any purpose in connexion with the motor trade shall not prejudice the indemnity to the insured whilst [the vehicle] is in the custody or control of a member of the motor trade for the purpose of its . . . upkeep or repair; . . . (*c*) being driven by, or for the purpose of being driven is in the charge of, any person other than" the policyholder.

Mr John Reide for the plaintiff; Mr Jonathan Playford, QC for the defendant.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the plaintiff had delivered his car to a Mr Adrian Ford for repairs. Mr Ford had driven it to Hammersmith to buy spares, but while he was in the shop the car had been stolen and it had not since been recovered.

The plaintiff had argued that the exception to the limitations as to use in paragraph (*a*) (i) plainly covered the circumstances in which the car had been stolen and conferred an indemnity on him in respect of the loss.

There was a conflict, it had been argued, between paragraphs (*a*) and (*c*), and construing them together *contra proferentum*, the indemnity conferred by (*a*) (i) must take precedence over the exclusion from liability arising under (*c*).

The defendant had conceded that paragraph (*a*) (i) did apply to the circumstances of the theft, but had argued that there was a distinction throughout the policy, schedule and certificate of insurance between limitations as to use and limitations as to drivers. The two issues had to be considered separately and a failure to comply with paragraph (*c*) was sufficient to deprive the plaintiff of his indemnity even though (*a*) (i) was satisfied.

In his Lordship's judgment, the defendant's argument was correct. Paragraph (*a*) (i) was concerned only with use, and it was quite possible for a person to use a car without driving it. The exception in (*a*) (i) which permitted control by a member of the motor trade did not imply that he was permitted to drive the vehicle.

Moreover it was possible for a person to have control of a vehicle without having custody, it was therefore not necessary to construe control as including driving in order to make sense of (*a*) (i). Paragraphs (*a*) (i) and (*c*) did not sit very happily together, but they did not conflict.

It was clear that the car had been in the charge of Mr Ford for the purpose of being driven when the theft had occurred and accordingly the defendant was not liable to the plaintiff under the policy.

Solicitors: Wiseman Greenman & Lee, East Ham; L. Bingham & Co.

FOOTBALL: FIRST DIVISION DRESSED UP IN RED AND WHITE WITH A NEW DAWN RISING OF BLACK AND BLUE

Four candidates who have the popular vote are unconvincing

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The first division is dressed *in red with a hint of white*, appropriate colours for the dawn of the super league. Only Liverpool, Manchester United, Tottenham Hotspur (who between them have claimed eight of the last nine domestic trophies) and Arsenal can afford talented luxuries, and they are growing even richer every time they open their doors to the public.

But beyond the horizon lies a large expanse of blue and a touch of black, suggesting that morning is about to break. The picture should change when Chelsea, Sheffield Wednesday, Manchester City and Newcastle United, four traditionally powerful clubs, come back into view. For three of them, that is likely to be next August.

The average gate of each of them in the second division this season is larger than all but one of the attendances in the first division on Saturday. Their highest crowds so far (almost 50,000 at Hillsborough, 41,000 at Maine Road, 35,000 at Stamford Bridge and 33,000 at St James' Park) confirm that, for popularity, they belong among the elite.

Yet, although the first division would undoubtedly be enriched by their presence, there is little evidence to prove that the quality of performance would be improved significantly. Apart from Wednesday, by far the most likely to go up as champions, the others might suffer a fate similar to Wolverhampton Wanderers and Leicester City, unless they are strengthened.

The shortcomings of Newcastle, the most erratic of the four, were painfully exposed at Anfield in a televised FA Cup tie three weeks ago. Manchester City, as well as being embarrassed in a 5-0 defeat at Newcastle in October, left the competition in even more humiliating circumstances recently. They were knocked out by Blackpool, of the fourth division.

Chelsea may have taken over at the top on goal difference on Saturday, but they were led there only by an inspired home debut from Thomas. They would merely be deluding themselves if they expected the eager and experienced but wayward Welsh international, bought from Stoke City for £75,000, to rise to the occasion every week.

As occasions go, this was Chelsea's biggest of the season. Even though he has appeared for Manchester United in an FA Cup final at Wembley, Thomas had never been so nervous before a game. By the interval, though, he had become more than Chelsea's new player. He was the new hero of King's Road.

Thomas put Chelsea ahead after 16 minutes further ahead after 41 and, with the help of the disappointing Dixon, created the third for Nevin after 75 minutes. Howard Wilkinson, the Wednesday manager, admitted that "their finishing was devastating", but, since they constructed only four attacks throughout the afternoon, the hosts had little else to offer.

When Wilkinson saw Thomas's second effort pitch like an off-break on the heavily sanded surface and roll in off a post, he thought it time to "go and start the team bus". His representatives, who had been in control of almost the whole match, remained optimistic even when they went three down.

Niedzwiecki was one problem, as Shelton and Bannister were to discover early on. Their own aim was another, as Shelton was to illustrate three times within a minute. The crossbar was another, as Pearson was to find on the hour and Lyons 10 minutes from the end. When their fortunes changed at last, Smith and Bannister took advantage.

Wilkinson concedes that *his* side "are not the best thing since sliced bread". They are cohesive rather than adventurous, effective rather than attractive. Their offside tactics, *for instance, will continue to* unfurl spectators and opponents alike. Chelsea in general and Dixon in particular, were surprisingly unimaginative in their attempts to spring the trap.

John Neal, Chelsea's manager, said that "people should not knock them because a team's style is dictated largely by the players who are available".

For Chelsea, who have played at least two more League fixtures than their rivals, victory was made sweeter by the defeats of both City and Newcastle.

Even if Chelsea achieve their aim, the difficulties over their ground may not be their lone problem next season. Their victims do not have to wait so long to test their ability. In two days, they meet Liverpool again, in a Milk Cup quarter-final replay at Anfield. It is, however, unlikely to be Sheffield's Wednesday.

CHELSEA: E Niedzwiecki; C Lee, J Jones, C Pates, J McLaughlin, A McAndrew, P Nevin, N Spackman, K Dixon, D Speedie, M Thomas.
SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY: M Hodge; M Sterland, P Shirtliff, M Smith, M Lyons, L Madden, G Megson, G Bannister, I Varadi (sub A Cunningham), J Pearson G Shelton.
Referee: B Stevens (Stonehouse).


Day of decision: Southampton's second goal, cleared from behind the line, causes consternation at Manchester United

United are 11 parts inspiration

By Simon O'Hagan

Manchester United 3
Southampton 2

Winning the first division championship, as Liverpool have proved, is primarily about organization. Manchester United, inveterate romantics that they are, cling to *another ideal, inspiration. It does* not come very often – inspiration is like that – and as a result United have not won as much as they may feel this idea merits. But when they are thus blessed, as they were on Saturday, football's power to enthrall is *reasserted*.

The observation by Ron Atkinson, United's manager, that his side's victory over Southampton had kept the title race "bubbling" was specially appropriate. For United themselves had bubbled with the *intensity of a hot spring in an icy* landscape.

The frozen pitch, of course, presented an equal challenge to both teams. But there were other pressures on United. Firstly, there was the need to cut back the five-*point lead Liverpool had established* at the top of the table after winning at Aston Villa on Friday. Secondly, there was the small matter of Southampton's taking the lead after four minutes when Dennis traversed the wasteland that was the right side of United's defence and crossed for Moran to head in.

United's recovery testified to the inconsistencies in their character. A fortnight after ther debacle at Bournemouth they were combining *flair and determination in a manner* which Southampton, a side whose won claim on these qualities was strong, could not withstand.

Fittingly enough it was Wilkins who was at the centre of this upheaval. Maligned almost by *tradition for his negative midfield* play, he outshone even Robson in the speed and precision with which he played the ball forward.

Robson, though, did leave his mark on the game, and a supremely accomplished one it was too. In the *eighteenth minute* he played a breathtaking one-two with Whiteside and the Southampton defence split open as is a geological fault had been tapped. Robson shot home with a flourish from the edge of the box to make it 1-1.

While United's forward play now thrived on an intoxication self-belief their defence remained prey to uncertainty. Worthingon clipped a delicate free kick to the far post and Wright's header skimmed the bar. after half an hour a similar free kick, but in United's favour, suggested a decisive superiority on their part. Muhren, with a left foot *so delicate you would think he could* paint with it, floated the ball to Stapleton, who headed in off the post.

Southampton responded when Wallace sped down the left to give Moran the chance to equalize in the 36th minute. Moses's *lightning* clearance from behind the goalline causing some initial confusion over whether the ball had *gone in or not*. United regained control, however, and Muhren thumped in the winner after an hour.

The heat stays on these teams this week, though in differing senses. Tonight Southampton play Nottingham Forest: tomorrow United begin a mid-season break in Algeria.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey: M Duxbury, R Moses, R Wilkins, K Moran, G Hogg, B Robson, A Muhren, F Stapleton, N Whiteside (sub, M Hughes), A Graham.
SOUTHAMPTON: P Shilton, M Mills, M Dennis, R Agboola, K Armstrong (sub, D Puckett), M Wright, N Holmes, S Moran, F Worthington, D Armstrong, D Wallace.
Referee: A Seville (Birmingham)

West Ham riding high on earthier qualities

By Paul Newman

West Ham United...............1
West Bromwich Albion......0

Attacking, entertaining football is all but taken for granted at West Ham. This season, however, the club's challenge for the first division championship is being sustained by *less spectacular qualities of resilience*, competitiveness, organization and versatility.

John Lyall's side were never at their flowing best at Upton Park on Saturday, which was hardly surprising considering the absence through injury of Devonshire, Whitton, Goddard, Martin and Bonds. Yet the manner of their victory says much for the present team's character; they tackled with determination, ran and covered with vigour and, above all, goalless draw written all over it.

If Brooking represents the traditional West Ham virtues of style and elegance, Pike and Stewart are two of the best specimens of modern Upton Park man. Both are creative footballers, but they also add crucial, earthier qualities to the side.

Before the match, Morley, the Albion winger, might have fancied his chances against Lampard, West Ham's veteran fall back, However Pike, who was returning after five weeks out through injury, covered and tackled so diligently that Morley barely has a chance to test Lampard's 35-year-old legs.

Stewart marshalled West Ham's makeshift back four with calm authority. In the absence of Bonds and Martin, Stewart and Walford were partnered in the centre of defence and they had the awesome task of subduing Regis and *Thompson. They fulfilled it splendidly* by denying the Albion pair any space in the last quarter of the pitch.

Walford also found time to lay on the goal, nine minutes from time. His perfectly timed through ball *enabled Cottee to beat the Albion* offside trap and guide a shot wide of the advancing Barron. Cottee, typifying West Ham's spirit, had played since the fifth minute with a painful foot injury and after the match went to hospital for an X-ray

Albion are disappointing and never came to terms with the refereeing of Ian Borrett, who whistled for more than 50 infringements. A nasty challenge by Jol on Brooking earned the Dutchman a booking 90 seconds after his arrival as substitute.

West Ham now prepare for their visit to Crystal Palace in the fourth *round of the FA Cup and Lyall may* have a pleasant selection problem or two: Bonds and Goddard could both be available, having come safely through a reserve game on Saturday.

WEST HAM UNITED: P Parkes; R Stewart, F Lampard, S Walford, N Orr, P Brush, R Barnes, A Cottee, D Swindlehurst, T Brooking, G Pike.
WEST BROMWICH ALBION: P Barron; C Whitehead, B Cowdrill, N Luke, K McNaught, A Robertson, R Zondervan, G Thompson, C Regis, G Owen (sub, M Jol), A Morely.
Referee: I J Borrett (Eye, Suffolk).

Gingerly with brandy

By Dennis Shaw

Leicester City 1
Coventry City 1

The infinite capacity of British footballers to survive conditions *that can render race horses inactive* rescued the Filbert Street fixture from the slippery slope to ridicule. Had the players not adapted themselves to a surface which dictated that priority number one was to remain vertical the outcome *would have been farce rather than* football.

"Playing on a pitch like that is not what the game's all about is it?" Leicester's manager Gordon Milne inquired, calling up a brandy as he tried to rub some warmth back into *frozen fingers. "Do all the continental* countries have a break at this time of the year or are some as crazy as we are?

Faced with the daunting decision on whether to stay upright or risk one's neck the two sides had roughly 45 minutes of dominance each which no one disputed brought as fair a result as having a line of judges with scorecards.

Coventry were first to risk a cavalier approach and it brought them a goal by Daly launched from 25 yards out and quite unstoppable. Daly was on loan to Leicester last season helping them to promotion. How ironical that it should now be striving to drag them back!

Happily for Leicester they had Hazell, well-schooled on the artificial surface at Loftus Road, sure-footed in the centre of defence and Wallington, wisely protected by *tracksuit trousers, unafraid of* bruising himself. Thus they survived until it was their turn to have Coventry skidding downhill. As the visitors went into solid retreat Lineker claimed his 12th goal of the season to safeguard Leicester's *unbeaten home record in the league* stretching back 19 weeks. It would have been a pity to lose it in a lottery.

LEICESTER CITY: M Wallington: R Smith, I Wilson, K MacDonald, R Hazell, J O'Neill, S Lynex, G Lineker, A Smith P Ramsey, I Banks.
COVENTRY CITY: R Avramovic: B Roberts, S Pearce, D Bennett, T Peake, I Butterworth, G Daly, S Hunt, G Witney, M Adams, N Platnauer.
Referee: J Worrall (Warrington).

Priceless Palace asset out of Keegan's reach

By Nicholas Harling

Crystal Palace 3
Newcastle United 1

Alan Mullery has been taken to task lately for what he said, or for what he claims he did not say, about the second division promotion contenders. According to the forthright *Crystal Palace manager*, whichever three of the four leading teams make it to the first division, they will have difficulty staying there. Where the particular tabloid got it wrong, asys Mullery, is they quoted him as saying that none of them *was good enough to go up*.

Having no particular wish to motivate the opposition, Mullery was at pains on Saturday to emphasise the difference, the subtlety of which was lost on most of the assemvled throng. But as one *of the clubs in question*, Manchester City, had already wrecked their vengeance on Palace for his comments, Mullery must have been relieved when another, Newcastle, failed palpably to do so. The team standing fourth from bottom, at *least when it came* to the priceless matter of converting chances.

That has rarely been Palace's strong point but with Mabbutt recently returned to galvanise an attack that was testing a defence in *which Clarke was figuring for the* first time in a long while, Newcastle looked much less than watertight.

Newcastle had not played since their 4-0 debacle at Anfield in the televised cup-tie and looked rusty.

McCulloch put Palace ahead in the 15th minute, scrambling Hilaire's cross at the end of a flowing move. Another right wing *centre on the half hour, this time by* McCulloch, ended with Mabbutt forcing Roeder into a miskick and Anderson into an own goal. The best goal was Gilbert's header from Hilaire's corner moments before the interval.

Had Wood not excelled to deprive Keegan of a goal on the hour, Newcastle might have been able to start a recovery significantly earlier than they did. But since they took another 12 minutes to score through Beardsley's drive when the defence *backed off. Newcastle had* neither the time to gain a point, nor the ammunition, well though Wood saved from the indefatigable Waddle and Roeder.

CRYSTAL PALACE: G Wood: G Locke, H Hughton, G Stebbing, J Cannon, W Gilbert, D Giles, K Mabbutt, A McCulloch (sub, T Murphy), P Nicholas, V Hilaire.
NEWCASTLE UNITED: K Carr: J Anderson, T Ryan, D McCreery, J Clarke, G Roeder, K Keegan, P Beardsley, C Waddle, T McDermott, K Wharton
Referee T D Spencer (Salisbury).

Yesterday

Newport County 3 Walsall 1

Two late goals by Aldridge sank Walsall, *the third division leaders*. Rees had given Walsall a 25th minute lead, but Newport drew level through Chamberlain, their on-loan forward, after 69 minutes.

Seven minutes from the end, Aldridge headed home a corner, and *three minutes later he struck again* after receiving a pin-point cross

Orient 2 Rotherham 1

Orient halted a run of four successive defeats with a 2-1 victory over Rotherham in a dour match at Brisbane Road yesterday morning.

Watched by 2,204 spectators, their lowest crowd of the season, Orient went ahead after 21 minutes *through Brooks. Sixteen minutes* later they were awarded a questionable penalty for Friar's challenge on McNeil which Houchen converted.

Key, Orient's goalkeeper, made a fine save from John Durham after 50 minutes, but Rotherham's *fightback was rewarded with an* 80th minute goal by Kevin Kilmore.

Scotland

Rangers and Celtic, two of the fiercest rivals in football, joined forces yesterday to defeat a common enemy – the weather. As snow and sub-zero temperatures persisted throughout Scotland, the two *Glasgow clubs and Heart of* Midlothian, on the equally chilly west coast, flew off in search of the sun.

Celtic were on the same flight to Spain as Rangers, whose under-soil heating system enabled them to collect two points at St Johnstone's expense on Saturday. Rangers will use Majorca as their base for a few days of sunshine training, while Celtic and Hearts have opted for Spain's Costa Del Sol.

● Willie Johnston, sent off 19 *times in his career, is in trouble* again. The Heart of Midlothian winger, aged 37, has been summoned to appear before the Scottish FA in connection with his last ordering-off, 10 months ago. Johnston subsequently commented *on the incident in a Scottish* newspaper.

Havranek resigns

Prague, (AFP) – Frantisek Havranek, the manager of the Czechoslovakia national team, is to resign in July. His successor has not been named.

TENNIS

Injured Mottram may miss Davis Cup ties against Italy

From Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent Essen

Christopher Mottram, who has already lost his place as No. 1 in the British rankings, may have to miss the Davis Cup tie against Italy at Telford from February 24 to 26. For *a year he has had recurrent* problems with tendons in his left knee. Last October he had to retire during the singles final of the British championships. Now it seems that the ankle has also been affected.

Mottram did not play in Saturday's King's Cup against Czechoslovakia in the European team championship for the King's Cup. His chances of competing at Telford depend on a study of X-ray plates and his response to treatment.

Paul Hutchins, the national team manager, is understandably wary of taking a risk with a player who may *break down*. 'Buster is a key member of the team' Hutchins says. 'He's got the temperament, the character. But he has to be fit to play not just one match, but, if necessary, three I think he has been neglecting treatment and exercises. He's going to have to work hard on that injury."

Colin Dowdeswell and John Lloyd may have to play Italy on their own. Dowdeswell played a bad match here against Matt Doyle of Ireland but, having got that out of his system, demonstrated on Saturday that he was making a *successful adjustment to his new* role as a team man. Libor Pimek beat him 7-6, 6-3 but had to play remarkably well to do so.

'Colin was still about 20 per cent below normal', Hutchins said. 'And was outgunned by the other guy's weight of shot. But this time he was more relaxed on court.

Dowdeswell's enterprising tactics *constrasted pleasantly with the* hard-hitting of the 6ft 4in Pimek, aged 20, who is fast marturing into a formidably accomplished player.

Jeremy Bates, Mottram's deputy, had already been beaten 6-3, 6-3 by Miloslav Mecir, aged 19. Bates was steady and sensible, but the pace was too hot for him. He was often stranded, yards out of position, because he could not work out where Mecir's two-handed backhand was going. Bates and Stephen Shaw were beaten 6-2, 6-2 by Mecir and *Jaroslav Navratil in the* doubles, which meant Britain – who came here with a chance of winning the title – fell at the penultimate hurdle without even a set to console themselves.

The Soviet Union, beaten 2-1 by Ireland in a play-off before yesterday's final, are relegated to the *second division* next year. Doyle was a set and 1-3 down but beat Alexander Zverev 4-6, 7-6, 6-3, and Sean Sorensen beat Sergei Leoniuk 6-2, 6-4. In the doubles the same two Russians won 6-1, 6-2 against the Irish reserves, Tommy Burke and *Conor McCullough*.

OTHER RESULTS: Netherlands bt France 2-1; Switzerland bt Finland 2-1; Austria bt Hungary 2-1; Sweden bt West Germany 2-1. Final: Czechoslovakia bt Sweden 2-1.

Old Gunner dies

Ernest ("Tim") Coleman, *Arsenal's centre-forward in their* 1932-33 League Championship season, has died in Nottingham University Hospital, aged 76. He played for Halifax and Grimsby before his £9,000 transfer to Arsenal, where the wages were £8 a week. *He later* joined Middlesbrough and Norwich. His size, 5ft 6in, earned him his nickname, Tiny Tim.

SNOOKER

Knowles wins but needs a cushion for his nerves

By Sydney Friskin

Tony Knowles, of Bolton making his first appearance in the Benson and Hedges Masters tournament at Wembley yesterday, reached the quarter-final round by beating Dennis Taylor, of northern Ireland now *based* in Blackburn, 5-2. Knowles will meet either Alex Higgins or Doug Mountjoy in the next round.

But Knowles was not altogether happy with his performance "I missed too many balls which should have been potted. I think I was trying too hard because this is my first time here and the prize is big." *Adding that it was not a case of* Wembley nerves he said: "I haven't the confidence in my own game at the moment and if Dennis had played anything like his true self it would have been much tougher.

Knowles took a grip on the first frame with a break of 39. Taylor made a bright start to the second with a break of 38 but could not contain Knowles who swept into a 2-0 *lead* with breaks of 41 and 31. Taylor hit back by winning a tight third frame taking the decisive pink and black balls to win by a mere point. There follwed a ding-dong battle for the fourth frame with Knowles setting off at a hot pace with a break of 42 to lead 48-16. Taylor, helped by two foul shots, pulled back to 48-46 at which stage all *the reds* had been potted.

Sensing that he had a chance of going into the interval all square, Taylor took the yellow but missed an easy green over the side pocket where Knowles himself went in-off. But this did not help Taylor with Knowles potting the green and brown. After a tight struggle for the blue Knowles potted it but missed an eady pink leaving Taylor requiring a snooker. The tussele ended with Knowles fortuitously potting the pink off two cushions, to go into a 3-1 lead.

Taylor cut the lead immediately after the interval compiling in the process a stylish break of 73 but lost his chance of drawing level in the *next when he misjudged an easy red* at the top of the table, allowing Knowles to go in for a break of 30 and lead 57-40, eventually to win the frame with a clearance break of 38. The last semblance of Taylor's resistance was broken in the seventh *frame when Knowles ended a run* on the colours up to the blue to put himself in an unassailable position, Taylor conceding.

John Parrott, aged 19, from Liverpool, who reached the semi-finals of the Lada Classic at Warrington, discovered *last week* that there is no easy road to fame. He was eliminated from Yamaha Organs tournament (starting at Derby on February 27) after losing two qualifying round matches.

FIRST ROUNDS: T Knowles (Bolton) bt D Taylor (Blackburn) 5-2. Frame scores (Knowles first): 78-27, 92-47, 53-54, 66-46, 46-94, 95-40, 61-14.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Fulham are snowed under

Rugby League again took a knock *from the weather* with only four matches being played out of a scheduled 17 and those that survived had to contend with poor conditions. Workington could have played their second division match but Batley were unable to get there because of bad roads.

In the only first division championship match St Helens routed Fulham 30-0 at Craven Cottage, Griffiths getting one of the four tries and also kicking seven goals. Fulham's loose forward, Hull, was sent off in the second *half*.

Kent Invicta kept up their second division promotion challenge by *beating Swinton* 14-6. Conditions were farcial: after overnight snow had thawed puddles lay all over the pitch and, in the second half, heavy rain was followed by a blizzard.

Hunslet maintained their second division promotion drive with a 34-6 win at Cardiff. Scores were level at half-time but in the second period Hunslet raced in with five *more tries*

FIRST DIVISION: Fulham 0, St Helens 30. Postponed: Castleford v Warrington, Hull v Leeds, Leigh v Featherstone, Salford v Hull KR, Wakefield Trinity v Whitehaven, Wigan v Oldham. SECOND DIVISION: Blackpool 2, Bramley 2: Cardiff 6, Hunslet 34; Kent Invicta 14, Swinton 6 Postponed; Dewsbury v *Huddersfield; Halifax v Doncaster; Huyton v* Carlisle; Rochdale v Keighley, Workington v Batley; York v Barrow.

SWIMMING

England lift silver in Golden Cup

From Athole Still, Strasbourg

England's first-ever participation in the Golden Cup meeting in Strasbourg over the weekend proved more *worthwhile than had originaly* seemed likely.

The eight members of the Yorkshire Bank squad won three silver and two bronze medals, while three of the women, Maria Scott, Cathy White and Susannah Brownsdon *achieved the easier of the two-level* "consideration times" set by the Great Britain Federation as guidelines for Olympic selection.

Miss Scott, of Fleetwood, had the most satisfying outing, not much because she took two silver medals, *but because she was always moving* fluently

Yesterday only a slight miscalcu*lation which is stil an experimental* event for he at halfway she was alonside the leaders, Carole Brauger, of Belgium and Roberta Felotti, if Italy. Thereafter she led until the last metre of the race, where Felotti (as in the medley on Saturday) *pounced on the touch pad a mere* 0.04 sec ahead in 2.19.85.

Cathy White also looked a winner after heading the qualifiers for the 100 metres backstroke with a time of 1:05.11, only 0.26 of a second outside her career-best.

In a hotly contested final, however, she was out-paced down the second length by the loping stroke of Larisa Gorchakova of the Soviet Union and also by Sabine Pauwels, of Belgium, although only 0.4sec covered all three at the touch.

RESULTS: Men's 1km freestyle: 1, Salnikov (USSR) 10:02.71 200m butterfly: 1, Drobny (EG) 2:05.59; 3, G Binfield (Eng) 2:08.47. 100m breaststroke: 1, Volkov (USSR) 1:04.93. 100m freestyle: 1, M Guarducci (It) 51:84. Women's 1km freestyle: *1, C Last (It) 11:03.70*. 200m butterfly: 1, R Felotti (It) 2:19.85: 2, M Scott (Eng) 2:19.89 100m breaststroke: 1, T Bogomiloa (Bul) 1:11.47; 5, S Brownsdon (Eng) 1:13.78, 100m freestyle: 1, S Kamoun (Fr) 58.21

BOBSLEIGH

Russian revolution proves victorious

From Chris Moore, Igls

Russia's remarkable emergence as a sudden superpower in world bobsleighing was further underlined yesterday as they filled three of the top four positions in the European championship two-man event here.

They missed out on the silver medal but were more than satisfied to settle for the gold and bronze, the first medals they have won in major competitions since they entered the sport only three years ago.

Their revolutionary new sledges, which have been copied here by the Swiss and West *Germans*, have a lot to do with their success; but equally significant has been their *amazing start times, which no* one else has been able to match.

Their top driver, Janis Kipurs, had blasted off the block in an astonishing 5.14 seconds in his opening lauf on Saturday to set a new track record of 54.53 seconds. That was beaten yesterday when East Germamy's Detlef Richter, who with the advantage of being first to ride on the third lauf, clocked 54.48 seconds, which effectively won him the silver medal.

Kipurs soon restored Soviet superiority on his opening run with a 5.17 start to lower the record again on the 1976 Olympic track to 54.36.

The Russian No 2 driver, Sintis Ekmanis, who was second overnight, took the bronze medal, with the third Soviet crew finishing fourth ahead of another East German.

The Army champions, Mike Pugh and Tout, slipped back to twenty-second, one place ahead of Malcolm Lloyd and Peter Brugnani.

Results: 1, Russia I (Kipurs and Schnepsts), 3:0.49; 2, East Germany I (Richter and Jerke), 3:1.71; 3, Russia II (Ekmanis and Alexandrow), 3:2.18; 4, Russia III (Polkanis and Parsups), 3:3.28.

British placings: 18, Britain I (T De La Hunty, P Lund), 3:44.83; 22, M Jpugh and M Tout; 23, M Lloyd and P Brugnani.

IN BRIEF

SQUASH RACKETS: Jamie Hickox and David Lloyd, two of the most promising players Engalnd has ever produced, are within one match of meeting each other in the British under-23 Open championship at Wembley *tomorrow* (Richard Eaton writes).

Hickox, winner of the British under-23 closed event and the number three seed, reached the last 16 by winning 10-9, 10-8 against his fellow Surrey player Nigel Stiles. Lloyd, the number eight seed, and arguably the world's leading junior, beat Jon Foster, of Middlesex, 9-2, 9-2, 9-1.

TABLE TENNIS: *Wins by Carl* Prean and Graham Sandley over 1979 word champion Seiji Ono helped England to a 3-1 win over Japan in the Cleveland three-star tournament at Thornaby Pavilion

The Japanese missed most of a *night's sleep after being snowbound* in Tokyo, arriving at Heathrow early in the morining, and having to go straight on to the tables on arrival in Cleveland. Sandley, the England number three, beat Ono 20-22, 21-17, 21-12, and Prean, the 16-year-old number two, beat *him* 21-19, 21-19. Both players lost as England beat a combined Dutch-Canadian team 3-2 in the semi-final.

WEEKEND RESULTS AND TABLES

First division

Arsenal	1	Notts County	1
Everton	2	Tottenham H	1
Ipswich Town	1	Birmingham City	2
Leicester City	1	Coventry City	1
Manchester Utd	3	Southampton T	2
Notts Forest	3	Norwich City	0
Watford	2	Stoke City	0
West Ham Utd	1	West Brom	0
Wolverhampton W	1	Luton Town	2

Postponed: Sunderland v QP Rangers

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	24	14	6	4	40	19	48
Manchester Utd	24	13	7	4	44	27	46
West Ham Utd	24	13	4	7	38	24	43
Nottm Forest	23	13	3	7	44	29	42
Q.P. Rangers	23	12	3	3	40	22	39
Southampton	23	11	6	6	28	21	39
Luton Town	24	12	2	10	41	36	38
Coventry City	24	10	8	6	33	28	38
Aston Villa	24	10	6	8	37	38	36
Norwich City	25	9	8	8	30	29	35
Arsenal	24	10	4	10	41	34	34
Tottenham H	24	9	6	9	38	40	33
Watford	24	9	4	11	40	41	31
Everton	24	8	7	9	16	25	31
Sunderland	23	8	6	9	25	32	30
West Brom Alb	24	9	3	12	28	36	30
Ipswich	24	8	5	11	33	33	29
Leicester City	25	7	8	10	38	43	29
Birmingham	24	7	4	13	32	29	25
Notts County	24	5	5	14	32	48	20
Stoke City	24	3	8	13	21	44	17
Wolverhampton	24	4	5	15	21	52	17

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barnet 1, Altringham 2: Bath 3, Enfield 2: Boston 3, Northwich Vic 1: Gateshead 2, Telford Utd 1: Wealdstone 2, *Weymouth* 0; Yeovil 0, Runcorn 1. Postponed: Frickley v Kettering: Nuneaton v Bangor, Scarborough v Worcester, Trowbridge v Maidstone.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE CUP: First round: second leg: Barrow 1, Southport 1 (agg 4-2), Goole 2, Worksop 3 (agg 3-8): Rhyl 0, Gainsborough 0 (agg 1-2). Postponed: Gainsborough v Grantham; Horwich v Morecambe; South Liverpool v Oswestry. *Presidents Cup*: first round, second leg: Burton 3, Matlock 0 (agg 5-4). Marine 1, Mossley 0 (agg 5-4). Workington 2, Chorley 1 (agg 2-1). Postponed, Macclesfield v Hyde. *League*: Witton Albion 4, Buxton 1.

Second division

Blackburn Rovers	2	Manchester City	1
Carlisle	1	Brighton	2
Charlton Ath	5	Cambridge Utd	2
Chelsea	3	Sheffield Weds	2
Crystal Palace	3	Newcastle Utd	1
Grimsby Town	0	Middlesbrough	0
Leeds United	1	Fulham	0
Oldham Ath	3	Derby County	0
Portsmouth T	1	Cardiff City	1

Postponed: Barnsley v Shrewsbury

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Chelsea	27	14	9	4	58	31	51
Sheffield Wed	25	15	6	4	49	24	51
Manchester C	25	14	5	6	43	27	47
Newcastle Utd	24	14	3	7	47	35	45
Grimsby Town	25	12	9	4	37	26	45
Blackburn Rov	25	12	9	4	35	30	45
Charlton Ath	25	12	7	6	34	31	43
Carlisle Utd	25	11	9	5	29	18	42
Huddersfield	25	10	9	6	36	31	39
Brighton	25	9	6	10	41	38	33
Portsmouth	25	9	5	11	41	32	32
Middlesbro	25	8	8	9	28	27	32
Shrewsbury	24	8	8	8	30	31	32
Barnsley	24	8	5	11	34	33	29
Oldham	25	8	4	13	29	45	28
Leeds United	23	7	6	10	30	35	27
Cardiff City	23	8	2	13	28	34	26
Crystal Pal	24	7	5	12	26	33	26
Fulham	25	5	8	12	27	37	23
Derby County	25	6	5	14	22	47	23
Swansea City	25	3	5	17	22	50	14
Cambridge	25	2	7	16	20	49	13

SOUTHERN LEAGUE, *Premier division*: Chelmsford 2, Welling 0: Dartford 3, Stourbridge 0: Fisher 2, King's Lynn 3: Folkestone 3, Dorchester 2: Gloucester 1, Sutton Coldfield 1: Gosport 0, Corby 0: Hastings 3, Fareham Town. Postponed: Alvechurch v AP Leamington; Bedworth v Gravesend; Witney v Cheltenham. *Midland division*: Aylesbury 2, Bridgwater 0; Bridgnorth 1, Bromsgrove Rovers 0; *Shepshed* 0, Rushden 2, Tamworth 2, Coventry S 4; Willenhall 3, Forest Green 3. Postponed: Milton Keynes v Oldbury, Wellingboro v Leicester. *Southern division*: Andover 1, Addlestone 2; Cambridge 1, Hounslow 4: Crawley 2, Salisbury 0: Chatham 2, Woodford 2: Erith and B 1, Basingstoke 1; Hillingdon 0, Canterbury 2: *Thanet* 1, Dover 1: Tonbridge 2, Ashford 1.

Third division

Bolton	0	Scunthorpe	0
Bournemouth	1	Millwall	1
Brentford	0	Wigan Athletic	1
Exeter City	1	Bristol Rovers	2
Plymouth	2	Lincoln	2
Port Vale	2	Wimbledon	0
Sheffield Utd	0	Burnley	0

Postponed: Hull City v Preston NE; Oxford United v Gillingham.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Walsall	26	14	6	6	41	34	48
Oxford	24	14	5	5	51	33	47
Bristol Rovers	25	14	4	7	42	30	46
Hull City	23	12	9	2	38	18	45
Wimbledon	25	14	3	8	56	47	45
Sheffield United	25	12	7	6	48	30	43
Burnley	24	11	7	6	48	27	40
Bolton Wanderers	25	11	7	7	35	29	40
Orient	26	12	4	10	37	36	40
Newport County	24	10	7	7	32	38	37
Gillingham	22	11	3	8	41	36	36
Bradford	24	10	5	9	47	41	35
Lincoln	25	10	5	10	35	35	35
Millwall	25	9	7	9	43	46	34
Plymouth Argyle	23	7	6	10	31	31	27
Wigan Athletic	23	7	6	10	25	35	27
Preston NE	24	7	5	12	37	35	26
Southend	23	6	7	10	32	41	25
Brentford	24	5	8	11	34	46	23
Bournemouth	26	5	5	14	30	47	23
Rotherham	23	6	4	13	23	35	22
Exeter	25	5	7	13	33	47	22
Scunthorpe	24	4	8	12	28	48	20
Port Vale	23	4	3	16	20	44	15

IRISH LEAGUE: Ards 0, Portadown 0; Carrick Rangers 0, Newry Town 4; Crusaders 5, Cliftonville 4; Distillery 3, Larne 0; Glentoran 1, Coleraine 0. Postponed: Ballymena v Linfield; *Crusaders v Cliftonville; Glenavon v Bangor*.
WELSH CUP, Fourth round: Kidderminster 4, B P Llandarcy 1. Replay: Barry 1, Merthyr 1 (Barry qualify on penalties).
TOUR MATCH: Japan 3, Brazil Corinthians 2 (at Tokyo).
WEHRU TOURNAMENT: Hungary 1, Poland 1; India 0, Romania 0 (at Calcutta).
NORTHERN LEAGUE: Peterlee 0, Spennymoor 0; Southbank 0, Gretna 1, Whitby 1, Whitley Bay 1.
FA VASE: Fourth round: Warrington 0, Guisley 3, Hucknall 2, S Rugby 0; Baldock 1, Grays 0.

Fourth division

Aldershot	3	Torquay	1
Blackpool	1	Swindon Town	1
Bristol City	2	Wrexham	1
Chesterfield	2	Reading	1
Halifax Town	0	Bury	0
Peterborough	1	Hereford	1

Postponed: Chester v York City; Darlington v Crewe; Doncaster v Hartlepool; Rochdale v Colchester; Tranmere v Mansfield.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
York City	24	16	4	4	54	24	52
Doncaster R	25	13	8	4	46	32	47
Reading	26	12	7	7	56	41	43
Blackpool	25	13	3	9	33	25	42
Aldershot	27	12	6	9	33	41	42
Bristol City	23	13	2	8	38	20	41
Colchester	23	11	7	5	41	22	40
Northampton	25	10	9	6	30	25	39
Stockport	27	11	6	10	39	38	39
Peterborough U	25	10	7	8	40	28	37
Bury	24	10	7	7	37	29	37
Crewe Alex	24	10	5	9	28	35	35
Tranmere Rov	24	8	9	7	32	29	33
Chesterfield	26	7	12	7	30	34	33
Torquay	26	8	8	10	35	43	32
Swindon Tn	24	8	6	10	33	31	30
Halifax Tn	26	7	9	10	25	38	30
Wrexham	25	8	9	10	31	35	27
Darlington	24	8	3	13	20	25	27
Hereford	25	6	9	10	21	32	27
Rochdale	24	6	7	11	33	46	25
Mansfield	24	6	6	12	34	42	24
Chester	24	2	8	14	20	44	14
Hartlepool	24	3	5	16	19	48	14

Heybridge Swifts 1, *Stanstead* 2 (aet); Leyton-Wingate 5, Crown and Mnr 0; Buckingham 3, Crockenhill 1; Uxbridge 0, Irthlingboro 2; Newbury 0, Bristol MF 1; Abingdon Tn 1, RS Southampton 2 (aet); Corinthian Csls 1, Whitehawk 0; O Georgians 3, Newport IoW 2 (pen).
WESTERN LEAGUE: Barnstaple 1, Taunton 3; Chippenham 0, *Shepton Mallet* 1; Devizes 1, Bideford 2; Exmouth 1, Melksham 1; Frome 3, Liskeard 1; Mangotsfield 1, Dawlish 1.
OTHER MATCH: Feltham 3, B Stortford 2.

FA COUNTY YOUTH CUP–Third round: Herts 2, Kent 3.
BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP–Third round: Newport Pagnell 1, Abingdon 3.

Scottish premier division

Rangers	2	St Johnstone	0

Postponed: *Aberdeen v Dundee Utd; Dundee v Celtic*; Hibernian v Motherwell; St Mirren v Hearts.

Scottish first division

Ayr	2	Meadowbank	2

Postponed: Airdrie v Partick Thistle; Alloa v Dumbarton; Clydebank v Hamilton; Falkirk v Brechin; Morton v Clyde; Raith Rovers v Kilmarnock.

Scottish second division

Arbroath	3	Dunfermline	0
Stranraer	1	Cowdenbeath	1

Postponed: Albion Rovers v Berwick; Forfar v Queen of the South; Queen's Park v Montrose; Stenhousemuir v East Stirlingshire; *Stirling Albion v East Fife*.

POOLS PANEL

First division: *Sunderland v O P Rangers* (home win). Second division: Barnsley v Shrewsbury (score draw) Third division: Hull City v Preston N End (home win); Oxford *United v Gillingham (score draw)* Fourth division: Chester v York City (away win); Darlington v Crewe (no score draw); Doncaster v Hartlepool (home win); Rochdale v Colchester (score draw); Tranmere v Mansfield (home win). Scottish premier division: Aberdeen v Dundee United (home win); Dundee v Celtic (away win); Hibernian v Motherwell (home win); St Mirren v Hearts (score draw). Scottish first division: Airdrie v Partick Thistle (score draw); Alloa v Dumbarton (away win); Clydebank v Hamilton (home win); Falkirk v Brechin (away win); Morton v Clyde (home win); *Raith Rovers v Kilmarnock (away win)*.

Yesterday

Third division

NEWPORT	(0) 3	WALSALL	(1) 1
Chamberlain,		Rees	
Aldridge (2)		4,374	
ORIENT	(2) 2	ROTHERHAM	(0) 1
Brooks		Kilmore	
Houchen (pen)		2,204	

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS

SENTENBERG, East Germany: Women's long *jump*: H Daute (EG), 6.99m (world indoor best).

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: (Friday) Boston Celtics 132, Indiana Pacers 125; Philadelphia *Tigers* 109, Cleveland Cavaliers 106; *Detroit* Pistons 118, Atlanta Hawks 94; Houston Rockets 138, San Antonio Spurs 104; Utah Jazz 120, Dallas Mavericks 113; Milwaukee Bucks 133, Washington Bullets 103; Denver Nuggets 116, Kansas City Kings 114; Seattle Supersonics 110, San Diego Clippers 108. (Saturday): Washington Bullets 94, Philadelphia Tigers 90; San Antonio Spurs 113, Los Angeles Lakers 108; Atlanta Hawks 97, New York Knicks 95, New Jersey Nets 120, Detroit Pistons 103, Dallas Mavericks 118, Indiana Pacers 111; Chicago Bulls 111, Cleveland *Cavaliers 94; Houston Rockets 115, Utah Jazz* 105; Denver Nuggets 126, Golden State Warriors 115; Portland Trail Blazers 114, Kansas City Kings 94; Phoenix Suns 131, *Seattle Supersonics 102*.

CRESTA RUN

STAGNI CUP: 1, W Hagmann (Switz), 181.16, 2, C Strassle (Switz), 184.20; 3, A Freeland (GB), 184.30; 6, M Stapleton (GB), 185.34.
KNAPP CUP: (Switzerland unless stated) 1, M Melcher, 164.83; 2, U Mueller, 165.97; 3, N Berachi, 167.26; 4, A Freeland (GB), 170.09.

CRICKET

DELHI: Women's Test Match: India 186 (S Kulkarni 42) K Price 4 for 52, L Fullston 4 for 54) and 29 for no wicket; Australia 263 (P Verco 81, T Dewson 72; D Edulji 6 for 64).
DACCA: South-East Asian tournament: Final: Hongkong 151; Bangladesh 152 for 6. Bangladesh won by 4 wickets.

CYCLING

STUTTGART: Six-day races (after three days): 1, H Rinklin (WG) and D Clark (Aus) 65 pts; 2, H Schütz and J Kristen (WG), 65, 3, G Braun (WG) and Frank (Denmark) 58.

ICE SKATING

SALT LAKE CITY: United States championships: Men: 1, S Hamilton, 106.3. Women: 1, R Sumners, 103pts. Ice Dance: 1, J Blumberg and M Seibert.

HOCKEY:

LONDON LEAGUE: Premier division: Blackheath 1, Slough 3. League: Bromley 1, Wimbledon 0; Cambridge University 0, Tulse Hill 2. Hawks 0, Spencer 0; London University 0, Hounslow 3; Mid-Surrey 1, Richmond 4; Oxford University 0, Beckenham 2; Purley 0, Guildford 1; Southgate 2, Old Kingstonians 0; Surbiton 2, Reading 1; Teddington 1, Dulwich 1.
EAST LEAGUE: Premier Division: Bishop's *Stortford 0, St Neots* 1; Broxbourne 0, Bedford 0; Cambridge City 3, Chelmsford 1; Norfolk Wanderers 0; Pelicans 1; Old Loughtonians 2; Norwich Grasshoppers 0.
SOUTH LEAGUE: Premier division: Anchorians 4, Metropolitan Police 1: Bognor Regis 2, East Grinstead 0; Camberley 0, Lyons 1; Canterbury 1 Amersham 1; Farnham 0, Chichester 1; *Indian Gymkhana* 1, Folkestone 1. Hampshire/Surrey: Barnes 4, Southampton University 1; Bournemouth and West Hants 2, Merton 3; Havant 5, Andover 1; National West Bank 3, Hamble OB 1; *Old Tauntonians* 3, Oxted 0; US Portsmouth 1, Old Edwardians 2; Woking 3, Wellington 0. Kent/Sussex: Eastbourne 1, Lloyds Bank 1; Gravesend 3, Maidstone 0; Lewes 1, Worthing 1; *Marden Russets* 2, Sevenoaks 0; Old Beccehamians 3, Gore Court 2; Old Williamsonians 1, South Saxons 2; Thames Polytechnic 0, Herne Bay 0; Tunbridge Wells 3, Brighton 0. Middlesex/*Berks, Bucks and Oxon*: Bracknell 1, Hayes 2; Hendon 1, City of Oxford 0; Marlow 1, Ealing 4; Poytechnic 1, Aylesbury 0; Staines 2, High Wycombe 1; Tilehurst 1, Sunbury 1. OTHER *MATCH*: RAF 3, *Cheam* 0.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: (Friday) Pittsburgh Penguins 6, New York Rangers 3; St Louis Blues 4, *New Jersey Devils* 3; Minnesota North Stars 8, Detroit Red Wings 5; Washington Capitals 5, Chicago Black Hawks 3; Winnipeg Jets 8, Vancouver Canucks 6; Edmonton Oilers 7, Los Angeles Kings 5. (Saturday): Philadelphia Flyers 7, New York Islanders 1; New York Rangers 6, Toronto Maple Leafs 3; Edmonton Oilers 6, Los Angeles Kings 3; Boston Bruins 2, *Hartford Whalers 0; Quebec* Nordiques 4, Chicago Black Hawks 4; Calgary Flames 3, Montreal Canadiens 2; Washington Capitals 3, Pittsburgh Penguins 2; Minnesota North Stars 3, Detroit Red Wings 1; Buffalo Sabres 2, St Louis Blues 1.
INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: West Germany 4, Soviet Union 12 (at *Frankfurt*); United States 8, Canada 2 (at Milwaukee).

LACROSSE

NORTH OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAGS: Second round: Cheadle 13, Stockport 11; Old Hulmeians 7, Sheffield University 5; Sale 3, Mellor 25; Timperley 6, South Manchester and *Wythenshawe 7 (abandond at half-time)*.
NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: Old Stopfordians 5, Aston 6.
SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Beckenham 14, Lee 1; Chipstead 6, Hampstead 36; Kenton 24, Oxford University 2; London Univeresity 15, Purley 4.
SOUTH OF ENGLAND INTERMEDIATE FLAGS: Semi-finals: Calthorpe 14, Kenton A 9; Hampstead A 23, Cambridge University 3.

SKI JUMPING

SAPPORO: World Cup: 70 metres: 1, M. Akimoto (Japan), 240.2 pts. 2, V M Ahonen (Fin), 235.1; 3, M Steiner (Austria), 231.1; 4, F Esser (Austria), 218.1; 5, H Aspho! (Nor), 213.5; 6, J Kalso (Fin), 210.3 90 metres: 1, Steiner, *231.2, 2, Ahonen, 227.0; 3, Akimoto, 226.8*; 4, Asphol, 215.4; 5, F Wiegele (Nor), 204.2. World Cup (after 13 events): 1, J Weissflog (EG), 125; 2, M Nykaenen (Fin), 92; 3, K Ostwald (EG), 87; *4, H Bulau (Can), 82*; 5, P Ulaga (*Yug*), 81; 6, J Hastings (US), 70. Nations Cup: 1, East Germany, 324; 2, Norway, 284; 3, Finland, 263.

VOLLEYBALL

SCOTTISH *LEAGUE: Men's first division*: Dundee Kirkton 3, Paisley 2; Bellshill Cardinals 3, Whitburn 0; MIM 3, DV 81 0; Airdrie 3, Team TAK 0; Volvo Trucks 3, Falkirk 0. Women's first *division: Whitburn 3, Auchentoshan 0; Sprots* Conscious 1, Telford 3; Carluke 1, Inverclyde 3; Larbert HSFP 2, Telford Tigers 3; West Coast Women 0, Kyle 3.

SNOW REPORT

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: No report. Glenshee: Upper runs: complete new snow on a firm base; middle runs: complete; lower slopes: ample nursery areas, new snow on a firm base: vertical runs: 1,000ft; hill and main roads blocked: snow level: 2,000ft. Glencoe: Snowbound. Lecht: No report.

RUGBY UNION: WALES BOUND FOR AN EARLY GRAVE, IRELAND FOR A LATE SENDING-OUT TO GRASS

France serve up penalties, hints of violence and a touch of Gallic

From David Hands
Rugby Correspondent, Paris

France 25
Ireland 12

It was no brave new world to which France introduced us at the Parc des Princes on Saturday. It was a world we have known well these past few years – of penalties, of an underlying hint of violence which bubbles over when France had a player sent off for the first time in a major international, all illuminated by fitful flashes of Gallic wit.

Ireland, beaten by a goal, a try, four penalties and a dropped goal to four penalties, made little impression on the overall proceedings, save at the lineout. They must now consider whether to say farewell to some honoured names among the pack and wonder whether some of their dependables behind the scrum are playing to their best form. Or will they feel that experience will carry them through in a fortnight at home to a Welsh side desperately seeking an identity?

France confirmed their status as championship favourites but not in the manner expected, which is a pity because the game needs a vibrant, exciting tournament if it is to ward off thoughts of the professional circus. The French were strong enough at forward not to be seriously inconvenienced by the loss, midway through the second half, of Garuet.

But, the opening and closing stages apart, the match was full of static football. Of genuinely productive rucks and mauls there were few: set pieces dominated play and it was as well for Ireland that they did, for it was only the display of Lenihan, Duggan and the two flankers which kept them in the game. That having been said, Ireland contributed much to their own downfall by conceding a string of penalties which helped Lescarboura equal the French record of points scored in an international of 17, established by Guy Camberabero against Australia in 1967.

There is little so discouraging for a side than to work down into the opposing "22" and then lose all that hard-won ground to one penalty kick. Many of the offences occurred at the lineout, possibly provoked by the French in their efforts to offer a greater contest in that area. Ireland looked effective only when McGrath pushed them upfield

If all was midfield muddle for the men in green, France could not work their back division as they might have wished because the loose ball to set them running was not forthcoming. That, at least, is a tribute to Irish tenacity (and they paid with a series of injuries, including blows to the head for Duggan and Keane); added to their lineout work it contributed towards a quiet afternoon for Gallion.

There were none of his characteristic breaks around the scrum; the load was left on the broad shoulders of the athletic Joinel and of Rives, the wise old cock who brought uproar to the hencoop of the Irish back division.

France rammed in two body blows in the first seven minutes. Campbell's chip ahead was intercepted by Lescarboura in his own half. Rives joined his backs to make space for Lagisquet who, like all his fellows, had the capacity to beat the first defender. On this occasion he beat two before the ball was worked into midfield for Gallion to go over, first bounce, after being brought down short for a try with only 100 seconds on the clock. The second try, from a set scrum, involved a lovely pass from Lescarboura to Codorniou, sleight of foot from Estève and another well-judged pass from Codorniou to Sella, the scorer.

Lescarboura, too, gives France the consistency in goal-kicking of a Romeu. A short stab and the ball sails away; he scored a conversion to Gallion's try, a drop goal after Rodriguez had robbed an Irish lineout, and a penalty when France took advantage of a knock-on by Campbell. Three penalties by Campbell made the half-time score 16–9.

Lescarboura kicked three more penalties, one awarded after the Irish had been sent back 20 metres for dissent, which is one form of rugby suicide, and another after a tackle by Irwin which was effective, harmles but offended the new and suspect law regarding high tackles. Campbell added one more to his tally and Ireland must have been thankful that Blanco seemed to be only in third gear after half a season away from the game. The dashing full back has a month in which to find overdrive.

SCORERS: France – Tries: Gallion, Sella. Conversion: Lescarboura. Penalties: Lescarboura (4). Dropped goal: Lescarboura. Ireland – Penalties: Campbell (4).

FRANCE: S Blanco (Biarritz); P Lagisquet (Bayonne), P Sella (Agen), D Codorniou (Narbonne), P Estève (Narbonne); J-P Lescarboura (Dax), J Gallion (Toulon); M Cremaschi (Lourdes), P Dintrans (Tarbes), J-P Garuet (Lourdes), J-P Rives (Racing Club de France, captain), J Condom (Boucau), A Lorieux (Grenoble), L Rodriguez (Mont-de-Marsan) J-L Joinel (Brive).

IRELAND: H P MacNeill (Oxford University); T M Ringland (Ballymena), D G Irwin (Instonians), R J Moroney (Lansdowne), K D Crossan (Instonians); S O Campbell (Old Belvedere), R J M McGrath (Wanderers); P A Orr (Old Wesley), C F Fitzgerald (St Mary's College, captain), G A J McLoughlin (Shannon), J F Slattery (Blackrock College), M I Keane (Lansdowne), D G Lenihan (Cork Constitution), J B O'Driscoll (London Irish), W P Duggan (Blackrock College).

Referee: C Norling (Wales).



Garuet greeted by the gendarmerie: the French leaves the field after his sending-off

No place for the likes of Garuet in French team

By David Hands

Jean-Pierre Garuet, the first French player to be sent off in a major international, was the subject yesterday of a specially convened disciplinary hearing in Paris. Garuet, the 30-year-old Lourdes tight-head prop, was dismissed by Clive Norling, the Welsh referee, midway through the second half of the international match between France and Ireland at Parc des Princes on Saturday for eye gouging.

Garuet was warned after a lineout in the first half for punching and was sent off after John O'Driscoll, the Irish flanker, erupted from a maul, fists flying after a hand was seen clawing at his face. He is the fourth player to be sent off in the international championship, joining two Welshmen, Wheel and Ringer, and an Irishman, Duggan. Three other players have been sent off in major internationals, Cyril Browlie and Meads (New Zealand) and Burton (England).

Albert Ferrasse, the French federation president, met Harry McKibbin (Ireland) and Albert Agar (England) yesterday but he had already made his feelings known at the post-match banquet, which Garuet did not attend. "He discredited rugby, French rugby and international rugby, and he will be punished," Mr Ferrasse said. "He behaved like an imbecile and we have no room for imbeciles."

Jacques Fouroux, the French coach, said the Garuet enjoyed a reputation in club rugby of "exemplary honesty" but Mr Norling's action on Saturday must by supported by the disciplinary commission. Judging by Mr Ferrasse's remarks, the player should not be seen in an international again this season, though no announcement is due until today. The French selectors do not meet again until February 8, when they pick the team to play Scotland; with such a demand on their leading players they may well consider the recall of Paparemborde.

Dods, the Scottish full-back, falls beneath a wave of red jerseys (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Scotland find the flaws

By Gerald Davies

Wales 9
Scotland 15

Scotland, provided they can maintain the momentum they achieved on Saturday in Cardiff, can look forward to a successful season. To win the first match away from home is always a bonus in the five-nation championship, and they ought to feel confident now, even at the prospect of facing England.

For Wales, there can be no such optimism. In a fortnight's time, they travel to Dublin, a notorious graveyaard for many a famous and starstudded Welsh team of the past. The rest of the season presents an awesome prospect for this young team. In a match which only occasionally gave indications of international standards, and in which for long periods both sides played as if defeat would be a major catastrophe, Scotland just deserved their win, by two goals and penalty to a goal and a penalty.

They deserved it, because they exploited perfectly those weaknesses in the Welsh team which had been confidently predicted beforehand. Leslie and Calder not only plundered the loose possession, but with Paxton they nullified Moriarty's threat at the back of the lineout. The return of Norster made a difference in this phase for Wales, but he was left to fight a lone battle, whereas Scotland, with a greater choice, could spread the load to Cuthbertson and Tomes, as well as the trio at the back.

The Scottish forwards' most prolific period was the devastating 20 minutes leading up to half-time. With their rich pickings at every ruck and maul, they could well have put the game beyond the grasp of the forlorn-looking home team. That they failed to do so was due in large measure to their own lack of judgment in the back as to the Welsh defence which, stretched to the limit, somehow remained intact.

Laidlaw had a tenacious game and served his partner unerringly, yet Rutherford, of all people, showed uncharacteristic hesitation and doubt. He was either early or too late in his passes, and curiously, whether running left or right, he invariably chose the wrong option.

For Wales, each player in turn had his good moments. In the backs, Douglas, in difficult circumstances, had a good first international, and Ackerman in his thirteenth, had his best. Both wingers went looking for action, and often succeeded in going beyond the first line of defence. The forwards, of whom none did better than Pickering, managed only now and again to get a full head of steam.

Leslie was penalized for going over the top at a tackle on Perkins, and Howell Davies kicked over in the thirtieth minute. When it seemed that nothing would come of Scotland's efforts, Paxton scored a try just on half-time, after Laidlaw, Rutherford and Leslie had made the initial running from a short penalty. Dods converted.

Wales's try, when it did come, was well constructed. Butler picked up from a scrum and passed to Douglas, who ran but was held. He passed to Titley, who squeezed his way over in the corner. Davies converted superbly from the touchline.

The lead was shortlived; four minutes later, Dods kicked a penalty, when Douglas was caught offside. Scotland regained the lead six minutes later when first Laidlaw charged round a ruck and was held, then from the second ruck, Aitken played a captain's role to charge over for a try, which Dods again converted. The Scottish defence, despite James, Dacey and Hadley, all came close to scoring and managed to hold on for their historic, second successive victory at the Arms Park.

SCORERS: Wales: Try: Titley. Conversion: Davies. Penalty: Davies. Scotland: Tries: Paxton, Aitken. Conversions: Dods (2). Penalty: Dods.

WALES: H Davies (Bridgend); M H Titley (Bridgend), R A Ackerman (London Welsh), B Bowen (South Wales Police), A M Hadley (Cardiff); M Dacey (Swansea), M Douglas (Llanelli); S Jones (Pontypool), W J James (Aberavon), R Morgan (Newport), R D Moriarty (Swansea), S J Perkins (Pontypool), R L Norster (Cardiff), D F Pickering (Llanelli), E T Butler (Pontypool, capt).

SCOTLAND: P W Dods (Gala); S Munro (Ayr), D I Johnston (Watsonians), A E Kennedy (Watsonians), G R T Baird (Kelso); J Y Rutherford (Selkirk), R J Laidlaw (Jedforest); J Aitken (Gala, capt), C T Deans (Hawick), I G Milne (Heriot's FP), J H Calder (Stewart's Melville), W Cuthbertson (Harlequins), A J Tomes (Hawick), D G Leslie (Gala), I A M Paxton (Selkirk).

Referee: O Doyle (Ireland).

Colyer gets six-star skates on

By Bryan Stiles

Blackheath 33
Northampton 6

Torvill and Dean would have revelled in the conditions. Northampton hated them. The icy surface on large patches of the Rectory Field exposed the Saints's lack of skill in the art of ice dancing and they took a nasty tumble.

They went down to their heaviest defeat in the long history of matches between these two sides, losing by three goals, four penalty goals and one dropped goal to two penalty goals. They collected a few painful bruises to go with their injured pride.

But perhaps the palyer with the reddest face was Blackheath's gifted centre, Bodenham. He strained knee ligaments warming up for the fray in the dressing-rooms.

His replacement, Colyer, grasped his chance in the true tradition of the understudy, collecting a delightful try, gliding over the frozen turf with the elan of a Dean in full flow. He received the ball just inside the Nothampton half, skidded inside a floundering defencer, where the ground was hardest in front of the stand, chipped ahead, collected the ball on the second bounce, then danced along the greasy mud inside the 22-metre area, to leave two more knock-kneed opponents clawing at his icy slipstream, before he accelerated to score under the posts.

One expected a row of sixes to be raised by officials in the stands. Instead Colyer had to make do with hearty applause but at least it may have helped him reestablish himself after being dropped from his normal stand-off half position.

With Munday lording it at No 10, Colyer may have found a niche in the centre, providing the unfortunate Boddenham does not get his skates on too quickly and return

Blackheath's style of play is dictated by their fast but lightweight pack, who operate better when they do not have to play on heavy grounds.

The Midlands forwards could not come to grips with the game, apart from one spell shortly after the interval when their enthusiasm helped the home side to their line and brought the infringements from which the scrum half Worrall collected a dropped goal and a penalty goal.

Blackheath swept to an 18-0 interval lead through a penalty goal and a dropped goal by Munday, who also converted Colyer's try, and a penalty goal by Williams. After Worrall's retaliation Blackheath took complete control with tries by Skinner and Howe, with Williams converting one, Munday the other, and kicking a penalty goal.

SCORERS: Blackheath: Tries: Colyer, Skinner, Howe. Conversions: Munday (2), Williams. Penalty goals: Munday (3), Williams. Dropped goal: Munday. Northampton: Penalty goal: Worrall. Dropped goal: Worrall.

BLACKHEATH: P Norton; T O'Malley, L Cokell, N Colyer, C Kibble; G Munday, G Williams; P Essenhigh, B Howe, K Rutter, D Vaughan, A Patrick, J Wishart, M Skinner, M Wilden.

NORTHAMPTON: A Johnson; N Grecian, A Street, D Woodrow (rep A Smith), N Underwood; P Larkin, S Worrall (rep J Lambden); I Heywood, J Raphael, N Fox, C Fotwell, D Mason, D Newman, I White, G Wood.

Referee: K Stoddart (Yorkshire).



Gosforth win in comfort

By Gordon Allan

The weather cut the weekend rugby programme in half but a few of the teams in the John Player Cup next Saturday were able to play. **Gosforth** travelled to **Richmond** and won 15-3 and **Nuneaton** travelled to **Cheltenham** and lost 15-9.

Gosforth are at home to Wasps in the cup – in some ways the best tie of the third round. Wasps, whose match against Gloucester was cancelled, sent Richard Cardus and Tony Richards to Richmond. They saw Gosforth win in comfort with tries by Edwards and Patrick plus two conversions and a penalty goal by Johnson against a penalty by Humberstone.

Pollock, Gosforth's Scottish international wing, twisted an ankle but should be fit for Saturday. Brainbridge and White, of Gosforth, and Preston, of Richmond, were not playing: they were training with the England squad at Bisham Abbey.

Richmond's opponents in the cup, Nuneaton, led Cheltenham 6-0 against the trend of play in the first half. Savage, their scrum half, kicked two penalties. Cheltenham were level at the interval with two penalties in injury-time by their full back, Minett.

In the second half Cheltenham asserted themselves with another penalty by Minett and a try by their scrum half, Little, converted by Minett. Savage placed his third penalty for Nuneaton. Nuneaton lost one of their props, Flowers, in the first half with a shoulder injury. He was replaced by Keith Jeavons, brother of Nick, the England flanker.

Camborne, who have an away game against Harlequins in the cup, won 10-9 at **Penryn** and on their own admission were lucky to do so. The full backs did all the scoring. Allen, of Camborne, kicked two penalties and in injury-time scored the winning try. Winnan, an England trialist a few years ago, had three penalties for Penryn.

This is Camborne's third year in the cup. They have lost twice in the third round to **Metropolitan Police** and **West Hartlepool**. They are hoping for plenty of support when they came to London, not least from members of the London Cornish club

Norwich play **Bristol**, the holders, at Norwich and David Tyler, the Bristol coach, was watching them as they won 26-22 at Barking. Norwich have won all five Norfolk Cup finals in which they have appeared and are coming up to their sixth against North Walsham on February 12.

They have five Eastern Counties players in their squad – Faulkner, Dickson, James and Lowery in the pack and Leigh-Pearson on the wing. For perhaps the biggest event in the club's 99 years they are erecting a temporary stand to seat 1,000 people. The former international referee, Alan Welsby, of Manchester, will be in charge next Saturday. Last year Norwich lost to Lichfield in the third round of the cup.

Captain Cook discovers Rosslyn on a bad day

By Nicholas Keith

Rosslyn Park 4
Nottingham 36

Nottingham will not feature on many short or long lists for the John Player Cup this season. However, no one can afford to underate them, because they have a well marshalled and highly motivated pack under the lively leadership of their captain, Peter Cook, two hungry wings in the Holdstock brothers, and a prolific goal-kicker in Simon Hodgkinson.

We know that Rosslyn Park will seldom perform as limply as they did at Roehampton on Saturday, when they succumbed almost without a wimper by four goals and three tries to a try. Admittedly there was some absentees from the Park pack which denied Wasps' 100 per cent record with a draw at Sudbury in December, but the level of commitment and the standard of tackling were woeful.

Nottingham had their hosts in disarray at the scrummages and were always faster to the loose ball, with Garry Rees, who had such a good game for the Midlands against the All Blacks, again prominent. Neil Mantell, the Midlanders' acquisition from Park, had little work in the lineouts, but he will clearly be an asset. A monopoly of possession provided Nottingham with all the options and it mattered little that they squandered two overlaps in the first half, when they gained a 20-point lead.

Rees crossed the line after 19 minutes, but the referee mysteriously decided that he had not grounded the ball. However, from the five-metre scrummage, Murphy was put over by Stokes, his No 8. Steve Holdstock scored the second try through a series of matchstick tackles and the third after a heel against the head. Hodgkinson, who is threatening Dusty Hare's club record of 416 points in a season, at last landed a goal after missing two penalties and two conversions. Then he intervened in a rare Park attack and raced clear from his own 22 to touch down between the posts. The conversion was a formality.

Hodgkinson's conversion of a try by Drane early in the second half took his points tally to 250 for the season. A try by Ager from an inside pass from Carr was Park's only response, but it served only to prompt two further Nottingham tries, by Murphy and Cook, who had refused to let his team relax. The last try was converted by Hodgkinson.

SCORERS: Rosslyn Park: Try: Ager. Nottingham: Tries: S Holdstock (2), Murphy (2), Hodgkinson, Drane, Cook. Conversions: Hodgkinson (4).

ROSSLYN PARK: M Rose; C Carr, (rep S Howland), N Anderson, A McGahey, J Ager; M Jermyn, D Smith; M Renny, P Keith-Roach, S Henderson, P Tayler, G Curtis, N Edwards, T Allchurch (capt), D Starling.

NOTTINGHAM: S Hodgkinson; S Holdstock, M Northard, G Hartley, D Holdstock; M Drane, K Murphy; J Ward, B Moore, M Grindle, P Cook (capt), D Hankin, N Mantell, G Rees, G Stokes.

Referee: G R Crawford (London).

Colts escape freeze and warm hearts of seniors

By Michael Stevenson

Devon Colts 16
Lancashire 22

Good rugby news is not so plentiful in Lancashire this winter that the winning of a county championship can readily be ignored. The senior side, so often dominant in the past, have sunk to the relative obscurity of the second division of the championship, a setback that makes Saturday's triumph in the final of the colts competition, sponsored by the National Westminster Bank, the more pleasurable.

If the final had been arranged in Lancashire it would not have taken place, but at Torquay the freeze had relented to some degree. The game was virtually decided in the early stages, when it was apparent that Lancashire's powerful pack could give their talented half-backs, Wakefield and O'Toole, a solid platform on which to build a victory.

A fine try by the wing-threequarter, Halsall, came after only five minutes and further tries by Ashurst and O'Toole made it 12-0 at the interval. The game seemed to be irrevocably won and lost when Ashurst scored his second try just after half-time but, to their credit, Devon still possessed the spirit to make a real match of it.

Stott scored a final try which Wakefield converted for the winners, but tries by Martin and Vanstone, two penalties by Kift and a conversion by Allen imparted a thoroughly respectable appearance to the scoreline.

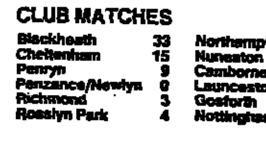
Despite Devon's good performance, it seems likely that they will be far more meagrely represented in the forthcoming England colts trials, as opposed to Lancashire, who could provide almost a third of the team.

SCORERS: Devon: Tries: Halsall, Ashurst (2), O'Toole, Stott. Conversion: Wakefield. Lancashire: Tries: Martin, Vanstone. Penalties: Kift (2). Conversion: Allen.

Absent minister

John Stradling Thomas, the Welsh sport minister, has refused to attend the forthcoming Wales-France rugby international because of a tour of Wales by a team of South African schoolboys.

This points to a growing boycott by top politicians of the Welsh Rugby Union over its links with South Africa. Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader and rugby enthusiast, will not be attending this year's Welsh internationals, and has attacked the schoolboy's tour.



Weekend results

CLUB MATCHES

Blackheath	33	Northampton	6
Cheltenham	15	Nuneaton	9
Penryn	9	Camborne	10
Penzance/Newlyn	0	Launceston	8
Richmond	3	Gosforth	15
Rosslyn Park	4	Nottingham	36

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

France	25	Ireland	12
Wales	9	Scotland	15

CANCELLED: Abertillery v Coventry; Birkenhead Park v Harlequins; Cambridge Univ v Durham Univ; Fylde v Wilmslow; Gloucester v Wasps; Hartlepool Rovers v Halifax; Huddersfield V Manchester; Kendal v Jed-Forest; Leicester v Bedford; Liverpool v Vale of Lune; Loughborough Stdts v Harrogate; Melrose v Stewart's/Mel FP; Middlesbrough v Gala; Northern v London Scottish; Percy Park v Otley; Roundhay v Wakefield; Rugby v Birmingham; Sale v London Welsh; Selkirk v Glasgow High; Sheffield v St Helens; Waterloo v Headingley; West Hartlepool v Orrell.

STUDENTS MATCH: French Universities 20, Irish Universities 8 (Paris).

COUNTY COLTS CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL: Devon 16, Lancashire 22 (at Torquay).

SOUTH EAST: Club matches: Weymouth 17, Stothert & Pitt 4; Wimbledon 9, Kingston 23; Wimborne 28, Devizes 3; Woodford 41, Kenilworth 13; Worthing 10, Havant 12. Seven Counties Merit Table: Maidstone 13, US Portsmouth 3. Eastern Counties Merit Table: Braintree 16, Colchester 8; Eton Manor 18, Romford & Gidea Park 10; Southend 11, Thurrock 6. Essex Merit Table: Wanstead 13, Harlow 0. Herts Merit Table: Tabard 18, Harpenden 4; Cheshunt 29, Bacavians 19. Norfolk League: Norwich Union 11, Thetford 8. Truman OB Merit Table: Old Johnians 4, Old Bevonians 0; Old Reedonians 11, Old Windsorians 19; Old Reigatians 32, Old Wimbledonians 0; Old Ruislishians 3, Old Beccehamians 24; Old Brockleians 17, Old Shooterslillians 0.

SOUTH: Hants Senior Merit Table: Isle of Wight 25, Portsmouth Poly 18.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Chichester HS 38, Bembridge (IOW) 13; Dartford GS 40, St George's, Gravesend 4; Gravesend GS 17 Rochester Math 0; Gunnersbury 14, St Benedict's, Ealing 12; John Fisher 24, Judd 0; Latymer Upper 7, Watlington HS 14; London Oratory 8, St Joseph's Academy 19; QEH, Bristol 19, Llandovery 4; Reigate GS 19, Campion 0; St John's, Southsea 47, Embley Park 0; St Mary's, Sidcup 8, Crown Woods 3; Westcliff HS 26, Coopers 0; Bishop Wordsworth 4, Portsmouth GS 32.

HOCKEY

Britain not chosen for Olympics

Great Britain's bid to compete in the next Olympic hockey tournament was rejected yesterday, on a technicality, which has left officials bitterly disappointed. Neither men's nor women's teams from Britain were selected for Los Angeles, at a council meeting of the International Hockey Federation in Brussels.

The only consolation prizes were a place as first reserve in the men's section and the inclusion of two Britons, Graham Nash and Margot Barr, as Olympic umpires. A British member of the federation council, Leonard Jones, said afterwards: "I am very disappointed. I was hopeful that a British team would be selected this time, after the problems of the last two Olympics. I was certainly not anticipating that our chances were nil because of a situation unique to the United Kingdom, which we can do little about."

The international hockey selectors assess the previous form of the national hockey sides which apply to take part in the Games, but Britain traditionally has separate teams for England, Scotland and Wales.

A "Great Britain" side has to be specially formed to qualify for consideration and this is normally done at least two years before the Olympics to give the federation a formal British record to consider.

The England team had to be retained until last year because of a crucial European Cup match. "This meant we did not technically have a Great Britain side until only a year ago, and today the selectors deemed that there were consequentially insufficient results on which to judge our performance" explained Mr Jones.

The federation decided on the following six-team groups for the round-robin first round of the men's tournament: Group One: Australia, Pakistan, USSR, New Zealand, Canada and the winner of a play-off between Kenya and Egypt.

● Being shut out of the Olympic Games for the second time (the first occasion was 1976) Britain have again become the victims of a system which leaves the right to select entirely at the discretion of the International Hockey Federation (FIH), (Sydney Fristan writes). There are only three automatic qualifiers, the winners and runners-up of the previous Olympic tournament and the host country. The remaining nine are chosen on a zonal basis taking into account the results achieved by each team over a certain period of time.

If the FIH insist on all five continents being represented at the Games, there should be proper qualifying tournaments within each zone and all teams should know at least a year in advance whether they are going to the Games or not.

The omission of the British women is even more surprising but although they are capable of standing up to the best, their own record was probably unacceptable.

Roger Self, the manager of the Great Britain men's team, said the Board would meet to decide what to do. He will recommend that the matter be passed to the constituent members to run the Home Counties championship as soon as possible so that the players can maintain form in case the chance of going to Los Angeles suddenly arose.

Scots beaten in final

From a Special Correspondent, The Hague

Scotland had to settle for second place to the Netherlands in the final of the HDM internaional indoor tournament here yesterday. Their semi-final 8–6 win over HMD, with three goals each from Billy McLean and Billy McPherson and one each from Dave Coventry and Tom Hay, represented a fine attacking performance, but in the final Scotland's play was too defensive to match the Dutch.

Not even an heroic display goalkeeping from Wilson could prevent the Dutch going into a five-goal lead, with Joosten and Ven Grimberden outstanding. Two McPherson goals in the closing minutes gave a final 6–2 scoreline.

In their semi-final game against the Netherlands, England found the Dutch too strong in depth. Although holding their own in the early exchanges, and indeed leading 2–1 with goals from Clarke and Nicholson, not even a brilliant save by Hurst, following a controversial stroke, could prevent the Dutch racing to a 8–2 lead. Two late goals from Clarke and one from Bradbury provided a final scoreline of 5–10 in favour of the Dutch.

In third-place play-off game, England, with the European championship in mind, took the opportunity to experiment and lost an entertaining game 6–9 to the host club. Their goals came from Leman (two), Clarke (two), Bradbury and Saini, who gave an impressive display. The Metropolitan policeman Halliday, who flew out to replace the injured Giles, gained useful experience.

England's women, in finishing fifth, will have learned from the experience.

RESULTS: Men's final: Netherlands 6, Scotland 2. Semi-finals: Scotland 8, HDM 6; England 5, Netherlands 10. Classification games: 9th place: Belgium 9, Wales 5; 7th place: Italy 6, Switzerland 3; 5th place: Poland 4, France 4 (Poland won 5–4 on strokes); 3rd place: England 6, HDM 9. Women's final: Hamburg 6, Netherlands 5. Semi-finals: Hamburg 7, HDM 5; Netherlands 6, Jong Oranje 6 (Netherlands won 3–1 on strokes). Classification games: 7th place: Berlin 7, Belgium 4; 5th place: England 8, Nordrhien 4; 3rd place: Jong Oranje 3, HDM 4.

SKIING

Girardelli halts Austrian party in its tracks

By John Hennessy

Marc Girardelli won his second World Cup slalom in a week for Luxembourg here yesterday, a result that was received with deafening indifference by the hordes on the hill.

It ought to have been otherwise for Girardelli is Austrian in all but skiing allegiance and his success, in the wake of Franz Klammers's resounding victory in the Hahnenkamm downhill of the day before, would otherwise have provoked dancing in the streets.

As it is, Austria have to regard his as the one who got away, a man moreover who dislodged yet another Austrian form first place after the first run.

Franz Gruber has a lead of 0.64 seconds, which placed him in pole position for the second run, but Girardelli, fifth first time, recorded 46.33 seconds, for a total of 1min 38.24 sec. A standard that none of the others could reach.

Ingemar Stenmark, the Swedish Klammer of the Slalom slope, made a characteristically resolute counter-thurst on the second run, but could not match Girardelli, to whom he had conceded nearly a tenth of a second on the first run. He finished fifth, behind Bojan Krizaj, a Yugoslav slalom specalist, and Phil Mahre, of the United States, the World Cup winner for the last three years. Neither British competiors survived the interval, Martin Bell falling and Nick Wilson being disqualified.

This was tame stuff after Klammer's swashbuckling performance on Saturday. The event might have been stage – managed, for the Austrian hero, a winner three times in the seventies, was drawn 14th, which meant that only one first-seed runner would follow him down.

For a time his compatriot, Erwin Resch, held the lead but the atmosphere reached fever pitch as Klammer roared down the hill to cover the 3500 metres or so of the Streif course in 2min 2.82seconds, giving an average speed of 102.88 kph.

A minor threat appeared from way back, but as Anton Steiner was yet another Austrian it merely added to the excitement. From a start number of 55, he flashed down the final schuss to stop the clock in 2min 3.43seconds. With Austrians occupying the first three places, Kitzbuehel was en fete on Saturday. Pity about Girardelli's defection.

Klammer: local hero

SLALOM: 1, M Girardelli (Lux), 1min 38min 24sec; 2, F Gruber (Austria), 1:38.91; 3, B Krizaj (Yug), 1:38.93; 4, P Mahre (US), 1:39.20; 5, I Stenmark (Swe), 1:39.25; 6, S Strand (Swe), 1:39.80; 7, J Nilsson (Swe), 1:39.81; 8, M Vion (Fr), 1:39.99; 9, P Frommelt (Liech), 1:40.00; 10, P Popngeslov (Bul), 1:40.25; 11, M Hangel (Switz), 1:40.62; 12, M Julen (Switz), 1:40.89; 13, T Cerkovnik (Yug), 1:40.93; 14, A Steiner (Austria), 1:41.12; 15, V Andreev (USSR), 1:41.15. Overall: 1, Stenmark, 86pts; 2, Girardelli, 70; 3, Gruber, 69; 4, Krizaj 66; 5, A Wenzel (Leich), 52; 6, P Popangelov (Bul), 51.

DOWNHILL: 1, F Klammer (Austria), 2min 2.82sec; 2, E Resch (Austria), 2:3.39; 3, A Steiner (Austria), 2:3.43; 4, P Zurbriggen (Switz), 2:3.44; 5, P Wirnsberger (Austria), 2:3.54; 6, U Räber (Switz), 2:3.75; 7, C Cathomen (Switz), 2:3.84; 8, P Müller (Switz), 2:3,92; 9, A Ghidoni (It), 2:3.98; 10, G Pfaffenbichler (Austria), 2:4.03; 11, S Wildgruber (WG), 2:4.13; 12, S Mair (Switz), 2:4.18; 13, S Lee (Aust), 2:4.19; 14, A Wenzel (Liech), 2:4.33; equal 15, S Niederseer (Austria), G Hinterseer (Austria), 2:4.34. British placing: 37, M Bell, 2:5.99. Overall: 1, Räber, 84 pts; 2, Resch, 80; 3, F Klammer (Austria), 70; 4, H Weirather (Austria), 55; 5, F Heinzer (Switz), 52; 6, T Brooker (Can), 50.

WORLD CUP (after 20 events): 1, Zurbriggen (Switz), 154 pts; 2, Wenzel (Liech), 132; 3, Stenmark (Swe), 120; 4, Steiner (Austria), 113; 5, Raber (Switz), 104; 6, Heinzer (Switz), 98. TEAMS: 1, Austria, 717 pts. 2, Switzerland, 693; 3, Sweden, 205.

Austrian's wobbly win

Verbier, Switzerland (Reuter) – Anni Kronbichler, of Austria, produced her best World Cup performance of the season to win a special slalom event here yesterday.

Despite losing her rhythm just before the finish, Miss Kronbichler swept across the line in 45.14sec for her second leg, to snatch victory from the first leg leader, Maria Epple, of West Germany, by just 0.1sec.

Miss Kronbichler recorded a combined time of 1min 30.97sec against Miss Epple's 1:31.07. Erika Hess, of Switzerland, finished third with a total time of 1:31.67, 0.02sec ahead of Dorota Tlalka, of Poland.

Miss Kronbichler, aged 20, finished fifth and ninth respectively in slaloms at Bad Gastein and Maribor, Yugoslavia, last week. But she nearly threw away her advantage yesterday, losing control at the foot of 59-gate with the finish looming.

Afterwards, she said: "I almost stood still. It must have cost me half a second. Thank God it turned out okay."

Miss Hess won the combined standings, incorporating yesterday's slalom with Saturday's downhill, to move into second place in the overall rankings behind Hanni Wenzel, of Liechtenstein.

Maria Walliser, of Switzerland, won Saturday's downhill, raced in difficult conditions.

Miss Walliser won in 1 min 39.84 sec, 0.15 sec ahead of Holly Beth Flanders, of the United States, with Olga Charvatova, of Czechoslavakia, third in 1:40.76.

SLALOM: 1, A Kronbichler (Austria), 1min 30.97sec; 2, M Epple (WG), 1:31.07; 3, E Hess (Switz), 1:31.67; 4, D Tlalka (Pol), 1:31.69; 5, U Konzett (Liech), 1:31.91; 6, C Guignard (Fr), 1:32.15; 7, H Wenzel (Liech), 1:31.35; 8, B Oertli (Switz), 1:32.44; 9, T McKinney (US), 1:32.69; 10, B Gadient (Switz), 1.22.70; 11, H Barbier (FR), 1:32.99; 12, P Wenzel (Liech), 1:33.01; 13, I Eppel (WG), 1:33.60; 14, A Marasova (Czech), 1:34.00; 15, N Andreyev (USSR), 1:34.30. Overall: 1, Hess, 81 pts; 2, R Steiner (Aust), 65; 3, McKinney, 62; 4, D Tlalka, 54; 5, M Tlalka (Pol), 45; 6, C Cooper (US), 44.

DOWNHILL: 1, M Walliser (Switz), 1min 39.84sec; 2, H Flanders (US), 1:39.99; 3, O Charvatova (Czech), 1:40.76; equal 4, M Figini (Switz), K Stemmle (Can), 1:40.90; 6, C Cooper (US), 1:41.10; 7, P Kaestle (Switz), 1:41.12; 8, F Bozon (Fr), 1:41.21; 9, R Moesenlechner (WG), 1:41.29; 10, E Chaud (Fr), 1:41.30; 11, M Kiehl (WG), 1:41.31; 12, V Wallinger (Aust), 1:41.39; 13, H Wolf (Aust), 1:41.44; equal 14, M Gerg (WG), J Gantnerova (Czech), 1:41.78. Overall: 1, Walliser, 85 pts; 2, Epple, 94; 3, Wenzel, 77; 4, Figini, 49; 5, G Sorensen (Can), 48; 6, L Soelkner (Aust), 46.

WORLD CUP: 1, H Wenzel, 198; 2, Hess, 188; 3, Epple, 178; 4, Charvatova 140; 5, Figini 118; 6, McKinney 115.

Downhill tragedy

Schladming, Austria (Reuter) – Josef Walcher, of Austria, the 1978 world downhill champion, was killed yesterday in a skiing accident. Walcher, aged 29, had been taking part in an event here when he fell and crashed against a fence post, breaking his neck.

CRICKET: REBELS ON TOP UP NORTH, ENGLAND ON TOP DOWN SOUTH

Crawford may go as a matter of honour

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

The Yorkshire committee will meet at Headingley today to consider the stunning defeat which they suffered at the special general meeting of the club held at Harrogate on Saturday. The decision facing them, if not collectively, then individually, is whether or not to resign.

While expecting to lose the first of the three resolutions (that Boycott should forthwith be offered a contract for 1984) and quite possibly the third (a vote of no confidence in the cricket committee) the main committee had banked on surviving the second resolution, which was a vote of no confidence in them. In the event all three went against them, the first and third by comprehensive margins, the second by a handful of votes.

When asked whether he had thought of requesting a recount on the second resolution Michael Crawford, who chaired the meeting, said that, although it had passed through their minds to do so, a few votes either way really made no difference. This, I would have thought, was debatable. Although, constitutionally, the committee are obliged to do no more than take note of the voting, they would have had a stronger case for digging their heels in today, which was in their minds, had the majority, small though it was, been in their own favour.

When the score on the first resolution was declared, it was quite decorously received by the "rebels". When the defeat of the general committee was announced, they raised the roof. The "rebels" see it now as a matter of honour for those committee members who supported the dismissal of Boycott to resign. Mr Crawford almost certainly will being the man he is; other may not.

After Saturday's meeting Ronnie Burnet, chairman of the cricket committee, was in fighting mood. He implied that he might yet decide to be more explicit about the reasons for wanting Boycott out. The nearest anyone came at the meeting to giving chapter and verse of a Boycott transgression was when the committee member for the North Riding referred to an occasion when Boycott was asked to leave a sponsor's tent.

Only in Yorkshire can one feel the depth and bitterness of the dispute. Tens of thousands of Yorkshiremen talk of little else. The 4,115 members who voted for Boycott's return represent only a fraction of those on moor and dale who would want him back. Unfortunately, though, his supporters in the Conference Centre gave ominously little impression of being the right people to run the club.

What is now essential is that Boycott and his most influential followers display an unwonted magnanimity. There are many good members of the present Yorkshire committee whom the club can ill afford to lose. This was never more obvious than when Boycott eventually emerged on Saturday evening as though released from exile, surrounded by those who had brought about the coup, yet without a cricketer or a former cricketer in sight. The Yorkshire County Cricket Club can no more be run without the Crawfords and the Bryan Stotts and the Norman Yardleys of this world than the Treasury could be without an economist in sight.

"I am happy and relieved at the outcome," Boycott said, "and accept it with joy and humility."

Although the resolution demanding his reinstatement was only for 1984, his offer to retire after one year made some weeks ago no longer stands. For a man of 42 he is very fit and he has a lasting batting technique. But if he wants to win over those who play with him and those who voted against him, he will have to think more of others and less of himself. He should see it as his greatest challenge not to regain his place in the England side or to surpass Herbert Sutcliffe's aggregate of runs, but the chance to prove Mr Burnet wrong in his belief that "Yorkshire will only be reunited when Boycott is gone".

It would be as well today for Boycott's critics on the committee (they number 18 out of a complement of 29) to resign and for those who are not irreparably disillusioned to offer themselves for re-election. In eight of the 17 districts into which, for cricketing purposes, the county is divided, elections are already pending. In one of them – at Wakefield – Boycott is standing. He remains determined to do so. Logistically it should be possible for elections to be conducted in the other wards before the Annual General Meeting on March 3.

If this is unmanageable the AGM could presumably be put back, to make sure that as the season approaches a full committee is in existence. Now that they have got their way over Boycott and shying away from the prospect of the club falling into inexperienced hands, the members, given the chance, might well re-elect most of the existing committee.

There were getting on for 1,500 people in the Conference Centre on Saturday. If as many as 31 of them went with an open mind, which I doubt, they can only have been unimpressed by the case for the committee despite the dignity with which it was presented. At the same time they must have been concerned by the incontinence of the opposition. A woman sitting behind me was a disgrace to her cause.

The futures of Ray Illingworth, Yorkshire's cricket manager and an absentee on Saturday, but previously outspoken in his opposition to Boycott, as well as of two or three of the Yorkshire players, are up in the air. David Bairstow, Yorkshire's new captain is an admirer of Boycott's; Illingworth says he is content to await developments: Jim Love, albeit unhappily, is expected to resign from the club. If, yesterday, the committee were hoping to have a preliminary get together before today's meeting even that was difficult. Yorkshire was carpeted in snow.

How the members voted

	FOR	AGAINST
Boycotts' contract	4,115	3,109 Majority: 1,006
No confidence in cricket committee	3,997	3,209 Majority: 788
No confidence in general committee	3,609	3,578 Majority: 31



Foster: taste of his own medicine

England hold course after riding out bouncer backlash

From Derek Hodgson, Wellington

After a third day that included a rather silly and childish exchange of bouncers, England finished in a strong position at the Basin Reserve. New Zealand, having lost both the opening batsmen in the second innings, were still 151 behind and Cook was beginning to win help from a wearing surface.

England are adopting a rather lofty attitude to a feud between Hadlee and their own quick bowlers during which the New Zealander hit England's captain, Willis, on his helmet. "Bob made very little of it when he returned to the dressing room," Alan Smith, the manager, said. "We're not going to be diverted from winning this match and hopefully the series."

New Zealand will have a different view of an episode that began on Friday when Foster, spurred by a belief held in the game that Hadlee does not like short-pitched balls, gave him an intermittent fusillade, brushing his shoulder and dumping him on his behind, a highly undignified position for New Zealand's one world-class player.

The retaliation began yesterday when Randall was steering England towards their first innings lead of 244. Hadlee gave Foster five bouncers in one over, Willis four in another, one of which flew off his arm onto his helmet; but umpire Goodall, New Zealand's finest, did not conclude that law 42 had been infringed. It is to be hoped that the respective managements take some action before Hadlee bats again. Foster, aged 21, needs a good talking to: Hadlee, aged 33 and playing in his forty-fifth Test match, should know better.

All this nonsense apart, there was more good cricket for another big crowd on a third fine, sunny day with just sufficient breeze to cool the senses. "You are very lucky," a New Zealand colleague said. "Three fine days here constitutes a summer." He probably hails from Auckland.

Botham and Randall resumed England's first innings with a healthy credit of 74 runs. The new ball was taken after one over and Botham, only the second England player to score a century here (Colin Cowdrey in 1962-63 was his predecessor), was anxious to enlarge upon his 103.

Snedden was driven and pulled for five fours in three overs, Randall meanwhile blocking the swifter and more dangerous Hadlee. When Cairns displaced the harassed Snedden, Botham began to hit even harder. The ball was despatched over long-on for six and through extra cover for four. Cairns's next ball went straight up in the air, so high that the New Zealanders appeared to go into caucus to elect a catcher. Jeff Crowe won this dubious honour, marked out the likely point of touchdown and took the catch to an enormous cheer of relief.

Botham had added another 35 runs in six overs, leaving Randall, then 90, in charge of the tail. With Taylor he crept to 99, then hovered for 51 minutes before scoring his sixth Test century, losing one partner in a run-out and another (Cook) two overs later. But once the distinction had been earned, Randall began advancing and driving.

England had reached 463 when Randall's six-hour vigil ended with a rather tired drive to mid-on. Thanks chiefly to Botham, England's 463 had been raised in 535 minutes, a highly satisfactory rate over 132 overs from four seam bowlers and an auxiliary, Martin Crowe.

England's recovery from 115 for five persuaded Wright and Edgar that the ball was no longer seaming to any great extent. While the players are insisting that the early difficulties experienced by both sides were due to the remaining damp, both captains thought the pitch sound enough to want to take first knock. Good bowling and, more especially, superbly close catching, make a better explanation.

So the New Zealanders began confidently, although they knew two or perhaps three of their batsmen had to play a major innings to save the match. Foster appeared after only five overs and 19 runs, with Botham switching to the north end and taking the wind. Yet 55 had been posted in the seventeenth over when Wright, by then looking powerful and confident, was faced with Cook, who immediately began aiming for the rough outside the left-hander's off stump.

Wright tried to hit the spinner over the top, failed to middle the ball and gave mid-on a simple catch. Edgar, in his hunched way, was also blossoming when, at 79, he was unable to avoid Willis, firing at him from round wicket and New Zealand were 79 for two.

Howarth looked far from happy in the remaining eight overs. Martin Crowe accepted Cook's challenge, twice going to the front foot to drive him for four.

NEW ZEALAND: First innings
J G Wright c Cook b Botham 17
B A Edgar c Taylor b Botham 9
*G P Howarth c Gower b Botham 15
M D Crowe b Willis 13
J J Crowe c Taylor b Foster 52
J V Coney c Gower b Cook 27
R J Hadlee c Gatting b Botham 24
M C Snedden c Taylor b Willis 11
†I D S Smith lbw b Botham 24
B L Cairns c Gatting b Willis 3
E J Chatfield not out 4
Extras (b 4, l-b 8, n-b 7) 4
Total 219
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–34, 2–39, 3–56, 4–71, 5–114, 6–160, 7–174, 8–200, 9–208, 10–219.
BOWLING: Willis 19-7-37-3; Foster 24-9-60-1, Cook 23-11-43-1, Botham 27.4-8-59-5.

Second innings
J G Wright c Foster b Cook 35
B A Edgar c Taylor b Willis 30
*G P Howarth not out 11
M D Crowe not out 8
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 8) 9
Total (2 wkts) 93
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–62, 2–79.
BOWLING: Willis 9-3-22-1; Botham 9-2-28-0; [illegible]-19-0; Cook 10-5-15-1.

ENGLAND: First innings
C J Tavaré b Cairns 9
G Fowler c Hadlee b Cairns 27
D I Gower c Hadlee b Cairns 33
A J Lamb c M D Crowe b Cairns 13
M W Gatting lbw b Cairns 19
I T Botham c J J Crowe b Cairns 138
D W Randall c M D Crowe b Hadlee 164
N A Foster run out 14
†R W Taylor c Smith b Cairns 7
N G B Cook c Howarth b Hadlee 10
*R G D Willis not out 5
Extras (l-b 8, nb-16) 24
Total 463
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–41, 2–51, 3–84, 4–92, 5–115, 6–347, 7–372, 8–388, 9–426, 10–463.
BOWLING: Hadlee 31.5–6–97–2; Snedden 21–3–101–0; Cairns 45–11–143–7; Chatfield 28–5–88*; Crowe 3–0–20–0; Coney 4–1–10–0.
Umpires: F R Goodall and S J Woodward.

Richards on form before 80,000

Melbourne (Reuter) – Viv Richards treated a record one-day crowd of 86,133 to a magnificent century yesterday, inspiring the West Indies to a 26-run victory over Australia in a World Series Cup Match.

Richards contributed 106 to his sides total of 252 for six overs, including 12 fours and one six off 94 balls.

Richards then took two wickets for 51 off his 10 overs, as Australia tumbled to 226 all out, with their opener, Kepler Wessels, scoring 60 and their captain Kim Hughes adding 71.

West Indies now look certain for a place in the finals next month.

WEST INDIES
D L Haynes b Hogg 64
R S Gabriel c Maguire b Rackemann 8
H A Gomes lbw Wessels 7
I V A Richards c Smith b Rackemann 106
*C H Lloyd b Maguire 27
†P J Dujon not out 21
M D Marshall b Lawson 1
A L Logie not out 9
Extras (l-b 7, w 2) 9
Total (6 wkts, 50 overs) 252
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–24, 2–50, 3–140, 4–199, 5–230, 6–238.
BOWLING: Lawson 10–2–28–1; Rackemann 9–3–43–2; Hogg 10–0–66–1; Wessels 8–0–32–1; Border 5–0–35–0; Maguire 8–0–51–1.

AUSTRALIA
G M Ritchie c Holding b Baptiste 28
K C Wessels b Richards 60
A R Border b Baptiste 0
*K J Hughes b Daniel 71
D W Hooker c Logie b Richards 8
S B Smith c Gomes b Daniel 26
W B Phillips not out 18
G F Lawson b Holding 0
J M Maguire b Marshall 3
C Rackemann b Holding 0
R M Hogg b Holding 2
Extras (l-b8, b3, w3)
Total (49.5 overs) 226
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–62, 2–63, 3–119, 4–146, 5–186, 6–203, 7–217, 8–223, 9–224, 10–226.
BOWLING: Holding 7–0–24–2; Marshall 10–0–38–2; Baptiste 7–0–24–2; Marshall 10–0–49–1; Richards 10–0–51–2; Gomes 3–0–20–0.

● Australia, using two batsmen, Kepler Wessels and Allan Border, as Bowlers, beat Pakistan by 43 runs in a World Cup Series match in Melbourne on Saturday.

They scored 209 for eight, Wessels hitting 86 and Abdul Qadir taking five for 53, but Pakistan could only muster 166 in reply.

AUSTRALIA
GM Ritchie c and b Ejaz 27
KC Wessels c Imran b Qadir 86
*KJ Hughes l-b-w Mudassar 0
AR Border b Azeem 12
DW Hookes st Bari b Qadir 37
†RW Marsh c Imran b Qadir 11
GF Lawson not out 14
RM Hogg c and b Qadir 0
JN Maguire not out 14
Extras (l-b 8) 8
Total (8 wkts, 50 overs) 209
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–57, 2–58, 3–123, 4–138, 5–140, 6–172, 7–178, 8–178.
BOWLING: Azeem 10-0-44-1; Rashid 10-1-32-0; Mudassar 10-2-31-1; Ejaz 10-1-41-1; Qadir 10-1-53-5.

PAKISTAN
Mudassar Nazar C Wessels B Hogg 12
Mohsin Khan C Marsh B Border 22
Mansoor Khan Run out 1
Javed Miandad B Hogg 56
Qasim Omar C and B Border 2
*Imran Khan C Marsh B Maguire 17
Ejaz Faqih B Hogg 17
Abdul Qadir B Hogg 23
Rashid Khan Not Out 2
†Wasim Bari Run out 2
Azeem Hafeez B Lawson 0
Extras (B-1, L1-1B-6, W-4 N1-1B-1)
Total (45 overs) 166
FALL OF WICKETS: 1– 33, 2– 35, 3–58, 4–81, 5–89, 6–124, 7–161, 8–162, 9–164, 10–166
BOWLING: Lawson 8-2-19-1; Rackeman 7-0-23-0; Hogg 10-2-33-4; Wessels 7-0-28-0; Border 7-0-24-2; Maguire 6-0-32-1.

	P	W	L	D	Pts	Run Rate
West Indies	6	5	1	0	10	4.17
Australia	6	2	3	1	5	4.43
Pakistan	6	1	4	1	3	3.99

Umpires criticized by South African captain

Pretoria (Reuter) – The South African captain, Clive Rice, yesterday criticized the umpiring in Saturday's rain-shortened one-day match against the unofficial West Indian XI which saw the West Indians gain an unbeatable 4-1 lead in the six-match series, with the final match due in Pretoria today.

The West Indians, set a winning target of 280 in 50 overs, were behind the requred run rate when rain halted play, and if the match had been abandoned, the South Africans would have won. But after an hour's stoppage, possibly to appease the capacity 28,000 crowd, the umpires ordered play to resume, and the touring side scrambled through to the reduced target of 207 in 37 overs with 16 balls to spare.

Rice said the situation could not have arisen anywhere else in the world. "The umpires made my Springboks look fools, that's what I object to. We were taken out to play under conditions that weren't good enough", he said.

A desperate run chase in the closing overs saw the West Indians to a thrilling victory on Saturday. The captain, Rowe, with 87, led his side's revival, after they had slumped to 36 for three in reply to the South Africans' 279 for three in their 50 overs.

The touring team needed Rowe and Greenidge to push the score along at just more than seven runs an over in the final session, and this they did in magnificent style.

Then Greenidge was run out for 68, his highest score of the tour. King followed swiftly in the same manner, and Rowe fell leg before, all in the space of 11 runs, to leave the West Indians on 180 for six, with fewer than six overs remaining.

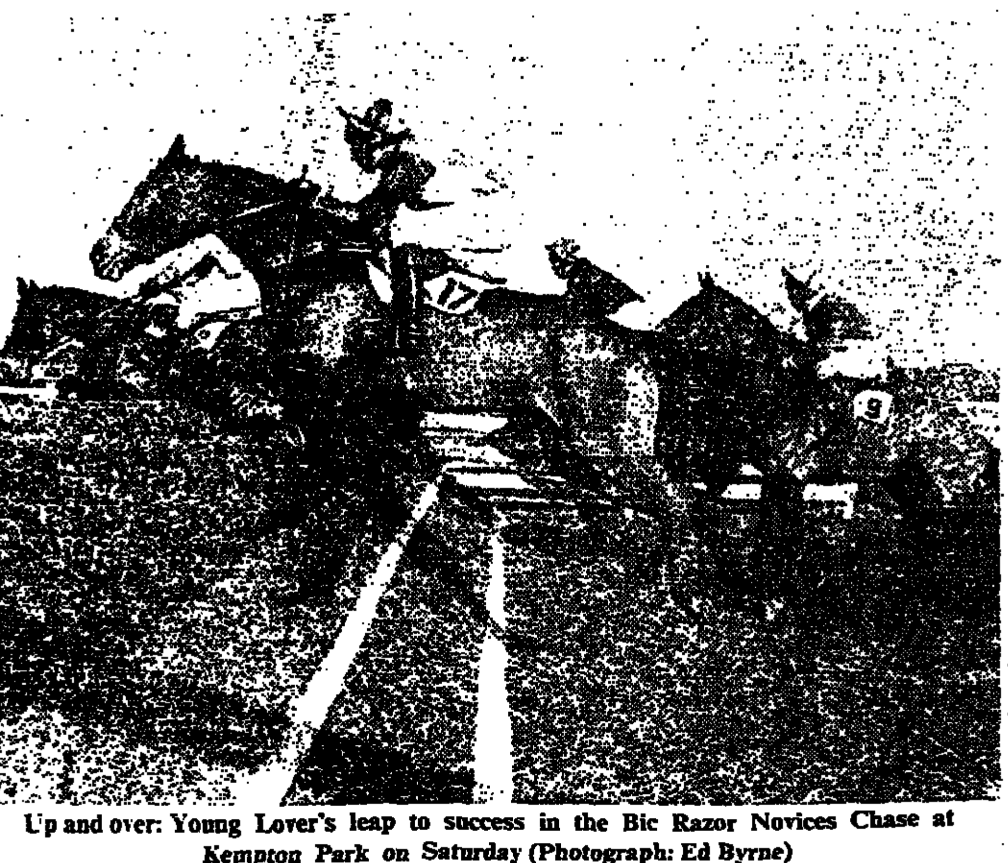
Stephenson was a third run-out victim with the score on 196, but Moseley recorded the required runs.

Earlier Yachad celebrated his debut for the South Africans with a magnificent unbeaten 123. Yachad never gave a chance and, after the first few overs when the new ball was moving about, looked completely at ease.

SCORES: South Africa XI 279 for 3 (M Yachad 123 not out, S J Cook 87). West Indians XI 208 for 7 (L G Rowe 87, A T Greenidge 68). West Indians XI win by three wickets on faster scoring rate.

BRIDGETOWN: Shell Shield: Trinidad and Tobago 174 (P Simmonds 42; M Small 5 for 57) and 15 for no wicket. Barbados 237 (H J Jopseph 5 for 83)
KINGSTON: Shell Shield: Guyana 411 (A Lyte 1222, W Whyte 105, A Jackson 78); Jamaica 228 for 5 (O Peters 72, B Williams 65).

RACING



Up and over: Young Lover's leap to success in the Bic Razor Novices Chase at Kempton Park on Saturday (Photograph: Ed Byrne)

Francome has double helping

By Michael Seely

The men whom John Francome recently dubbed "the cabbage patch kids" certainly harried their persecutor at Kempton on Saturday. The reigning champion jockey is now an 11-8 on chance with Ladbrokes to win his fifth title, after inspired performances on Wollow Will and Young Lover. But the stewards were quick to hit back with their own double by summoning Francome before them not only to account for Wollow Willl's improvement in form compared with Warwick, but also to explain his handling of Great Light in the Bic Razor Lanzarote Handicap Hurdle.

Wollow Will was a lucky winner as Haresceugh would certinly have prevailed but for breaking down in both front legs, after landing in the lead over the last hurdle. However, Francome had been commendably firm with the somewhat unreliable Wollow Will a long way from home, the pair then resisted the late attack of Deroulede and Brian Reilly. The explanation given by Oliver Sherwood, Fred Winter's assistant, and of the jockey, that the winner had appreciated the faster ground at Kempton and also the longer distance of the race, was accepted.

Great Light has drifted to 16-1 in the betting for the Schweppes Gold Trophy after finishing eighth in the day's big race. When making the early running Francome made no apparent effort to hold his position when Colin Brown and Janus launched their successful sprint for home. The jockey told the stewards that Great Light had not felt well in himself, and that it would have been pointless to persevere. His explanation was recorded as was that of John Jenkins's that Great Light had been disappointing and that he may not have liked the fast going. But the six-year-old certainly failed to advertise his chances for the Schweppes.

Brown deserves full marks for his enterprising riding of Janus. The grey was going by far the best approaching the straight and the jockey did right to set sail for home. Very Promising proved this Windsor running to be all wrong by staying on strongly to be beaten only three quarters of a length. The fact that Cool Decison finished 10 lengths away in third place hallmarks the excellence of the form.

Both Brown and Mrs Smith subsequently doubted whether Janus would be as effective at Newbury as at Kempton. "He loves these sharp tracks" said the trainer. Brown added: "They would be queuing up to have a go at him in that long straight at Newbury." However, Al Smith is the handicap expert in the Chichester team and the trainer's husband put matters in perspective when he said yesterday "Janus stays well and we will have him ridden in a different way in the Schweppes. He looks sure to give us a good run."

• Very Promising ran a marvellous trial for Newbury's big handicap. Le Vermontois, Persian War and Indianapolis were all beaten at Kempton prior to their Schweppes triumph. Those who wait for Mercy Rimell to return from Barbados to announce her plans will certainly miss the price.

Amarach remains a firm favourite at 8-1 with William Hills and looks to succeed for Roger Fisher where Ekbalco failed so narrowly against Donegal Prince in 1982. But Very Promising was having his first run of the season when attempting to give the Schweppes favourite 4lb in the Bula Hurdle at Cheltenham and will reoppose on 7lb beter terms at Newbury.

Every line in the formbook now pinpoints the chances of Janus and Very Promising. And those who take the 16-1 and 12-1 currently on offer should be making a backers' book on the right lines. Admiral's Cup is strongly fancied to give Winter his first triumph in the Schweppes, but this tough six-year-old appears to have about 5lb too much weight. Andy Turnell is correct when he points out that Saturday's result makes him happy with the 10st 10lb allotted to Secret Ballot, but intending backers of the winner of Windsor's New Year's Day hurdle would do well to wait till nearer the day. Both Janus and Very Promising are equally effective in soft going, but Secret Ballot definitely prefers good ground.

● John Francome is 2-1 with Ladbrokes to beat Stan Mellor's record of 1,034 jumping winners before the end of the season. Francome, with 76 winners this season, needs another 53 to pass Mellor's total.

Sponsor for St Leger

Details of a major sponsorship deal for the St Leger, Britain's oldest classic, are expected to be announced at a press conference at Doncaster on Friday.

The big Doncaster race is the last of the classics to find a backer. Deals have already been arranged for the 1,000 and 2,000 Guineas, with the General Accident Insurance Company, and last week Ever Ready were named as the £2m sponsors of the Epsom Derby and Oaks.

Speculation is that the backers are a major London-based brewing company, and lager firm Holsten have been mentioned in one report. The company already sponsor races at Doncaster and Newmarket. But reports that the race will be opened to older horses, which would bring it into line with the Irish and French equivalents, are thought to be untrue.

Navan wait on early inspection

There will be no racing in England today. The meetings scheduled for Carlisle and Leicester have both been called off because of snow and frost. This brings the total of meetings lost this season to 23. Haydock, Catterick and Warwick were lost on Saturday, but today's Irish meeting at Navan, postponed from Saturday, rests on a 7.0 a.m. inspection.

● Prospects of a resumption at Chepstow tomorrow are bright, but Nottingham is extremely doubtful because of snow and frost. Stewards are inspecting the course at 12.30 today.

TUESDAY'S ADVANCE GOING: Chepstow: soft. Nottingham: Hurdles, good. Chase, good to firm. 12 30 inspection today

Stanley Miller set to lead Foxtrot Tango

Stanley Miller, sixth in a handicap hurdle at Leopardstown last Saturday, has less to do in the Equus Novice Hurdle at Navan this afternoon.

The nine-year-old, a winner on yielding ground at Limerick earlier this season, can beat Foxtrot Tango who has improved since falling in a minor race at Hereford in August. However, he would be receiving the best part of a stone from Stanley Miller in a handicap and is unlikely to cope with the selection at level weights.

Trinity Air can complete a treble in the Trim Handicap Chase, while Whatever Will Be should be the answer to the Thomas Grant Fletcher Perpetual Memorial Cup, which is a Flat race.

Street Angel looks a sound bet in the Proudstown Handicap Hurdle. Paddy Mullins' gelding has won two competitive handicaps this season at Leopardstown and Naas, and ran a fine race in defeat last time out when fourth to Fredcoteri in the Irish Sweeps Hurdle. He has won over this trip

Kempton results

1.30 1. Wollow Will (7-1); 2. Deroulede (7-2 fav), 3. Most Fun (14-1). 13 ran. NR: Lawbreaker
2.0 1. Young Lover (5-2); 2. Bright Oassis (10-1); 3. Palatinate (12-1) Brave Hussar (9-4 fav). 12 ran.
2.30 1. Janus (5-1); 2. Very Promising (5-1); 3. Cool Decision (6-1). Ballydurrow (3-1 fav). 10 ran.
3.0 1. Cold Winters (5-1); 2. Far Bridge (9-2); 3. Classified (11-8 fav). 8 ran.
3.30 1. First Glance (16-1; 2. Farsay (3-1); 3: Baron Blakeney (7-4 fav). 14 ran.
4.0 1. Hill-Street-Blues (12-1); 2. Drom Lady (11-2); 3. Homeola (5-1) Celtic Time (15-8 fav). 19 ran.

Navan

GOING: Heavy (7 a.m. inspection)

1.45 LLOYD CHASE (Novices: £1,311: 2m 5f) (16 runners)
1 000- BROWNTHORN J Connolly 8-11-7 –
2 034 CHANCERY HOUSE W Brennan 8-1-7 J W Cullen 7
3 22-4 DUNKIRK M O'Toole 8-11-7 M Murphy
4 000 KOLME F Flood 7-11-7 T V Finn
5 0003 MACKS FRIENDLY P Mullins 7-11-7 –
6 0/0f MASTER VINCENTS M Cullingham 8-11-7 Mr A Martin 3
7 000 MICK THE LARK J Kennedy 7-11-7 S Treacy
8 0/p0 RENMAN J Dunne 8-11-7 A Collier 7
9 3ff TALBOT WEXFORD F Flood 9-11-7 F Berry
10 f00 TEACH BAWN S Shields 8-11-7 T Quinn
11 400 TELE-JECTOR M O'Toole 6-11-7 E Tyrrell 3
12 204 THE DEAN J Murphy 8-11-7 M Barry 3
13 f23 VIRGINIA ROAD P Mooney 8-11-7 M Cummins
14 03-0 HIGH REIGN J Cox 7-11-4 A Powell
15 pu-0 MASTER NIGHT P Mullins 8-11-4 P Kavanagh
16 0b4 PAPADRIM M Cunningham 7-11-4 J Brady
9-4 Talbot Wexford, 7-2 Tele-Jector, 9-2 High Reign, 10 Kolme, Macks Friendly, 12 Papadrim, The Dean, 20 others.

2.15 MULLACURRY HURDLE (5-y-o: maidens: £1,500: 2m) (18)
1 000 CRAFTY CHATTER P McCreery 11-12 T Carmody
2 4-02 AMBIAN HILL M O'Toole 11-4 A Powell
3 440 ASHTON BLAKE P Whyte 11-4 T McCourt 3
4 00-0 BACHELOR OF ARTS B Kelly 11-4 –
5 00 BENTRA ROAD P Dennison 11-4 –
6 0-00 BOLD NATIVE P McDowell 11-4 –
7 000 BRIDESWELL DEW A Moore 11-4 T Taaffe
8 CIBOB M Cunningham 11-4 J Brady
9 000 CLAREMORE BOY C S McKeever 11-4 M Sleator
10 0-00 EFFICIENT SIR T Boylan 11-4 –
11 0 HARMONY ROW R Coonan 11-4 –
12 30-2 HOW BRAVE D Hughes 11-4 T Morgan
13 JOHNSTON'S PRIDE M O'Brien 11-4 P Walsh
14 00-0 PUNTERS DELIGHT P Gilmartin 11-4 H Barry 3
15 000 SQUIRES JUBILEE F Flood 11-4 F Berry
16 0 TEMAJOJO A Moore 11-4 L Kemble 7
17 004 WILD ARGOSY C Power 11-4 P Gill
18 0-00 SAINTLY CHOICE J Maxwell 11-1 –
2 Ambian Hill, 7-2 How Brave, 5 Wild Argosy, 10 Brideswell Dew, Crafty Chatter, 12 Aston Blake, Squires Jubilee, Saintly Choice, 20 others.

2.45 PROUDSTOWN HURDLE (Handicap: listed race grade III: £4,140: 2m 3f) (16)
1 100/ PASSING PARADE M O'Toole 8-12-0 J Campbell 7
2 114 STREET ANGEL P Mullins 8-10-13 A Mullins
3 400/ BATISTA N Meade 8-10-11 P Leech
4 0-01 RED OYSTER W Brennan 6-10-9 J Cullen 7
5 00-0 ARCTIC CONDITIONS T Bergin 6-10-7 G McGlinchey 3
6 130 GERRY DOYLE T Nicholson 8-10-7 M Cummins
7 3-01 DARK IVY J Cox 8-10-3 A Powell
8 011 WE'LL SEE F O'Brien 5-9-12 A J O'Brien
9 212 WELL BORN D Hughes 5-9-12 T Morgan
10 001 RUN FOR GOLD M O'Brien 5-9-11 W Glynn 3
11 44-1 LUCKY SPA R Moore 8-9-9 F Berry
12 020 SAM JOHN P Daly 5-9-9 –
13 313 GRANGEBERRY E Harty 6-9-8 P Clarke
14 f23 VINTAGE YEAR M O'Toole 5-9-8 T Carmody
15 03p ARONSTOWN MASTER C Power 7-9-7 P Gill
16 0f0 MANTA E O'Grady 5-9-7 T Ryan
2 Street Angel, 7-2 Well Born, 5 We'll See, 7 Arctic Conditions, Run For Gold, 10 Gerry Doyle, Lucky Spa, 12 Dark Ivy, Vintage Year, 20 others.

3.15 EQUUS HURDLE (Novices: £1,380: 3m) (16)
1 430- DARK HARBOUR J Fowler 8-12-0 Mr P Larlon 5
2 020 FOXTROT TANGO Miss J Morgan 6-12-0 T McGivern
3 340- HI McKELVEY W Rock 6-12-0 F Berry
4 030 PASS THE PLATE P Mullins 6-12-0 A Mullins
5 218 STANLEY MILLER T Nicholson 9-12-0 M Cummins
6 100 CAMUS MARGARET J McKinley 7-11-6 Mr J Sleator
7 000 CASTLEGAR BOY A Moore 7-11-6 T Finn
8 300 FOCUS M O'Brien 7-11-6 W Glynn 3
9 0-34 MERENDA R McCarthy 7-11-6 Mr R McCarthy 7
10 000 RENEWAL J Laverty 7-11-6 R McGlinchey 7
11 100 ROYAL CAPTAIN E G Kennedy 7-11-6 Mr M Phillips 7
12 000 ROYAL JOKER VI D Swan 6-11-6 P Gill
13 p0f STEEL KNIGHT M McKenna 8-11-6 Mr M Devlin 7
14 0 WEST GALWAY M O'Toole 6-11-6 A Powell
15 300 HANDY BILLY Lady Earle 5-11-1 R M Riordan
16 000 HENRY NICK VI R McKnight 5-11-1 R McKinley 7
3 Stanley Miller, 5 West Galway, 7 Foxtrot Tango, Merenda, 10 Pass The Plate, Hi McKelvey, 12 Dark Harbour, Focus, Castlegar Boy, 20 others.

3.45 TRIM CHASE (Handicap: £1,311: 3m) (9)
1 f14 SMARTSIDE E Harty 9-11-9 Mr J Shortt 5
2 220 BALLYGRIFFIN M O'Brien 8-11-8 W Glynn
3 040 BLAZING WIND M O'Toole 8-10-11 T Carmody
4 102 OUR CLOUD S Shields 8-10-11 T Quinn
5 314 GRAIGUENAMANAGH T Kidd 9-10-12 T Kinane
6 042 SUPER FAIRY C Kinane 8-10-0 P Leech
7 211 TRINITY AIR J O'Keeffe 7-9-12 B Sheridan
8 000 DUKE OF ALVA L Woods 8-9-10 T Finn
9 0f0 BAHIA DE PALMA J Gillespie P J Gillespie 7
5-2 Trinity Air, 7-2 Our Cloud, 5 Smartside, 6 Super Fairy, Blazing Wind, 12 Ballygriffin, Graiguenamanagh, 20 others.

4.15 THOMAS GRANT FLETCHER CUP (Flat race: amateurs: £966: 2m) (27)
1 302 BOLTING BERTIE J Fitzpatrick 6-12-0 –
2 032 CORKEEN P Mullins 7-12-0 J Lombard 7
3 CULFORE N Bothwell 9-12-0 –
4 -0 DARC HANSEL J Dreaper 6-12-0 A McNulty 7
5 -03 GAME LAD T Bergin 8-12-0 T Bergin 3
6 00/ KILNANTOGUE W Murphy 7-12-0 E Bolger
7 -00 NEWLAND'S RIVER F Flood 6-12-0 T Walsh
8 -0 NIPPANDOM A McDowell 8-12-0 J Sleator
9 POOR HAL J Dreaper 6-12-0 –
10 -0 REAL FARCE M O'Brien 6-12-0 L Weir 7
11 RED PEACOCK S Kirk 6-12-0 –
12 020 SEEYOUAROUND P Doyle 7-12-0 C Magnier
13 -04 SETTLERS BEACH E O'Grady 7-12-0 F Codd
14 00- TELECTRON R Honniball 6-12-0 P Devine 7
15 130 ULAN BATOR E Harty 7-12-0 J Shortt
16 0/0 WELCHMAN T Carberry 8-12-0 –
17 000 WESTERN FRONT J Coleman 8-12-0 J Walsh 7
18 0-4 WHATEVER WILL BE P Mullins 8-12-0 T Mullins 7
19 0/0 AMAZING DISPLAY T Boylan 8-11-11 –
20 4-0 BELLE SEEKER L Hanbidge 6-11-11 L Hanbridge 7
21 020 JUDY BROWNE J Murphy 6-11-11 M Phelan 5
22 000 LUCKY MARBLE C Cross 8-11-11 C Cross
23 RATHCOLMAN LASS L Hayes 6-11-11 –
24 000 ROYAL ARAHO T Lacy 6-11-11 M Davey 7
25 SIMRIDA J Dunne 6-11-11 M J Dunne 7
26 -00 STABOE LADY L Wood 6-11-11 A J Martin
27 000 TWITCHIT J Murphy 6-11-11 J Queally
2 Whatever Will Be, 7-2 Game Lad, 9-2 Seeyouaround, 8 Ulan Bator, 16 Corkeen, Newlands River, 20 Judy Browne, Poor Hal, 33 others.

Navan selections

1.45 High Reign. 2.15 How Brave. 2.45 Street Angel. 3.15 Stanley Miller. 3.45 Trinity Air. 4.15 Whatever Will Be.

IN BRIEF

A complex problem

Nairobi (Reuter) – The long-delayed fourth All-Africa Games have again been postponed and will now be held in 1987, a Kenyan official of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa (SCSA) said here. John Kasyoka, speaking on his return from the SCSA general assembly in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, said that Kenya needed more time to complete a sports complex now being built in Nairobi with Chinese aid.

KARACHI: Pakistan and India yesterday took an important decision for sports relations between the countries when they officially submitted a joint bid to host the 1987 cricket World Cup

● John Steele, the former Leicestershire all-rounder, received £33,470 from his benefit year. Steele, aged 37, played for Leicestershire for 13 seasons. He joined Glamorgan in the autumn, not having been offered a new contract by Leicestershire.

RACKETS

Boone reigns supreme

By William Stephens

William Boone gave a superlative performance to win the Celestion amateur singles championship for the fourth time when he defeated Mark Nicholls by 15-2, 15-9, 15-8 in the final at Queen's Club yesterday.

Nicholls had on Saturday played well to eliminate holder and world singles champion John Prenn by 15-3, 3-15, 15-3, 15-7. Prenn is struggling to regain full finess after his back injury forced him to postpone Boone's challenge for his title. Nicholls used the foul-cut service overhead to telling effect and played fine kill shots low and parallel to the walls. Boone had a walk over from Crawley, who scratched. Yesterday Nicholls raised his game to compete with Boone playing at his best. For Nicholls it was his first big singles final in senior competition.

On the occasions when Nicholls could command the front of the court, he leant on the ball to kill it before the service line. When 8-1 down in the second game he found the resolve and resources to answer Boone on equal terms. Nicholls served particularly well from the left box to left-hander Boone's back hander, but his service from the right side was less effective.

Nicholls fought doggedly to level with Boone at 9-9, but his opponent always had the spare capacity to move up another gear to keep ahead of Nicholls, and won the game by 15-9.

Nicholls, an excellent volliyer, surprised his opponent when 5-2 down in the third game by smashing Boone's fierce service just above the board, but generally Boone held total surpremacy. Boone, extremely fit, was so quick around the court with his long reach, that he relentlessly retrieved many of Nicholls's fine kill shots, and at his first match point, Boone executed a superb medium pace severely cut kill to end his opponent's chances.

CYCLO-CROSS

Young masters the mud

By John Wilcockson

In winning the GLC cyclo-cross championship at Crystal Palace yesterday, Chris Young emerged as a strong contender for the national title in two weeks' time. The Bradford rider defeated fellow Yorkshireman Steve Barnes by 1min 38sec after recovering from a crash on the first of ten laps of a difficult, muddy circuit.

Steve Douce, the 1983 British Open champion, was unable to defend his GLC title following a crash during a race near Ypres, Belgium on Saturday, and the injury will affect his preparation for the national championship. Douce said: "I was lying fourth in the race when a Belgian rode into me from behind and knocked me off. His pedal hit my left calf." Douce went on to finish ninth in the Belgian event, but the calf was too badly swollen for him to race yesterday.

Barnes has not been riding well since he won the Halfords International in November, but he showed he is on the way back to form by leading the GLC race for the opening two laps. His early challenger was Paul Dixon, a junior rider from Leeds, who was overhauled by Young on the second lap following a crash. Young, showing the form that took him to fourth place in the world junior championships two years ago, was able to stay on his bike where others were forced to slither up muddy banks. He overtook Barnes on the third place after Dixon faded. David Baker, the current national junior champion, finished fourth.

Result: 1, C Young (Burnley CRT), 10 laps in 1hr 14min 57sec; 2, S Barnes (Seacroft Whs), at 1:38; 3, D McMullen (Archer RC), at 2:17; 4, D Baker (Norton Whs) at 2:35; 5, P Dixon (Mirfield CC) at 4:08; 6, R Dene (Brook CC) at 4:18.

Chinese on tour

Hongkong (AFP) – China will send two swimming teams to compete in four international tournaments in France, Sweden and West Germany.

ATHLETICS: A NEW NAME EMERGES, AN OLD ONE ENDURES

Moore the merrier after his arrival in the top flight

By David Powell

It was just as well that Colin Moore, the surprise winner of the Inter-Counties Championship at Leicester on Saturday, chose to travel down from his home in Keighley in the Yorkshire coach rather than in the car of his team colleagues, Alwyn Dewhirst and Graham Ellis. While Dewhirst and Ellis were stranded on the M1, waiting for repairs on their broken down car, Moore was becoming the first Yorkshireman since Trevor Wright in 1971 to take the title.

Some afternoon it turned out to be for the Bingley Harrier. Minutes after leaving Eamonn Martin, the world's tenth fastest 5,000 metres runner last year, trailing by 50 metres at Western Park, he was told that Geoffrey Boycott had been voted back by his county's cricket club members. "That's made my day" he said.

If Moore's name is comparatively unknown, it is because he had never before finished higher than sixth in a national cross-country event. There had been no indication this winter that he would be prominent at Leicester, though he seems to like the city, for it was here that he won the Inter-Counties 10,000 metres championship by a handsome margin in July.

Tenth in the Preston International at Gateshead in November, and 26th in the International Athletes' Club race at Ipswich four weeks later, Moore was himself no more ambitious than to finish "anywhere in the top 10".

Martin was hopeful that he would win his first national title since he was English schools 1500 metres champion in 1975 but remains adamant that he is an Olympic medal prospect over 5000 metres. Martin will run in the English national at Newark on March 3 but he has no intention of going to the world championships in New York if selected. It would be too much of an imposition on his track training. He said: "Cross-country is my worst surface – there is something about it that does not suit my running. I am a little disappointed not to have won but not discouraged."

Even with Harrison and Ellis it is unlikely that Yorkshire would have pressed Lancashire who, led by John Woods in fourth place, took the championship for the 22nd time since the war. Kent were a distant second and it must be concluded that a southern county will not be in a position to challenge until their athletes adopt a more favourable attitude towards the event.

Sussex for example would indeed be formidable next year if they could persuade Ovett, Hutchings and Standing to run, for they would then also have the services of Richard Carter, Saturday's junior winner.

"The problem is getting them out," said their team manager, John Luxford. At least he had the consolation of seeing Carter provide Sussex with their first junior championship since the race was inaugurated 20 years ago.

RESULTS: Senior race (7¼ miles): 1, C Moore (Yorkshire) 33min 12sec; 2, E Martin (Essex) 33:21; 3, M Bishop (Staffordshire) 33:24. Team: 1, Lancashire 102 pts. Juniors (6miles): 1, R Carter (Sussex) 29:41; 2, C Bradley (Staffordshire) 29:45; 3, K Lamb (Derbyshire) 29:48. Team: Lancashire 52. Youths (4 miles): 1, R Findlow (North-East) 20:18; 2, D Smith (Kent) 20:28; 3, J Nuttall (Lancashire) 20:33. Team: Kent 21.

Wells half content with sprint double

Sydney (AP) – Allan Wells completed a sprint double at the Pulsar Quartz international event here yesterday. Scotland's Olympic champion won the 100 metres in 10.50sec and the 200 metres in 20.89sec, but was satisfied only with his performance in the longer event.

Marty Krulee, of America, was second in the 100 in 10.57, with Peter Van Miltenberg, of Australia third at 10.67. Van Miltenberg edged Krulee out of second place in the 200, clocking 21.00 to Krulee's 21.16.

Peter Elliott, fourth in the world championships in Helsinki, was second in the 800 metres with a time of 1 min 46.97 secs, and I Kem Billy the European Junior champion, was third in 1:47.05. Don Paige of America, hoping to qualify for the Los Angeles Olympics at both 800 and 1500m, won the race in 1:46.84.

Colin Reitz finished third in the 3,000 metres in a time of 7 min 59.46 secs behind Maminski and the winner, Lloyd of Australia.

David Moorcroft, the world 5,000 metres record holder, trailed off a disappointing 11th.

Meg Ritchie, of Scotland, won the discus with a throw of 59.84 metres.

Lorraine Baker will never measure up to her family's achievements on the football field, but she gave notice of her potential in athletics by winning the 800 metres in a time of 2min 4.99secs.

Her father, Gerry Baker, was a top class player for team like Manchester City and Hibernian, while her uncle, Joe Baker, was an England international who also played in Italy.

Miss Baker, 19 defeated a strong field which included England teammate Shireen Bailey and Jolanta Januchta, the experienced Polish runner. Maxine Corcoran, of Australia, clocked 2:5.32 in second place, and Brit McRoberts of Canada, a world championship 1,500 metres finalist last year, was third in 2:5.58.

"That was only the second time I've beaten Shireen," said Miss Baker. "But at this time of the year races are more part of your training than real competition."

Miss Baker is one of the shortest international athletes around. "I'm only 5ft 1½in" she said, "But I don't ind it too much of a disadvantage."

MEN'S RESULTS: 100m: A Wells, (GB) 10.50secs. 200m: A Wells, 20.39secs. 400m: D Clark, (Aus) 45.27. 800m: D Paige, (US) 1:46.34; 2, P Elliott, (GB) 1:46.97; 3, T Billy, (GB) 1:47.05. 1,500m: M Hillardt, (Aus). 3,000m: A Lloyd, (Aus) 7:57.90; 3, C Reitz, (GB) 7:59.46. 400m Hurdles: G Brown, (Aus) 51.66. Javelin: K Elderbrink, (Swe), 89.32m.

WOMEN'S RESULTS: 100m: D Wells (Aus) 1.87. 200m: D Wells, (Aus) 23.81. 800m: I Baker (GB), 2:4.99. Shot: G Martin (Aus), 17.71m. M Ritchie (GB), 16.00m. Discus: M Ritchie, (GB), 59.84m.



Jarmila Kratochvilova (above), who has been named European Sportswoman of the Year by Europe's journalists, stole the honours in a 880-yard race at an indoor meeting in Los Angeles. The world record holder over 400 metres and 800 metres outdoors took 2 minutes 02.8 seconds for the imperial distance – more than 3 seconds slower than the world best time held by Mary Decker, of United States.

Miss Kratochvilova, who won gold medals over the 400 metres and 800 metres at the world championships in Helsinki last August, hinted that she may get closer to Miss Decker's mark in the coming weeks. "In three or four weeks I will be faster when I am used to the conditions here," she said.

Ron Brown, of United States, beat Calvin Smith, his compatriot and outdoor 100 metres world record holder, when he recorded 5.32 seconds and 6.16 seconds respectively in the 50-yard and 60-yard sprints.

Swede overcomes heat, humidity and Helme

Manila (AFP). – Kjell Erik Stahl, of Sweden, fought off the efforts of the strength-sapping heat over the last seven kilometres to win the third Manila international marathon here yesterday in a time of 2hr 19min 24sec. Two Britons, Gerry Helme and Bernie Allen were second and third. Helme clocked 2:20:03 and Allen 2:21:53.

Stahl, a 30-year-old electrical engineer from Malmo, was ahead of his main rival, Helme, until the 30km mark but then the Englishman appeared to get a third wind in spite of the 90 per cent humidity. He overtook the Swede, only to see Stahl come back at him over the final stages. Only he seemed capable of keeping up the fierce pace set by the frontrunners, notably Helme and Allen, who fell away over the last quarter of the race.

"It was dreadful in the last seven kilometres", Stahl said, "it seemed as if the pavement was on fire."

Denise Verhaert, of Belgium, ran a well-paced race to win the women's section in 2:45:22. After 21km she began to outdistance Kim Webb, of Britain, who finished second in 2:54:06 but Webb collapsed at the finishing line after a tremendous but unsuccessful effort to catch the Belgian over the last 10km. Connie Pflanz, a 39-year-old Canadian who lives in Manila was third in 3:10:56.

A total of 1,700 runners from 27 countries including the United States, Poland, Belgium, The Netherlands, South Korea, Japan, Britain and Ireland lined up at the start, which was at dawn as a precaution to spare the competitors from the worst excesses of the energy-sapping Philippine sun.

MEN: 1, K-E Stahl (Swe) 2:19.24; 2, G Helme (GB) 2:20.03; 3, B Allen (GB) 2:21.53; 4, J Reuyn (Bel) 2:22.23; 5, B Kneppers (Bel) 2:23.19; 6, T Johnston (GB) 2:28.46.
WOMEN: 1, D Verhaert (Bel) 2:45.22; 2, K Webb (GB) 2:54.06; 3, C Pflanz (Can) 3:10.58; 4, A Krol (Pol) 3:14.69; 5, M Ryan (Ire) 3:21.29; 6, L Menendez (US) 3:22 ..; 10, S MacDonald (GB) 3:39.40.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL
(7.30 unless stated)
First division
Southampton v Nottingham Forest
Third division
Southend v Bradford
Scottish Cup – second round, replay
Stirling Albion v Arbroath
FA Trophy, first round replays: Bishop Auckland v Grantham (7.45); Bath v Croydon; Blyth Spartans v Whitby; Fisher v Gloucester; Horden CW v Gateshead (2.0).
ALLIANCE LEAGUE: Bob Lord Trophy, Third round, first leg: Kidderminster v Yeovil.
Premier league: Horwich v Hyde United.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: West Brom v Bolton (7.0). Second division: Wolverhampton v Huddersfield (7.0).

BASKETBALL
National league, First division: Manchester Giants v Brighton Bears (7.15).

OTHER SPORT
REAL TENNIS: Combined Services Championships (Queen's Club, West Kensington 9am).
SNOOKER: Benson & Hedges Masters (at Wembley Conference Centre, 2pm and 6.30pm).
SQUASH RACKETS: British U-23 Open Tournament. (Wembley Squash Centre, 2pm and 6.30pm).

The longest leap

Senftenberg (East Germany) – Heike Dhute, of East Germany, set a world indoor best for the women's long jump with 6.99 metres at the East German indoor championships here. The world champion beat the previous best by five centimetres.

GYMNASTICS

Champions hang on by the skin of their teeth

By Peter Aykroyd

Andrew Morris and Sally Larner retained their titles by uncomfortably slim margins at the Harrison Draps Champions Cup staged at the Albert Hall on Saturday. Indeed Morris, the British champion, won by the narrowest gap possible – a mere 0.05 of a point. For the women, Miss Larner, the talented 14-year-old, completed her double only 0.15 ahead of her rival.

The men's competition began with insecure floor exercises from the three leading contenders – Morris and the two former British champions Keith Langley and Barry Winch. Surprisingly enough, the next piece, the pommel horse, earned higher marks all round although it is often the downfall of so many gymnasts. Here Morris showed his relish for this apparatus and went ahead

Morris held onto his lead after the rings event which again inspired performances of quality from all six competitors. However Langley, who has struck confident and consistent form, overtook Morris with an outstanding handspring front somersault vault. The lead changed hands again when Langley faltered on the paralled bars and this gave Morris enough room to achieve his narrow victory over Langley after the horizontal bar.

In the women's section Hayley Price, the British champion, led on both opening pieces. Close behind her were Miss Larner and Lisa Young, with Miss Young showing her usual determination in battle with a meritorius 9.60 on the asymmetric bars. Miss Price then met catastrophe on the beam when her uncertain performace took her right out of the running.

Miss Larner was now just .05 in front of Natalie Davies and all depended on the floor exercise. When Miss Larner stepped outside the floor area during her new routine all was thought to be lost but the judges gave her 9.40, as against Miss Davies's 9.20, and the trophy remained hers.

WOMENS: 1, S Larner (Redditch) 37.25 pts; 2, N Davies (Orpington) 37.10; 3, L Young (Telford) 36.95; 4, H Price (Wolverhampton) 36.20; 5, L Jackson (Leicester) 35.20; 6, J Bevan (Stalybridge) 34.50. Carita Cup: L Young.
MEN: 1, A Morris (Swansea) 55.85 pts; 2, K Langley (Coventry) 55.80; . B Winch (Harlow) 55.20; 4, E Van Hoof (Hendon) 54.80; 5, C Beynon (Swansea) 53.55; 6, K Childs (Bath) 51.80. Williams Trophy: B Winch.

BOXING

Sibson fit enough to set his sights on Acaries

Tony Sibson has made a quick recovery from the eye injury he received in last Sunday's defeat by Don Lee, of the United States, in Atlantic City, and will be fit to meet Louis Acaries for the European middleweight title, in Paris on February 25.

The contest, which takes place at the new Palais de Sports, was under threat when Sibson was stopped in eight rounds by Lee, and had to go to hospital afterwards for stitches in a bad cut over his left eye.

But the stitches were removed yesterday, and Sibson resumes training in Miami on Monday.

Sam Burns, Sibson's manager, said yesterday: "The doctor is delighted with the way the cut has healed and says Tony will be able to box after 30 days. As there are 42 days from last Sunday to the date of the Acaries fight, that will give him about 10 days sparring."

Burns also disclosed that Sibson will not have to take a cut in his fee of more than £80,000 in Paris as a result of losing in the United States.

● Marvin Hagler, the undisputed world middleweight boxing champion, will meet Juan Domingo Roldan of Argentina, the number one challenger, on March 30 at Las Vegas.



Sibson: recovering

It will be the ninth time Hagler has defended the title he took from Alan Minter in September 1980. Hagler has won 58, drawn two and lost two. Roldan has won 50, lost two and drawn two.

MOTOR RACING

Fittipaldi needs time after tests

Rio de Janeiro (Reuter) – Emerson Fittipaldi, of Brazil, a former world champion, has not yet decided on a return to grand prix racing. The world champion in 1972 and 1974 said he needed time to consider an offer to drive the new Spirit formula one car which he has been testing at the Jacarepagua circuit near here.

He said he was not disappointed with the problem-plagued car in which he set his best time of 1 minute 37.7 seconds on the 5.031 kilometre circuit.

"Had the car been exceptionally good or exceptionally bad, I would have been able to take a decision now. As it is, I need some days to make up my mind," he said. In tests held in ideal conditions Patrick Tambay, of France, driving a Renault, recorded the best time of 1 minute 29.55 seconds.

The corrected time of 1 minute 30.12 seconds by Nigel Mansell, of Britain, in a Lotus was the second fastest, followed by Keke Rosberg, of Finland, who clocked 1 minute 30.40 seconds in his Williams. More tests will be held in South Africa before Brazil stages the first grand prix of the season at Jacarepagua on March 25.

The Rio trials were officially to try out tyres for the forthcoming season but teams also use them for extensive performance trials of their cars. The new Lotus, making its first appearance, has weight distribution and aerodynamics modifications to last year's car.

IN BRIEF

Coetzee may fight Sims

The World Boxing Association heavyweight champion, Gerrie Coetzee, of South Africa, could make his first defence against American, Jeff Sims, in South Africa in April. Sims is not ranked in WBA's top 10. Cedric Kushner, Coetzee's right-hand man, said three venues were being considered, Johannesburg, Pretoria and Sun City.

OLYMPIC GAMES: The Olympic medical commission chairman, Prince Alexandre de Merode, said at the weekend his panel may recommend tests for a wider range of drugs at the Los Angeles Games. He has already announced that competitors will be tested for excessive amounts of Testosterone, a hormone which increases strength, and for caffeine, which is a stimulant.

● The main approach road to the Olympic Stadium in West Berlin is to be named Jesse Owens Avenue, in honour of the American athlete who won four gold medals at the 1936 Olympic Games there. Owens, who died in 1980 at the age of 67, won gold medals in the 100 and 200 metres, long jump and the 4 x 100 metres relay.

AWARDS: The Golfers Sam Torrance and Muriel Thomson, have been named as the 1983 Skol Scottish sportsman and sportswoman of the year, by the sporting press in Scotland. Torrance played a notable part in Britain's Ryder Cup team in Florida, and won the Scandinavian and Portuguese open tournaments; Miss Thomson's consistency earned her top spot in the order of merit. Aberdeen Football Club won the inaugural Scottish team of the year award.

BIATHLON: Peter Angerer, of West Germany, winner of the 20km World Cup race in Rumpolding, West Germany, on Thursday, beat Terje Krokstad, of Norway, by just over two seconds on Staurday to win the 10km event.

GOLF

Pavin's birdies lead the Phoenix

Phoenix, Arizona, (Reuter) – Corey Pavin of the United States, birdied the final two holes yesterday, to take a one-stroke lead over his compatriot, Larry Mize, after three rounds of the $400,000 Phoenix Open.

Pavin, aged 24, who is in his first year on the PGA tour, finished with a three-under-par 68 at the Phoenix country club, for a 54-hole total of 201, 12 under par. Mize finished with 67, for 202.

Tom Prutzer, J C Snead and Curtis Strange, also of the United States, were tied for third place, another stroke away at 203. Hale Irwin shot the lowest round of the tournament, a 64, seven under par, for a total of 204, to tie with Johnny Miller, Lon Hinkle and Al Geiberger.

After a promising first round of 69, Peter Oosterhuis, of Britain, faded away slightly, finishing with a 70 yesterday for total of 210.

LEADING SCORES (US unless stated): 201: C Pavin, 66,67,68; 202: L Mize, 67,68,67; 203: T Purtzer, 68,67,68; J C Snead, 68,69,66; C Strange, 68,66,69; 204: H Irwin, 72,68,64; J Miller, 68,70,66; L Hinkle, 68,71,65; A Geiberger, 67,69,68; 205: G Burns, 70,70,65; J Adams, 68,70,67; W Sander, 70,66,69; J Fought, 71,68,66; S Rachels, 71,67,67; 206: I Aoki (Jap), 69,71,66; 207: T Nakajima (Jap), 69,69,69; 209: N Faldo (GB), 72,67,70; 210: P Oosterhuis (GB), 69,71,70; 211: T C Chen (Taiwan), 71,69,71.

BADMINTON

Twice as nice for Mrs Gilks

Tokyo (AFP). – Gilliam Gilks completed a double success in the Japan Open here yesterday, teaming up with Karen Bechman to win the women's doubles title, and partnering Martin Dew to victory in the mixed doubles final.

She and Miss Beckman beat the top seeded Indonesian pair of Maria Francisca and Ruth Damayanti 7-15, 15-3, 15-2 in the doubles final. The mixed doubles title was secured with a 5-15, 15-3, 15-6 win over Thomas Kihlström and Maria Bengtsson of Sweden.

The men's doubles title went to the top-seeded swedish pair of Kihlström and Stefan Karlson, who easily outplayed Dew and Steve Baddeley of England 15-6, 15-6.

Morten Frost, of Denmark, won the men's singles title when he easily beat the number one seed Liem Swei King of Indonesia 15–1, 18–15 in the final.

Men's Singles, semi-finals: Liem Swie King (Indo) bt Yang Yang (China), 15–5, 10–15, 15–3. M Frost (Den), wo Han Jian (China), scr. Final: Frost bt Liem Swie King, 15–1, 18–15.
Women's singles: Qian Ping (China) bt Yun Ja Kim (S Kor), 5–11, 11–3, 11–9; Zheng Yuli (China) bt Ivana Lie (Indon), 11–6, 11–6. Final: Zheng Yuli bt Qian Ping, 11–2, 7–11, 11–7.
Women's doubles: M Francisca and Damayanti (Indo) bt A Tokuda ant Yonekura (Japan), 15–10, 6–15, 15–13; K Backman and G Gilks (Eng) bt Quan Weizhen and Liang Yu (China), 9–15, 15–5, 15–6. Final: Beckman and Gilks bt Francisca and Damayanti, 7–15, 15–3, 15–12.
Men's doubles: T Kihlström and Karlsson (Swe) bt Hadinata and Ertanto (Indon), 18–14, 15–12; S Baddeley and Dew (Eng) bt R Kartono and Heriyanto (Indon), 5–15, 15–8, 15–6. Final: Kihlström and Karlsson bt Baddeley and Dew, 15–6, 15–6.
Mixed doubles: M Dew and G Gilks (Eng) bt B Gilliland (Scot) and I Imelda (Indon), 15–8, 15–3; T Kihlström and M Bengtsson (Swe) bt R Heriyanto and M Francisca (Indon), 15–1, 15–8. Final: Dew and Gilks bt Kihlström and Bengtsson, 5–15, 15–3, 15–6.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Selina Scott and Mike Smith. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 8.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; the day's television previewed at 6.55; the morning papers reviewed at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.35; and Diana Moran's exercises and Audrey Eyton's slim and shine both between 8.30 and 9.00.
9.00 Gardeners' World. Granam Rose of the Sunday Times and Roy Lancaster comb the Cambridge University Botanic Garden (r). 9.25 Songs of Praise from Bradford (shown yesterday). 10.00 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Carol Chell (r). 10.55 Ceefax.
12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Michael Cole. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Music and conversation. 1.45 The Flumps. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r).
2.00 See Hear! A magazine programme for the hard of hearing (shown yesterday). 2.25 Dynasty. A re-run of the surprisingly popular soap opera. 3.10 Face the Music. Joseph Cooper's panel this week is Richard Baker, Valerie Solti and Sir Robert Armstrong. The guest musician is Harry Mortimer (r). 3.48 Regional news (not London).
3.50 The Amazing Adventures of Morph (r). 3.55 Play School, presented by Floella Benjamin. 4.20 Heathcliffe. Cartoon adventures of a ginger tom. 4.25 Jackanory. Cecile Paoli reads East of the Sun and West of the Moon. 4.40 Finders Keepers. Quiz game with the eventual winners receiving a BBC computer. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Blue Peter with Simon Groom, Peter Duncan and Janet Ellis.
5.40 Sixty Minutes includes international news from Richard Whitmore at 5.40; weather at 5.54; regional news magazines at 5.55; and the closing news headlines at 5.38.
6.40 Cartoon.
6.50 Rosie. Comedy series, written by Roy Clarke, about a pair of policemen. Starring Paul Greenwood and Tony Haygarth (r).
7.20 The Dukes of Hazzard. After a successful sports car rally, Bo and Luke return home to Hazzard to find Boss Hogg and Sheriff Roscoe P Coltrane up to their usual tricks.
8.10 Panorama. Focus on the Middle East includes the first British television interview with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir since he came to power and the first interview with King Husain of Jordan since his recent illness. Tom Mangold is the reporter.
9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 The Hollywood Greats. The final programme in the three-part series by Barry Norman features a profile of the life and career of Steve McQueen.
10.15 West End Stage Awards 1983, introduced by Tim Rice and Anna Ford, from the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. A panel of 12 judges select winners of 19 categories from the almost 100 productions seen in the West End last year.
11.28 News headlines.
11.30 Wheels of Fire. The first of a series of ten films about development issues in India (r).
12.00 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; money matters at 6.40 and 8.45; the day's odd anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.06; a guest in the Spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25; guest of the day at 7.40; pop video at 7.55; star romance at 8.10 Jimmy Greaves's TV highlights at 8.35; and the TV-am doctor at 9.05.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: part two of Gulliver's Travels. 9.47 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 9.59 How paper is made. 10.11 Basic maths. 10.31 Play: Audition, by Alma Cullen. 11.00 A documentary about the Yorkshire Dales. 11.22 Elementary science. 11.41 An appreciation of the difficulties of the hard of hearing.
12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell with Percy the Penguin. 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of The Neglected Piano. 12.30 A Bit on the Side. Ideas for viewers who would like to earn some pin-money (r).
1.00 News with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston. 1.30 Farmhouse Kitchen. Grace Mulligan and her guest, Priya Wickramasinghe, prepare Indonesian dishes.
2.00 Film: The Interrupted Journey* (1949) starring Valerie Hobson and Richard Todd. Mystery thriller about a writer who deserts his wife for that of his publisher. Directed by Daniel Birt. 3.30 Miracles Take Longer. Drama serial set in the offices of a Citizen's Advice Bureau.
4.00 Alphabet Zoo (r). 4.15 Batfink. 4.20 He Man and Masters of the Universe. 4.45 Choky. Episode three. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.
6.25 Help! News from Viv Taylor Gee on voluntary transport schemes.
6.35 Crossroads. Lisa Walters catches the eye of Joe MacDonald.
7.00 Wish You Were Here ...? Holiday advice programme. Chris Kelly samples family self-catering holidays in Normandy; Judith Chalmers discovers the delights of Edinburgh; and Ed Stewart continues his motor-home tour of the American West and reaches Lake Tahoe.
7.30 Coronation Street. All Mike Baldwin's fears about the Graffiti Club fraud are realised.
8.00 In Loving Memory. Comedy series about a family firm of Northern undertakers.
8.30 World in Action: For the Benefit of Mr Parris. A Conservative MP is challenged to live for a week on state benefits (see Choice).
9.00 Quincy. The investigative pathologist puts the screws on a security firm that improperly trains its dogs after one of them savages a young child.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: Devils of Darkness (1964) starring William Sylvester. Supernatural thriller with a wicked vampire who crosses the path of Anne Forrest as she investigates the mysterious death of her brother in Breton village. Directed by Lance Comfort.
11.50 After Hours. Trevor Hyett and Mavis Nicholson in conversation with recipients of the What the Papers Say awards.
12.35 Night Thoughts from the Rev Kenneth Greet.

Tory MP, Matthew Parris, joins the dole queue: ITV 8.30pm

CHOICE

● Matthew Parris, the 34-year old Tory MP for Derbyshire West, has been a firm supporter of a minimum benefit for the unemployed in order to make life uncomfortable for the unfortunates. World in Action took him to task and challenged Mr Parris to live for a week on a single man's £26.80p benefit. FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR PARRIS (ITV 8.30pm) follows the MP – minus his wallet and cheque cards – from the moment he joins the dole queue in Scotswood, an area of Newcastle with 79 per cent unemployment. How he copes with his new-found poverty is a revelation to both Mr Parris and the viewer. Supermarket shopping, meters for gas, electricity and monochrome television, football on Saturday and a few beers leave him, with three days left, with £2.83p in his pocket. Will he last out? Has the experience changed his mind or does he still think that all the unemployed are idle? Mr Parris makes some surprising observations.

● What seems to be an almost insurmountable problem is examined in tonight's Horizon A NEW GREEN REVOLUTION? (BBC 2 9.30pm). For the past 20 years scientists have been striving to produce more high-yielding crops to alleviate hunger in Third World countries. They have been successful but these high yield strains are susceptible to pests and disease and can only survive by protection from fertilizers and pesticides – commodities that peasants cannot afford, thus leaving the richer landowners to increase their hold on the poor. Horizon examines three attempts to overcome this problem – in Mexico, in the Philippines and Bangladesh. Hardier varieties are the answer and to this end the Wheat and Maize research centre in Mexico, the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines and the Proshika movement in Bangladesh are concentrating their efforts in that direction – hampered, in the Philippines and Bangladesh, by the tacit policy of the respective governments to keep their peasantry under the heel. A colossal problem explained with commendable clarity by Martin Freeth.

● Barry Norman concludes his series on THE HOLLYWOOD GREATS (BBC 1 9.25pm) with a profile of Steve McQueen. Among the contributors is McQueen's first wife, to whom he was married for 15 years, Neile McQueen Toffel.

BBC 2

9.00 Ceefax.
9.10 Daytime on Two: Careers - specialist civil servants; 9.38 Telecommunications work; 10.00 You and Me; 10.15 Rhythms; 10.38 The cholera epidemic of 1831; 11.00 Zig Zag: Landing on the Moon; 11.23 Talkabout. A modern version of Jack and the Beanstalk; 11.42 The common goals of members of the EEC.
12.10 Folk guitar for beginners; 12.25 The science behind gardening - breeding; 12.50 Defeating youth unemployment (ends at 1.15); 1.20 Life in rural France; 1.38 The campaign to save Irvine Royal Academy from closure; 2.01 Words and pictures; 2.18 Exploring science: air; 2.40 The percussion section of a symphony orchestra.
3.00 International Snooker: The Benson and Hedges Master, introduced from the Wembley Conference Centre by David Icke. Cliff Thorburn, the holder of the title plays John Spencer
5.35 News summary with subtitles.
5.40 Film: Charlie Chan at Treasure Island* (1939) starring Sidney Toler. A friend of the oriental detective dies, apparently from a heart attack, on board a 'plane. But Chan discovers that a psychic named The Zodiac, who knew the dead man, has a nasty knack of driving his patients to suicide. Directed by Norman Foster.
6.50 International Snooker. Further coverage of the Benson and Hedges Masters at Wembley.
7.30 A Question of Education. Tim Brighouse, chief education officer of Oxfordshire, argues that exams are not an accurate assessment of a child's ability and potential and presents a case for a change in the system.
8.10 Leo. The first of a new series of six programmes featuring singer, Leo Sayer. His guests are Robin Gibb, Ian Anderson, Carol Kenyon and the Hank Wangford Band.
9.00 Call My Bluff. Robert Robinson is in the chair for the first in a 20-programme series of the lighthearted test of word knowledge between two teams - one captained by Frank Muir, the other by Arthur Marshall. Claire Francis and Robin Bailey support Frank Muir while on Mr Marshall's side are Tim Brooke-Taylor and Rula Lenska.
9.30 Horizon: A New Green Revolution? How scientists are helping the poor to grow more food (see Choice).
10.20 International Snooker. Highlights of the game between Bill Werbeniuk and Terry Griffiths in the Benson and Hedges Masters.
10.55 Newsnight.
11.40 Cricket: First Test. Highlights of the fourth day's play in the game between New Zealand and England in Wellington. Ends at 12.15.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Television Scrabble. This week's round of the electronic version of the popular board game begins with a match between Billie Whitelaw and her member-of-the-public partner and John Peel with his. Alan Coren is the presenter.
5.30 Superbowl Highlights. A speedy repeat of the best of the action from last night's game, shown live in its entirety by Channel Four, for the Superbowl XVIII between the Los Angeles Raiders and the Washington Redskins. The commentators in Tampa, Florida, are Nicky Horne and Miles Aiken.
6.30 Be Your Own Boss. The final programme in the series, presented by Henry Cooper, designed to assist those viewers thinking of becoming self-employed. There is supposed to be ample advice available from local and government level, but is it always good? David Tripper, the Minister with special responsibility for small firms, is questioned by businessmen who believe they have been given bad advice in the past.
7.00 Channel Four News with Peter Sissons. Ian Ross reports on the EEC directive allowing workers access to boardroom secrets.
7.50 Comment. On the soap-box tonight with his views on a matter of topical importance is the editor of the New Statesman, Hugh Stephenson.
8.00 Basketball – The Wimpey Homes League. Live second half coverage of the match between Manchester Giants and Brighton Bears. The commentators are Simon Reed and Alton Byrd.
9.00 A Childhood. The four-part series comes to a close with a profile of the life of 10-year old Gavin as he prepares for the exams which he must pass in order to gain entrance to a private school.
10.05 St Elsewhere. The first of a new series of hospital dramas, with a touch of comedy, set in the run-down Boston teaching hospital, St Eligius, staffed by dedicated and not-so-dedicated medical folk. This evening a white teenager claims that he has been beaten up by a gang of black youths and the resultant backlash causes the hard-pressed doctors and nurses a lot of extra work. But is the young man telling the truth? Dr Westphall investigates.
11.00 The Eleventh Hour: Pictures of Women – Sexuality. The first of six programmes made on the premise that today women are limited and defined by sexuality in ways that men are not. The series had been made by a group of women, who met and worked together in London's Goldsmiths' College, and who ask why this situation has arisen.
12.00 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week from the North.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.43 Glyn Worsnip in the BBC Sound Archives. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the week with Jimmy Hill.†
10.00 News; Money Box.
10.30 Morning Story: 'Vera' by Jill Norris. The reader is Shirley Dixon.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Down Your Way. Brian Johnston visits Farnham in Surrey.
11.48 Poetry Please! With Barbara Jefford and Anthony Hyde (readers) and D. J. Enright (presenter).
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 Three Men on The Bummel by Jerome K Jerome, adapted in 3 parts (1). Adapted, and presented, by Jeremy Nicholas who did the same with Three Men in a Boat.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's items include a report (by Judith Gilmore) on a rural experiment which involves the police and the community in a liaison scheme. Also, the sixth instalment of Earthly Possessions, read by Gayle Hunnicutt.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: That Corpse You Planted in Your Garden, by Bruce Stewart. Drama about a young pianist, working in a Bristol jazz club, whose life becomes affected by the murder, 200 years earlier, of a freed slave. With John Castle, Peter Copley and Tessa Wojtczak (r).
4.30 Lost Cause? Nigel Rees talks to individuals battling against the odds. Today: John Yeowell of the Odinic Rite.
4.40 Story Time: "The Leopard" by Giuseppe di Lampedusa (6). The reader is Gabriel Woolf.
5.00 News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News.
6.30 The First Half Century. The last in a series of eight programmes presented by Alistair Cooke – America On Top (1945-50) (r).
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 In Business with Peter Hobday.
7.50 Labels with Patrick Hannan. The jargon employed in politics.
8.00 The Monday Play. "The Orange Earth" by Adam Small. Drama set in South Africa. After a bomb explodes in a crowded shopping centre, a young Cape Coloured man is arrested. During his trial, we learn how the colour of his skin has affected his whole life.
9.30 Kenneth Williams – Ad lib. Entertaining reminiscences and personal opinions. A performance given in front of an audience.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts Magazine.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "Ethan Frome" by Edith Wharton, abridged in 5 episodes. Michael J. Shannon tonight reads the first episode.
10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel 10.45-12.00 For Schools: 10.45 Hallo! Wie Geht's? 11.00 Music Makers 11.20 Let's Move! 11.40 Johnny Ball's Maths Games 11.50 Poetry Corner. 1.55-2.00 pm Listening Corner for Schools: 2.00 Playtime 2.15 Introducing Science 2.35 Noticeboard 2.40 Listening to Music. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Patients' Guide to the NHS (3). 12.30-1.10 am Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: 12.30 Books, Plays, Poems 12.55 English for Examinations.

Radio 3

6.25 Cricket: The First Test. Fourth day's play: highlights; 6.55 Weather; 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Martinu's Sextet (Peneka/Prague Wind Quintet); Debussy's Pour Le Piano (Gieseking, piano); Falla's Homenaja (pour le tombeau de Claude Debussy: Julian Bream, guitar); Ravel's Le tombeau de Couperin.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Pachelbel's Canon and Gigue; Mozart's Concert Rondo in D, K 382; Elgar's Three Bavarian Dances; Howell's Fantasy String Quartet Op 25; and Holst's ballet music The Perfect Fool.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Francois Couperin. Performances on record of the Kyrie (Messe pour les Convents: Ton Koopman, organ), and the Airs serieux: Qu'on ne me dise; Doux liens de mon coeur; Trio-Sonata; La Francoise Leçons de Tenébres, No 1; Suite in E minor: La Francoise. With Judith Nelson (sop), Jane Ryan (viola da gamba), Academy of Ancient Music.†
10.00 Poulenc: a recital by Martin Jones, piano. The works include the Novelettes Nos 1 in C, No 2 in B flat minor and No 3 in E minor; and the Suite: Napoli, 1925.†
10.30 Samuel Barber: Cleveland Quartet plat the String Quartet Op 11; Ralph Holmes plays the Violin Concerto with the BBC Scottish SO; and Penelope Price-Jones sings songs including With rue my heart is laden; Monks and raisins; and A nun takes the veil.†
11.30 Schumann's Kerner Songs: Doris Soffel (mezzo) sings most of the set Op 35, with the composer-accompianist Aribert Reimann at the piano. This is the first part of a Wigmore Hall recital given in 1982. The second part can be heard on Radio 3 on Friday, February 3.†
11.55 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra: Haydn's Symph No 97; Bax's Northern Ballads Nos 1, 2 and 3.†
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert: Shostakovich's Preludes and Fugues, Op 57, Nos 4 and 15 for piano; Stravinsky's Elegy for violin; and Prokofiev's Violin Sonatas in D major, Op 94a. With Mark Lubotsky (violin) and Boris Berman.†
2.00 Music Weekly: a second chance to hear yesterday's programme, which includes a conversation with Christopher von Dohnany; and an item on the Fauré Piano Quartets.†
2.50 New Records: Bach's Cantata No 52 (with Elly Ameling, soprano); Dandrieu's O filii et filiae (Koopman, organ), Schubert transic Liszt (Bolet, playing piano works), Minkus, arr Lanchbery (Pas de six-Paquita), Rimsky-Korsakov's The Tale of Tsar Saltan; and songs sung by Barbara Hendricks, soprano.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Jeremy Siepmann's selection includes Litolff's Scherzo (at 5.20), and works by Albinoni, Reicha, Schumann and Beethoven.†
6.30 Music for Organ: Colin Andrews at the organ of Kidlington Parish Church, Oxon, plays works by Pierre du Mage; and Christopher Moyreau (Les cloches d'Orléans).†
7.00 Sacred and Profane: Fauré's Pavane, Op 50; and Pollenc's Stabat Mater (with Tracey Chadwell, soprano; the BBC Singers and BBC Concert Orch).†
7.40 The State of French Science: a discussion between Dr Francois Vital-Durand, of the University of Lyon, and Professor Colin Blackmore. They try to establish where French science has gone wrong, and what measures are needed to improve its status.
8.10 Pasquier Trio: Fauré's Piano Quartet No 2 in G minor, Op 45. Then, at 8.55 the Ravel Sonata for violin and cello, 1922. We also hear Roussel's String Trio, 1937. Interval reading at 8.50. Part two at 9.55.†
9.35 The Gigolo: Francoise Sagan's short story is read by Rosemary Leach.
9.55 Pasquier Trio: Fauré's Piano Quartet No 1 in C minor, Op 15.†
10.30 Jazz Today: French music, presented by Charles Fox.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Radio 2

News on the hour with major bulletins at 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12 midnight. Headlines at 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30 (MF/MW). 4.00am Colin Berry†including 4.02, 5.02 Cricket Desk 5.30 Ray Moore†including 6.02 Cricket Desk 6.03 Sports Desk 7.30 Terry Wogan†including 8.31 Racing Bulletin 10.00 Jimmy Young. 12.00 Steve Jones†including 1.05 Sports Desk 2.00 Gloria Hunniford†including 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk 3.30 Music all the way A new series of non-stop music† 4.00 David Hamilton†including 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk 6.00 John Dunn †including 6.02 Sports Desk 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only) 8.00 Alan Dell with Dance Band Days and Big Band Era† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton†with the Best of Jazz, including 9.55 Sports Desk 10.00 Monday Movie Quiz. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round midnight, including (stereo from midnight) 11.02, 12.05 Cricket Desk 1.00 Nightride† with Patrick Lunt, including 1.02, 2.02 Cricket Desk 3.00-4.00 Folk On 2†including 3.02 Cricket Desk.

Radio 1

News on the half hour 6.30am-9.30pm and then 12 midnight (MF/MW). 5.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat 7.00 David Jensen 10.00-12.00 John Peel†VHF Radios 1 and 2 4.00am With Radio 2 10.00pm With Radio 1 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Sarah and Company. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Arthur Rubenstein. 8.30 Anything Goes. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Waveguide. 9.25 Good Books. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Short Story. 10.30 Rock Salad. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Anna of the Five Towns. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz Score. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 A Matter for Debate. 2.30 The Tone Poets. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 A Talent to Amuse. 4.30 A Sense of Place. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 5.15 Just a Minute. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 9.15 Anna of the Five Towns. 9.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 A Talent to Amuse. 11.30 Jazz Score. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 French Feature. 1.00 Waveguide. 1.10 Paperback Choice. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Short Takes. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Rock Back the Clock. 5.45 The World Today.
(All times in GMT)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 Wales: 12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales headlines. 5.53 Wales today. 6.50-7.20 Focus on Rugby. 12.00 News and weather. Scotland 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 5.53 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 6.50-7.20 Superscot. 11.30-12.00 Cearcall. 12.00 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland news. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland news. 5.53 Scene Around Six. 6.50-7.20 Channel One. 12.00 News and weather. England: 5.53 pm Regional news magazines. 6.50-7.20 East – Commuter Quiz. Midlands – Keen Types. North – The Pennine Challenge. North East – Heroes. North West – Yes. South – The Dorsetmen. South West – Running the Tide. West – RPM. 12.05 am Close.

S4C Starts 2.00 pm Ffenestri 2.20 Nodi 2.35 Dasaryddiseth 2.55 Interval 3.15 Film: The Paleface (Bob Hope) 4.55 Pictiwrs Bach 5.00 Dwylo I Fyny 5.30 Everybody Here 6.00 Avengers 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith 7.30 Y 'Stafell DDirgel 7.55 Galw Garl 8.25 Y Byd Ar Bedwar 9.00 Jewl in The Crown 10.00 Snwcer 10.40 Comic Strip Presents 11.25 Picture of Health 12.05 am Love, Sidney 12.35 Irish Angle 1.00 Gair yn ei Bryd, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. * Black and white. (r) Repeat.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BORDER As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.00-3.30 Film: It's That Man Again (Tommy Handley) 5.15-545 Survival 6.00 Lookaround 6.15 Travellers' Tales 6.30-700 Mr and Mrs 9.00-10.00 Magnum 10.30 Film: Call Harry Crown (Richard Ham's) 12.15 am News, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Farming brief 1.20pm News 1.35 Gossip 2.10 Agatha Christie Hour 3.10 Newsbreak 3.20 Sullivans 3.50-4.00 A-Z 5.15-5.45 Beverley Hillbillies* 6.00 Coast to Coast 6.45-7.00 Airmail 10.30 Putting on the South 11.00 Showcase 11.15 Mannix 12.15am Company, Closedown

CENTRAL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: That's Your Funeral (Bill Fraser). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors 5.15-5.45 Newshound. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Citizen '84. 10.35 Venture. 11.05 Darts. 11.35 Newhart. 12.05am Contact. 12.20 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Baffled (Susan Hampshire). 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 At Ease. 10.30 Calendar Commentary. 11.00 Hill-Street Blues. 12.00 Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-3.30 Film: Count of Monte Cristo (Robert Donat). 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies.* 6.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 Week Tonight. 11.30 Star Parade. 12.35am Colsedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Sunstruck (Harry Secombe. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Private Benjamin. 9.00-10.00 Hawaii Five-O. 10.35 Postscript. 10.40 Film: X,Y and Zee (Elizabeth Taylor). 12.36am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.330 Film: Good Morning, Boys (Will Hay). 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Crime Desk. 6.45-7.00 Showcase. 10.30 Out in the Open. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Masterclass. 12.05am Closedown.

HTV As London except: 1.20pm News 1.30-3.30 Film: Magic Bow (Stewart Granger) 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs 6.00-7.00 News 10.30 City of Angels 12.00 Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six 10.30-11.15 Crown Green bowls 11.15 City of Angels 12.15am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime 2.00-3.00 Film: Guy Glory (Steward Granger 5.15-5.45 Survival of the Fittest 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.30-7.00 Lifestyle 10.30 Session Folk 11.00 Hill Street Blues 11.55 News, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Sunstruck. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Private Benjamin. 9.00-10.00 Hawaii Five-O. 10.35 Postscript. 10.40 Film: X, Y and Zee. 12.35am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Panic in Echo Park. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 Film: Not Guilty (Dinsdale Landen). 12.20am Working Together, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.00-3.30 Film: Lady in the Fog. 5.15-5.45 At Ease. 6.00 News. 6.02 Mr and Mrs. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 9.00-10.00 Magnum. 10.32 Briefing. 11.15 Hill Street Blues. 12.15am Hello God. Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Captain's Table (John Gregson). 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Top Club. 10.30 Film: Someone at the Top of the Stairs. 11.50 Living and Growing for Adults. 12.20am News, Closedown.

Because of the dispute involving clerical members of SOGAT '82 it has not been possible to bring all sections of the Entertainments Guide up to date. Readers are requested to consult the box office for details and times of performance.

THE TIMES ★★★★★★ First Published 1785

Heseltine tells the Falklands to trade

From Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent
Port Stanley

The civilian population of the Falkland Islands should seek ways of increasing its income from the presence of about 4,500 members of the British Armed Forces. That was the message Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, left behind yesterday at the end of his three-day visit.

At a meeting with the island's councillors, he said that the troops would like to be able to buy locally supplies which had to be shipped in, such as meat and fresh vegetables.

Mr Heseltine told them that he realized that they had traditionally reared sheep for wool rather than meat, and it would take time to increase meat production.

As he prepared to leave, Mr Heseltine said that he had found the level of readiness among the Armed Forces very impressive.

He repeated the Government's assurances that Britain would not negotiate over the sovereignty of the islands, but said that apart from that limitation the Government was keen to move towards a more normal relationship with Argentina. A dialogue was needed through all available channels.

[Earlier, (the Press Association reports). Mr Heseltine, interviewed on Radio 4's *The World This Weekend*, said: "We want to have a dialogue, we want a new start, we want to look forward not back.

"We just cannot believe that the state of armed hostility and the threat of further conflict is in anyone's interest and we want the maximum good will."]

On Saturday, Mr Heseltine inspected construction work on the £200m airport being built at Mount Pleasant, 25 miles west of Port Stanley.

● The £7.2m bill for building 54 prefabricated houses on the Falklands was defended yesterday by Mr Timothy Raisin, Minister for Overseas Development, (the Press Association reports). The houses, which cost £18,500 each to erect in Britain, are costing £133,333 in the Falklands.

Mr Raison said that the well-equipped houses were not "prefabs" in the British sense and that mishaps in shipment and unloading had added to their cost. Officers in dock, page 6



Winning team: Professor Ian Craft (centre) with the Maaye triplets and his hospital colleagues (from left): Dr Kamal Ahuja, Dr David Skewes, Mrs Hilary Twigg, Mr Bill Smith and Mr Steven Green. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Britain's first test-tube triplets face the camera

Continued from page 1

1978 of Louise Brown, the world's first test-tube baby.

Then last year, after several minor operations and years of unexplained infertility, Mrs Maaye approached Professor Craft, who had moved to the private Cromwell Hospital after six years at the Royal Free Hospital in London as professor of obstetrics and gynaecology.

The first attempt at the Cromwell failed, but, in June, eggs were removed from an ovary by laparoscopy after Mrs Maaye had been given fertility drugs. Four eggs were fertilized by her husband's sperm and after two days – still the size of pinheads and developing into four cells – they were transferred to her womb.

Within six weeks the hospital knew that she was expecting twins and a week later discovered there were triplets when it was realized the two boys were in the same sac. The remainder of Mrs Maaye's pregnancy was normal.

Professor Craft, aged 46, has a test-tube baby team at the Cromwell Hospital which includes Dr David Skewes, the anaesthetist, Dr Kamal Ahuja, the embryologist, Mrs Hilary Twigg, clinical research assistant, Mr Bill Smith, ultrasound technician and Mr Steven Green, technician.

The team is doing between 10 and 15 egg extractions a week. Some 15 per cent fail to fertilize and a further 80 per cent fail to lead to pregnancy when planted in the womb.

More than 100 children have been conceived by *in vitro* fertilization in Britain, including several twins. The world's first test-tube quadruplets were born in Melbourne, Australia, earlier this month.

Hongkong talks make headway

Continued from page 1

formal framework of agreement between Britain and China will be announced, though Peking has said it will make a unilateral annoncement in September if no agreement has been reached by then.

Unofficial reports say the agreement may be completed quite a bit earlier than September, perhaps in April of May. The change of chief negotiators on both sides may spur progress. Sir Richard Evans, the new British ambassador to China, will be occupying the seat of Sir Percy Cradock, the former envoy, who is now advising Mrs Margaret Thatcher in London.

On the Chinese side, Mr Yao Guang, who was disliked by the British negotiators, has been replaced by Mr Zhou Nan, an assistant minister of foreign affairs who has more experience of relations with West European countries.

The appointment of Mr Ji Pengfei, a former foreign minister, as the top official in charge of Hongkong affairs, is also regarded as a good sign, in that he is knowledgeable and authoritative and his published statements on the Hongkong question have been restrained and sensible.

Mr Huan Xiang, a leading authority on international law, has also made encouraging statements about the future of Hongkong and is reported to have prepared a position-paper which shows a firm grasp of the complex issues involved – something not always evident in the case of other high Chinese officials.

Mr Huan recently made a study trip to Hongkong in the company of other leading Chinese social scientists.

British officialdom has also been greatly cheered by the behaviour of the New China News Agency branch in Hongkong, which serves as a kind of Chinese consulate or high commission.

When representatives of the taxi drivers who recently demonstrated against proposed higher licensing fees visited the agency's office earlier this month, they were told firmly that it "is not the Hongkong government."

It was strongly hinted to them that they should avoid disruptive action in the future. This was in contrast with the anti-British activities of the news agency in 1967 when Hongkong suffered months of left-wing riots and bomb scares.

While Hongkong still faces difficult economic and social problems, it seems that the political question of its reversion to Chinese sovereignty is being worked out in a reasonably businesslike way. The "50-year-clause" has been widely welcomed there.

Letter from Srinagar

Strong passions in the valley

An unusual stillness descended on this chilly capital, high in the Kashmir valley. The broad streets were deserted – no traffic jostled and screeched. In the bazaars the shops were silently shuttered. In place of the turmoil of hawkers, scooters and vans pedestrians shrouded in the *phiran*, the long woollen winter coat, wandered or lounged in good humoured idleness, clutching under their wraps the *kongri*, a basket containing an earthenware bowl full of hot charcoal to keep them warm.

The houseboat owners who usually crowd round every European they see offering the delights of Dal or Nigeen lakes managed only an occasional surreptitious: "You like to stay on my houseboat . . . centrally heated?"

The main towns of the valley in summer are thronged with tourists escaping the heat of the plains, but in winter they are dun coloured with mud and dust.

One day last week the towns were all firmly closed in addition on the orders of the National Conference, the state's ruling party. Officially, the party was protesting at the treatment given to Dr Farooq Abdullah, the state's Chief Minister, when he was leaving Calcutta at the beginning of the week. There a hostile crowd of Congress (I) activists shouted, jeered and threw stones at his car.

But in fact the National Conference was giving a demonstration of the solidarity of its support in the valley. "The people have shown how they feel," crowed Dr Abdullah, when I met him the day after the one-day strike.

Mrs Indira Gandhi's party, Congress (I), is in opposition here, having lost the state assembly elections last June in a campaign in which ballot rigging on a vast scale was alleged by both sides, but which most observers nevertheless agreed reflected the attitude of the electors fairly faithfully.

But the elections showed that Congress did have some new strength in the valley, and they made practically a clean sweep in the Jammu region of the state where the population is largely Hindu. Since then they have proved a factious opposition. They have indulged in sit-down strikes, marches and demonstrations which have been increasing in vehemence.

The agitation culminated a week ago in a day of marches in which, according to Congress sources, nine people died.

What the opposition is said to be after is to show that Dr Abdullah's Government is acting unconstitutionally, and that it has lost control of law and order. In those two cases the Governor – appointed of course by the central government, and here a relative of Mr B. K. Nehru, the Prime Minister – is empowered to take over.

It seems at the moment unlikely that this will happen. Mufti Sayed, the Congress president in the state, was enigmatic about the purpose of the agitation when I spoke to him. "Why should I want to topple the Government?" he asked. And Mrs Gandhi was widely reported yesterday as having said that she was not encouraging the toppling of any non-Congress governments.

What Congress is certainly counting on at present, however, is the divisions within the National Conference itself, and within Dr Abdullah's own family. Dr Abdullah was named by his father, Shaikh Abdullah, to succeed him. But not all members of the Shaikh's family accept this.

Dr Abdullah's younger brother, Tariq Abdullah, issued a statement last week attacking him, and a group of National Conference dissidents has formed around their brother-in-law, Mr G. M. Shah, who thought that the mantle should have fallen on his shoulders. The testing time will come on Friday after the state assembly opens its new year session.

In a vote of confidence some observers are expecting 13 members to switch allegiances to Mr Shah, with Congress backing this would be more than enough to bring down the Government.

Dr Abdullah is confident that this will not happen. He is an attractive, ebullient character of great warmth. He looks a winner and he is held in a good deal of affection by the people of the valley.

"It is a tragedy that the people's interests are being pushed to the wall by this agitation", he told me, "but democracy will live."

Michael Hamlyn

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Exhibitions in progress

Scottish football: an exhibition of trophies, medals, jerseys, photographs and video: Aberdeen Art Galleries, School Hill, **Aberdeen**: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thur 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5 (until Feb 11).

British Studio Glass: Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, **Glasgow**: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Feb 25).

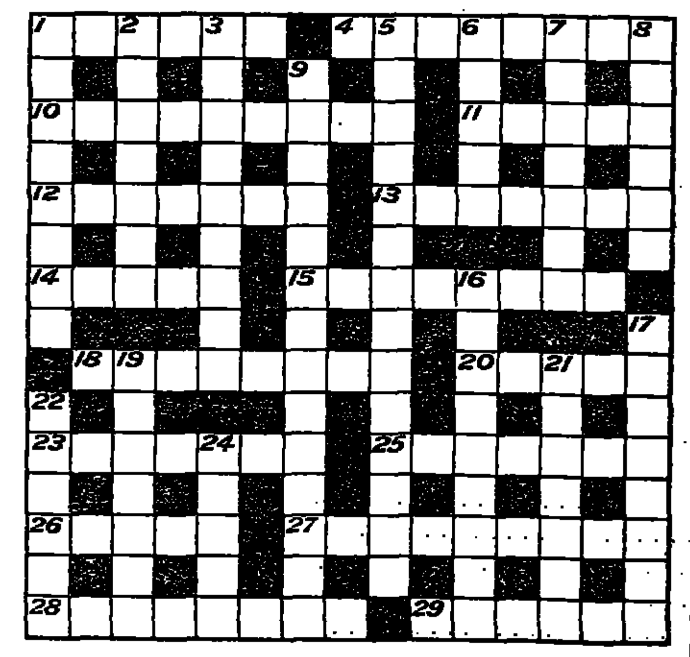
The story of the Artists International Association 1933 - 1953: Fruitmarket Gallery, 29 Market Street, **Edinburgh**: Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (until Feb 25).

Arts Clubs exhibition: Cliffe Castle, Spring Gardens Lane, **Keighly**; Tues to Sun 10 to 5 (until Feb 19).

New French painting: Observers of man, anthropological photography: 35 artists printmaking: three exhibitions at Museum of Modern Art, 30 Pembroke Street, **Oxford**: Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until March 25).

Private views: Victoria Art Gallery, Bridge Street, **Bath**: Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 5 (until Feb 25).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,342



ACROSS

1 God returns punishment in secret (6).
4 Say, sea shanty perhaps includes one ancient tongue (8).
10 Brother in Calais nearly confines crew in ship (9).
11 Snappy type, who may proverbially get little (5).
12 Morning suits, said O'Neill, for her (7).
13 Obliteration in Time's river (7).
14 Service dress used in Ascot tattoo (5).
15 He pronounces the name of the best pair, perhaps (8).
18 They used to have an hour a day with relatives (8).
20 Place for discussing old Departmental spirit (5).
23 Country that made Attila gray, perhaps (7).
25 Forever summer in Paris with sailors and all? Not quite (7).
26 Book to turn back from German to the Spanish (5).
27 Terrain of C. Rossetti's poem (9).
28 A Sandhurst inclusion in naval rating's reserves (8).
29 Caught in the leg trap? (6).

DOWN

1 Man gets a poor score in the Open (8).
2 Pope in merciful mood (7).
3 Near Tosca's first season at this time (9).
5 Letters concerned with prose maybe (14).
6 Bone pipe (5).
7 Force One not heartlessly violent (7).
8 Tended to make sun red (6).
9 Fruit man could have been born with it (10-4).
16 It can alter number in line with charge (9).
17 Used Oriental legislator to yodel badly? (8).
19 Dynasty finished in royal house (7).
21 Architect executed over row with one not working for a living (7).
22 Chinese detective raises example of mutation (6).
24 See into the French town (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,341 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Roads

London and South-east: A201: Telephone work along Faringdon Road at the junction of Greville Street and Cowcroft Street; single lane traffic in each direction. **A240:** Long-term reconstruction on Reigate Road, Burgh Heath, near Epsom, between Waterer Road and A217 Brighton Road; Diversions. **A245:** New sewer being laid at Stoke Road, Cobham, between Mizen Lane and Blundell Road.

MIDLANDS and East Anglia: A10: Roadworks with traffic signals at Littleport, Cambridgeshire. **A53:** Roadworks with temporary singnals at St John's Road, Buxton Derbyshire. **A456:** Roadworks between Hagley and Halesowen leading to lane restrictions and closures.

Wales and West: M5 North and southbound carriageway lane closers between Junction 8 and 9. **A361:** Roadworks at High Street, Trowbridge, Wiltshire; single lane traffic with temporary signals. **A35:** Roadworks at Loughwood, on Axminster to Honiton road; temporary traffic signals at Bow Bridge.

North: Liverpool: Queensway Tunnel closed nightly: All traffic is being diverted via the Liverpool-Wallasey tunnel between 9.15 pm and 5.45 am. Greater Manchester **A579** Bolton Road, Atherton, is closed from its junction with Old Bolton Road to Bolton Boundary for major roadworks. **A66.** (county Durham) North Bitts to Greta Bridge, roadworks. Traffic signals.

Scotland: A76: Realignment work south of A719 junction near Kilmarnock, Ayrshire; single lane trafic with lights. **A7:** Reconstruction work south of Selkirk, Selkirkshire; single lane traffic with temporary traffic lights. **A82:** Road realignment south of Drumnadrochit; single lane traffic controlled by lights.

Information supplied by the AA.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Motion on the Rate Support Grant (England) 1984-85.

Lords (2.30): Cable and Broadcasting Bill, committee. Prohibition of Female Circumcision Bill, committee.

Anniversaries

Births: **Stendhal** (Marie Henri Beyle), novelist, Grenoble, France, 1783; **Edouard Manet**, Paris, 1832; **Subas Chandra Bose**, Indian nationalist, Cuttack, Orissa, India, 1897; **Sergey Eisenstein**, Riga, Latvia, 1898.

Deaths: **William Pitt** (The Younger), prime minister 1783-1801, 1804-06, London, 1806; **John Field**, composer, Moscow, 1837; **Charles Kingsley**, clergyman and writer, Eversley, Hampshire, 1875; **Gustave Doré**, artist and engraver, Paris, 1883; **Anna Pavlova**, ballerina, The Hague, 1931; **Edvard Munch**, painter, Oslo, 1944.

The first Labour government, was formed, led by Ramsey McDonald, 1924.

The Times/Halifax house price index

Average regional prices of second-hand houses (not seasonally adjusted)

	Average price £	% change over preced'g year	6 mths	3 mths
North	22,361	6.4	3.8	−2.4
Yorks/Humber	21,305	9.7	1.3	−3.2
North-west	23,899	10.8	3.3	−1.8
East Midlands	23,921	6.2	−0.3	−1.6
West Midlands	25,283	1.3	−1.2	−3.6
East Anglia	28,163	6.4	6.9	−3.7
South-west	31,633	6.0	7.4	−1.0
South-east	40,088	7.9	0.8	−3.9
Greater London	40,425	8.2	1.6	−1.2
Wales	24,341	9.3	4.8	−5.8
Scotland	25,044	0.0	2.6	−4.8
Northern Ireland	19,858	−8.6	−9.8	−5.8

According to The Times/Halifax house price index, average second-hand house prices rose by just under 5 per cent in the year to the end of December 1983. Although average prices were falling at the beginning of the year, they began to increase from the start of the second quarter and in the summer were rising at around 3% a month, falling back again in the last quarter.

In December average second-hand house prices (seasonally adjusted) fell by 1.8% taking the index to 194.9, the lowest value since June 1983. On an unadjusted basis, the average price fell by 3% to £28,309 over the month.

Average regional second-hand house prices for the three months ended December varied between just under £20,000 in Northern Ireland to £40,425 in Greater London. Compared with the third quarter, average second-hand prices fell in all regions, ranging from 1% in the South-West to 5.8% in both Wales and Northern Ireland. However, over the year increases were recorded for all regions with the exceptions of Northern Ireland, where there was a decrease of 8.6%, and Scotland, which remained stable. The increases ranged from 1.3% in the West Midlands to 10.8% in the North-West. In Greater london and the South East where average prices are just over £40,000 the annual increase was around 8%.

The average price of new dwellings (unadjusted) fell by 2.5% to £33,882 in the 3 months ended December and is now only 3.7% higher than the previous year's figure of £32,685. Apart from Scotland where the average price of new houses increased by 3.3% and the East and West Midlands and Northern Ireland, where it remained more or less static, all other regions experienced decreases over the quarter, the largest fall being recorded for Wales 6.8%.

Nature notes

When the moors are covered with snow, red grouse come down to lower ground. They normally feed on heather shoots and grass seeds, but at times like this, they fly up into hawthorn bushes to eat the remaining berries. In the Scottish Highlands, ptarmigan drop down to the lower corries, but they rarely leave the mountains altogether: they seek feeding-places where a strong wind has cleared some of the snow. They are now in their pure white winter plumage.

Snipe and jack snipe are moving about the country in search of unfrozen marshes and streamsides. With their long, probing beaks, they need boggy ground to feed in, and sometimes die with their beaks frozen into the mud. Moorhen wander away from ice-covered ponds into farmyards and gardens.

On the bare larches, the branches swoop gracefully downwards; in this way, the brittle brown twigs do not easily break under the weight of snow. Most larches are speckled with small oval cones, which stay on the tree for two or three years before their seeds drop out. Squirrels bite them open to get at the seeds. Cedars of Lebanon also keep their sturdy, globular cones for years before they open. **DJM**

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premuim Bond prizes, announced on Saturday are: £100,000 25VF 000676 (the winner comes from the London borough of Ealing): £50,000 7ST 220423 (Bolton); £25,000 21WK 354850 (Blackburn).

The markets

London: The FT Index closed 826.9, up 3.0.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 6.91 down at 1259.11.

The Times Information Service

A number of items normally included in *The Times* Information Service are missing from today's columns. This is due to a dispute involving clerical members of the Sogat '82 union. We apologize for the omissions.

The papers

The case of Mr Stephen Rigby and Miss Ilona Eradhun, the Derbyshire couple who have been told that they can not be married in a Catholic church because he is paralysed and unable bo consummate the marriage, brought rare unanimiy to the Sunday papers' opinion columns.

Under the headline, "The letter killeth ...", **The Observer** (noting that "the media of our permissive age are in full cry") found irony in the fact that critics of the Catholic Church, so often accused of insisting that procreation is the only justification for marriage, were now outraged at the discovery that marriage was assumed (and had been all along) to be a sexual union; impotence of a kind, and not infertility, was the issue.

The paper hoped, however, that the theological principle of *epieikea* having a regard for circumstances – would come into play and that "the Vatican will now show Stephen and Ilona the sympathy they deserve".

The Sunday Times thought there was "something odd about late-middle-aged celibates pressing these inquiries" into the couple's sexual behaviour, and surmised that the Pope "might like to consider the anguish the strict application of his church's laws has brought to a couple in love who wanted nothing more heinous than a church wedding".

Alexander Chancellor, writing in **the Sunday Telegraph** was convinced that the Church had been made to appear "both cruel and ridiculous" and wondered: "Does the Church no longer believe in miracles?"

The United States' plan to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was "criticized" by the **Harare Sunday Mail**, which said . . . "it sets a bad precedent particlarly for a big power and can become a pattern for all those nations that feel that they are not having their way at international conferences".

The paper added: "The mere fact of a member nation, particularly a major one, with drawing from any branch of the UN undermines the prestige and life of the organization.

"It is known that international forums are arenas for verbal battles. The spectacle of a big country retreating from such battles represents dogmatism and intolerance and is not a pleasant one."

Weather forecast

A vigorous depression over Cornwall will move rather quickly E and a further depression near the Hebrides will remain almost stationary.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S England, East Anglia, Midlands (E): Cloudy, rain heavy in places turning into sleet or snow, becoming drier, clearer later; wind S, veering N, fresh or strong, gale in places, moderating later; max temp 5C (41F).

E, NE, central N England, Midlands (W): Cloudy, outbreaks of sleet or snow heavy in places, becoming drier, brighter later; wind SE, backing N, fresh, increasing strong; max temp 3C (37F).

Channel Islands: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, soon becoming brighter with wintry showers; wind NW, strong to gale, severe gale at times; max temp 6C (43F).

SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain turning to snow in places inland, soon becoming brighter, with wintry showers; wind NE, backing NW, fresh or strong; max temp 4 to 7C (39 to 45F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, central Highlands, NW Scotland: Mostly cloudy, sleet or snow showers, prolonged at times; wind variable, light, gusty in showers; max temp 2 to 4C (36 to 39F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy, sleet or snow showers, prolonged at times; wind SE, fresh or strong, locally gale; max temp 2C (36F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Mostly cloudy, sleet or snow showers, prolonged at times; wind W, strong, locally gale; max temp 3C (37F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Bright intervals and sleet or snow showers, more prolonged in the S later; cold or rather cold.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind S, veering W, strong to gale; sea rough or very rough. **English Channel (E):** Wind S, veering W strong to gale; sea rough or very rough. **St George's Channel, Irish Sea:** Wind W Strong to gale, perhaps severe gale later; sea rough or very rough.

Sun rises: 7.52 am | Sun sets: 4.33 pm
Moon sets: 10.37 am | Moon rises: 11.17 pm
Last Quarter: January 25.

Lighting-up time

London 5.03 pm to 7.21 am
Bristol 5.13 pm to 7.31 am
Edinburgh 4.55 pm to 7.53 am
Manchester 5.03 pm to 7.38 am
Penzance 5.30 pm to 7.38 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	3	37	Guernsey	s	7	45
Birmingham	c	1	34	Inverness	sn	2	36
Blackpool	c	1	34	Jersey	s	8	46
Bristol	f	6	43	London	c	3	37
Cardiff	f	6	43	Manchester	sn	1	34
Edinburgh	f	3	37	Newcastle	sn	0	32
Glasgow	r	2	36	Ronaldsway	f	4	39

Highest and lowest

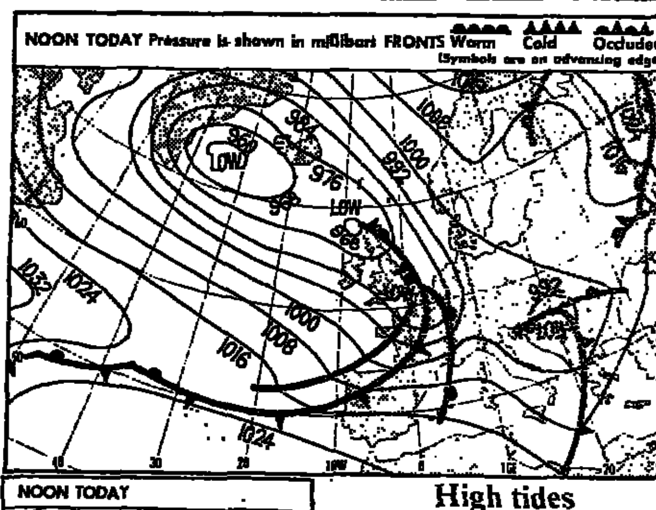
Saturday: Highest day temp: Isle of Scilly 8C (46F); lowest day max: Aviemore −1C (30F); highest rainfall: Isles of Scilly 0.12in; highest sunshine: Worthing 7.1hr.

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Guernsey 8C (46F); lowest day max: St Add's Head 0C (32F); highest rainfall: Tiree 1.34in; highest sunshine: Worthing, Shanklin, 4.8hr.

London

Saturday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 5C (41F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 2C (36F). Humidity: 6 pm, 56 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 6.9hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1013.6 millibars, falling.

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 6C (43F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 1C (34F). Humidity: 6 pm, 84 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, .19 in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, means sea level, 6 pm, 998.8 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53 in.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled temperatures fahrenheit

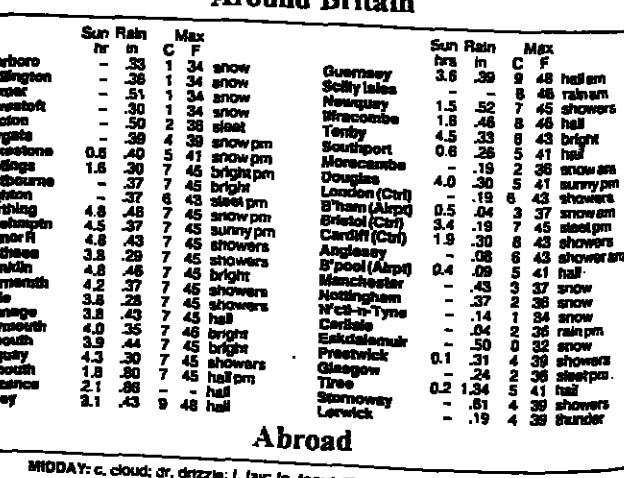
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.5	7.1	5.37	7.2
Aberdeen	4.52	4.1	4.57	4.4
Avonmouth	10.41	13.3	11.3	12.7
Belfast	2.18	3.4	2.37	3.9
Cardiff	10.26	12.2	10.53	11.7
Devonport	9.24	5.5	9.53	5.1
Dover	2.11	6.7	2.36	6.4
Falmouth	8.54	5.3	9.23	4.9
Glasgow	4.19	4.6	4.27	5.2
Harwich	3.2	3.8	3.38	3.9
Holyhead	1.31	5.4	1.48	5.6
Hull	9.43	7.2	9.50	7.5
Ilfracombe	9.27	9.1	9.52	8.6
Leith	5.59	5.4	6.26	5.5
Liverpool	2.27	9.2	2.47	9.4
Lowestoft	12.27	2.6	1.19	2.3
Margate	3.11	4.8	3.50	4.6
Milford Haven	9.45	7.0	10.10	6.6
Newquay	8.39	7.0	9.5	3.5
Oban	8.57	3.9	9.32	5.2
Penzance	8.33	5.6	9.4	5.2
Portland	10.7	2.2	10.54	1.8
Portsmouth	2.47	4.8	2.58	4.5
Shoreham	2.32	6.4	2.51	6.1
Southampton	2.8	4.6	2.22	4.4
Swansea	9.45	9.3	10.9	8.8
Tees	7.13	5.2	7.21	5.4
Walton-on-Naze	2.50	4.2	3.24	4.1

*Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	–	.33	1	34	snow
Bridlington	–	.38	1	34	snow
Cromer	–	.51	1	34	snow
Lowestoft	–	.30	1	34	snow
Clacton	–	.50	2	36	sleet
Margate	–	.39	4	39	snow pm
Folkestone	0.6	.40	5	41	snow pm
Hastings	1.6	.30	7	45	bright pm
Eastbourne	–	.37	7	45	bright
Brighton	–	.37	6	43	sleet pm
Worthing	4.8	.48	7	45	snow pm
Littlehmptn	4.5	.37	7	45	sunny pm
Bognor R	4.8	.43	7	45	showers
Southsea	3.8	.29	7	45	showers
Shanklin	4.8	.46	7	45	bright
Bournemouth	4.2	.37	7	45	showers
Poole	3.8	.28	7	45	showers
Swanage	3.8	.43	7	45	hail
Weymouth	4.0	.35	7	46	bright
Exmouth	3.9	.44	7	45	bright
Torquay	4.3	.30	7	45	showers
Falmouth	1.8	.80	7	45	hail pm
Penzance	2.1	.86	–	–	hail
Jersey	3.1	.43	9	48	hail

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	3.6	.39	9	48	hail am
Scilly Isles	–	–	8	46	rain am
Newquay	1.5	.52	7	45	showers
Ilfracombe	1.8	.46	8	46	hail
Tenby	4.5	.33	6	43	bright
Southport	0.6	.26	5	41	hail
Morecambe	–	.19	2	36	snow am
Douglas	4.0	.30	5	41	sunny pm
London (Ctrl)	–	.19	6	43	showers
B'ham (Airpt)	0.5	.04	3	37	snow am
Bristol (Ctrl)	3.4	.19	7	45	sleet pm
Cardiff (Ctrl)	1.9	.30	6	43	showers
Anglesey	–	.08	6	43	shower am
B'pool (Airpt)	0.4	.09	5	41	hail
Manchester	–	.43	3	37	snow
Nottingham	–	.37	2	36	snow
N'cstl-n-Tyne	–	.14	1	34	snow
Carlisle	–	.04	2	36	rain pm
Eskdalemuir	–	.50	0	32	snow
Prestwick	0.1	.31	4	39	showers
Glasgow	–	.24	2	36	sleet pm
Tiree	0.2	1.34	5	41	hail
Stornoway	–	.61	4	39	showers
Lerwick	–	.19	4	39	thunder

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; dr, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; th, thunder.

		C	F
Ajaccio	c	12	54
Akrotiri	s	18	64
Alexandria			
Algiers			
Amsterdam	c	−3	27
Athens	s	15	59
Bahrain	f	18	64
Barbados*	f	28	82
Barcelona	s	15	59
Beirut			
Belgrade	c	2	36
Berlin	c	−3	27
Bermuda*	c	23	73
Biarritz			
Boulogne	c	4	39
Bordeaux	c	12	54
Brussels	sn	−1	30
Budapest	s	−2	28
Buen Aires*	s	26	79
Cairo			
Cape Tn			
C'blanca	s	17	63
Chicago*	c	−18	0
Cologne	c	−2	28

		C	F
Copenhgn	s	−2	28
Corfu	c	13	55
Dallas*	s	0	32
Dublin	s	2	36
Dubrovnik	r	12	54
Faro	c	16	61
Florence	c	10	50
Frankfurt	sn	−2	28
Funchal	f	18	64
Geneva	c	4	39
Gibraltar	f	15	59
Helsinki	sn	−14	7
Hongkong	c	9	48
Innsbruck	s	2	36
Istanbul	s	13	55
Jiddah	c	26	79
Jo'burg	f	23	73
Karachi	s	20	68
Las Palmas	c	19	66
Lisbon	f	15	59
Locarno	f	1	34
L Angeles*	s	15	59
Luxembg	sn	−4	25
Madrid	f	12	54

		C	F
Majorca	f	15	59
Malaga	f	16	61
Malta	f	17	63
Melbourne	f	19	66
Mexico C*	s	17	63
Miami*	r	11	52
Milan	fg	3	37
Montreal*	s	−23	−9
Moscow	sn	−3	27
Munich	sn	−3	27
Nairobi	s	27	81
Naples	th	14	57
New Delhi	s	16	61
New York*	c	−14	7
Nice	f	9	48
Oslo	sn	−12	10
Ottawa			
Paris	c	7	45
Peking	s	0	32
Perth	s	27	81
Prague			
Reykjavik	sn	−2	28
Rhodes	r	14	57
Riyadh	f	16	61

		C	F
Rio de Jan*	f	26	79
Rome	s	15	59
Salzburg	sn	−1	30
Sao Paulo*	dr	22	72
S Frncisco*	c	9	48
Santiago*	s	25	77
Seoul	s	−5	23
Singapore	f	28	82
Stockholm	c	−4	25
Strasbrg	sn	−1	30
Sydney	s	22	72
Tangier	c	14	57
Tel Aviv	s	18	64
Tenerife	c	19	66
Tokyo	c	5	41
Toronto*	f	−17	1
Tunis	s	17	63
Valencia	s	18	64
Vancouver*	dr	1	34
Venice	c	4	39
Vienna	sn	−3	27
Warsaw	s	−5	23
Washington*	s	−9	16
Zurich	c	−1	30

* denotes Saturday's figures are latest available